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Chas. E. Norwood
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CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS

EXERCISES,

ON A NEW PLAN:

DESIGNED FOR THE DAILY USE OF YOUNG LADIES.

BY WILLIAM BUTLER,

AUTHOR OF ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS; EXERCISES ON THE GLOBES; MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS ON ENGLISH HISTORY; AND GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

TWELFTH EDITION, ENLARGED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW,

THOMAS BOURN.

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PREFACE.

WHILE Chronology (which fixes the dates of the various events recorded in History, and arranges them, according to the several divisions of time, in the order in which they happened) derives its principal light from History, it also, in return, serves History as an accurate and a faithful guide.* To read History with much pleasure, and yet be without some knowledge of Chronology, is impossible. To be able to ascertain *when* an event happened, is that which alone, in many cases, stamps importance on the fact itself.

The present Volume is partly Biographical. To the admiration and gratitude of the rising generation are held up the names of several of our Heroes, who, at sea or by land, have triumphed over the enemies of their native isle;† of Statesmen, whose wisdom maintained harmony in all the orders of the community; of Patriots, who were prodigal of their blood in the cause of their country;‡ of Philanthropists, whose labours have been successfully exerted for the benefit of mankind; of Martyrs, who have expired in the flames, when attesting the constancy of their resolution and sincerity of their faith; of Divines and Laymen, whose writings have allured to brighter worlds, while their unblemished lives and pious deaths pointed out the

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* Chronology and Geography are the eyes of History. The former informs *when* a fact happened, the latter *where*. CHESTERFIELD'S *Letters*.

† "Hence youth will be
Induced to act their fathers o'er again:
Fired, when they hear how Agincourt was strow'd
With Gallic corps, and Cressy swam in blood."

‡ See Virgil's Æn. vi. 600.

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way;* and of Authors, and men of genius of every description, who have extended the bounds of useful knowledge, and augmented the stock of public happiness. Nor are altogether forgotten those who, on the Stage, endowed with varied powers of imitation, have soothed the cares of life by the fleeting effusions of mimic gaiety; those who, in the creation of works of art, have been distinguished by industry and success; or those who, in the wide region of Poetry, have charmed by their harmonious numbers and novel thoughts, by the felicity of their combinations and the sublimity of their images. Having thus, though in a very limited degree, brought before my young friends some of the most illustrious characters of ancient and modern times, it is hoped that these eminent examples will have a tendency to form their sentiments, or to fire their emulation. The few opposite characters that have been introduced into this Miscellany will, it is hoped, inspire the juvenile reader with a just abhorrence of those follies and vices which have led to disgrace and ruin. Thus may Biography answer the most valuable purpose in Education, as it communicates what comes home to ourselves, and what we can actually turn to advantage. In this point of view, Biography is, to persons in private stations, certainly of more use than History. This part of the work, it is admitted, is occasionally rather calculated to excite, than completely to gratify, curiosity; a circumstance which, however, is less to be regretted, as many of the articles thus abbreviated may be found in an enlarged state in Biographical Dictionaries.

As the Sacred Scripture, especially the New Testament,

* Saints who taught and led the way to heaven.
TICKELL.

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has our consolation and support in all the varying scenes of this transitory pilgrimage for its great design and aim, and our resurrection from the state of death, and happiness to all eternity, for its ultimate and most glorious object; and as, in proportion to the degree of veneration in which its contents are held, the interests of virtue and holiness flourish, and the mind is formed to rational devotion, diffusive benevolence, steady fortitude, and, in short, "made ready for every good word and work;" it is reasonable to imagine, that whatever tends to direct the attention of the rising generation to the records of that Divine Book must be of great importance to their present and future happiness. It is hoped, therefore, that the Scripture Biography will be found a valuable portion of the work; more especially if care be taken to make the pupil thoroughly acquainted with the numerous passages of Holy Writ which are referred to in this and in other parts of the book.

In the Historical parts of the Publication, such facts have usually been selected as have a connexion, either indirect or immediate, with the affairs of our own country; and that every well-educated female should be conversant with them, is a principle in Modern Education which is universally admitted. It is observed by Rollin, in his piece on "Education," that no study is more proper to adorn the minds of YOUNG LADIES than History. This pleasing department of Literature, he adds, opens a vast field, in which they may be employed to great advantage, and with the utmost satisfaction to themselves, during several years.

Though among those articles which may be termed Miscellaneous, there are, doubtless, some of inferior importance,

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yet it is presumed, that even the least valuable, under the direction of a judicious Instructor, will furnish young readers with ideas, upon which they may reflect when alone, or converse when in company. And though many of the subjects discussed in this Volume may be familiar to the majority of adult readers, they will, to those for whom it is chiefly designed, be in general new.

As the names of the Days of the week, and Months of the year are not explained in any mere school-book, the account of their origin will, perhaps, be deemed a not uninteresting part of the performance.

Since there is a necessary connexion between memorable achievements, and the scenes or situations where they were performed, the latter have commonly been pointed out with exactness. For a similar reason, the Birth-places of eminent individuals are noticed. This mode of uniting them has also a further advantage: by the law of the association of ideas, when either is mentioned, the other will naturally suggest itself to the recollection. To find these places on a Map will be a pleasing, as well as an improving exercise for the scholar.* Who would not wish to know the spot which has acquired eminence by having given birth to a Shakspeare or a Milton, to a Newton, a Locke, or a Howard; and, with an almost superstitious reverence,

> "To kiss with sacred joy the earth,
> That gave a Hampden or a Russell birth?"

It is evident, from daily experience, says an elegant writer, that the *manners* of the stronger sex receive their

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* See the Preface to the Author's *Arithmetical Questions.*

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polish from the common intercourse of female society. It cannot, therefore, but follow, that the friendship of women of superior character and accomplishments must have the same effect upon the *minds* of men, and proportionably improve and adorn them. Hence it becomes the indispensable duty of those who are concerned in directing female education, if they are really well-wishers to the amelioration of their species, not only to see that their pupils acquire such a general knowledge as will fill up their time innocently and usefully, when they have concluded the course of school education, but to impart to them a taste above fantastic levities; to render them agreeable acquaintance, amiable friends, and domestic characters; to enable them to give a zest to

> "The circling pleasures of the evening fire,
> Where friendship meets and love connubial smiles;"

in a word, to make them good daughters, good wives, and good mothers.

But, as I have already, in the Prefaces to my *Arithmetical Questions* and *Exercises on the Globes*, explained at considerable length my ideas of the benefits which may be expected hereafter to result to society from the influence of well-educated females, it will be here sufficient for me to express my entire conviction, that, if the present world is ever to become the terrestrial Paradise which some modern philosophers predict, the grand instruments of reformation will be WOMEN.

As this Work is chiefly designed to be a medium of instruction in Ladies' Schools, it may, perhaps, without impropriety, be suggested what appears to its Author the best mode of using it. Every day the pupil should be

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required to recite the chief particulars of the event or events which are registered as having occurred on that day. When there is an extensive School Library, such scholars as are capable should apply to books which treat more fully on the subject. Of the events they should furnish a more ample account; and, besides pointing out the places in an Atlas, briefly describe them by means of a well-selected Gazetteer. The words in the Index might also be advantageously given as a school task; and the number of words so allotted be proportioned to the age of the pupils and the rank of their class. At stated periods, perhaps once a week, a Repetition might be profitably made. That this Volume may be employed *daily* and *without intermission*, is the great and novel advantage to which it presumes to lay claim; and thus, in the course of a single year, under a preceptor of zeal and judgment, it is not perhaps too much to assert, that a vast accession of interesting and important knowledge might be communicated and acquired.

In a compilation—as the present, in a great measure, confessedly is, and from its nature indeed must be—the style will naturally be various; because, though it has sometimes sustained alteration, the several authors who supplied the materials are more frequently left to speak for themselves. Should, however, invidious disingenuity affect to extend the charge of transcription from a considerable part, to the whole of the undertaking, the Author will readily console himself with Rollin's rational reflection: "Que n'importe d'où il soit, pourvu qu'il se trouve utile"—If the things themselves be good, it is not material whose they are.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE additions which were made to the last Edition of the CHRONOLOGICAL EXERCISES having met with the approbation of the public, the Editor has been induced to render the present Edition still more acceptable, by adding much important Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous information.

Whether the additions have been made with that judicious discrimination which his late Father-in-law evinced in his selection of appropriate subjects to excite attention and gratify curiosity, the Editor humbly submits to the candid judgment of the public.

The Editor has not to lament the loss of this judicious friend before he had appreciated his worth or profited from his experience; but feels a grateful recollection, that, by following his advice and by imitating his example, in addition to the precepts received in early life from his own affectionate parents, he has maintained an honourable character, and his success has been commensurate with his expectations.

Grateful for the late MR. BUTLER'S kindness, and conscious of the pleasure it would afford his sensitive heart to observe any co-operation in his plans for the benefit of the young, the Editor compiled a *Gazetteer*, and, as a small tribute of respect, dedicated the first edition, in 1807, to this revered Father-in-law. This he frequently mentioned as being the most gratifying offering he had ever received, and requested that in every succeeding

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edition it might be continued, as a memorial of the mutual esteem which subsisted between himself and the Editor, and of that filial attention with which he had been invariably solaced and cheered.

The Editor has expressed, at October 12, page 378, his opinion of his friend, of whose virtues he shall never cease to think but with affection, and whose loss he ever shall deplore with unfeigned concern; consoling himself, however, with the consciousness of having, while he was *living*, deserved his esteem by actively and zealously assisting him for more than thirty years in his arduous duties.

> " Rather let him whose proffer'd love would claim
> The festive honours of fair friendship's name,
> *While life remains*, each kind attention show,
> And, ere too late, what friendship asks, bestow."

Though this Work is principally intended for youth, and as an incitement to the perusal of more copious and methodical historical and biographical performances, yet it is presumed that the veteran in literature may be most usefully reminded of much former knowledge, and led into many new trains of thought, and that the judicious teacher may impart *every day* a considerable portion of instruction, by communicating some additional information connected with the events of the day.

T. BOURN.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and GEOGRAPHY taught in Ladies' Schools, by MESSRS. G. & W. FROST, Hackney.

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BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

I.

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In a book of common arithmetic we did not expect to find that variety of information which this work contains. The Author's reading has been very extensive, and his researches seem to have been directed with a particular view to this publication. There is scarcely any subject, or any kind of knowledge, to which he is not desirous, with a very laudable zeal, of engaging the attention of his pupils; and, instead of composing a mere treatise of arithmetic, he has compiled an universal common-place book for their instruction. As a book of general instruction and amusement, altogether unconnected with arithmetical rules, it does honour to the compiler, and deserves to be recommended.—*Monthly Review.*

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* A KEY to this work has lately been published, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

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*** This work contains, in addition to the usual Tables of Weights and Measures, an Account of the Coinage and Population of the United Kingdom; Scripture Measures; Jewish Weights; Jewish, Roman, and Grecian Coins and Monies; Tables of Kings and Queens since the Conquest; Birthdays of the Royal Family; Sovereigns of Europe, with the time of their birth and accession; Explanation of Astronomical Signs; Length of Miles in different Countries; Population of the World; List of Stamps for Receipts, &c.; Table of Hackney Coach Fares; Tables to calculate Wages; Perpetual Almanac, &c.

These *Tables* comprise many useful and indispensable articles explanatory of weights and measures, and values of coin, over and above those usually put into the hands of the pupils in the art of arithmetic.—*European Magazine.*

MR. BUTLER has, in this little pamphlet, brought together, with his accustomed accuracy, various tables, with which it is necessary that the minds of the youth of both sexes should be made thoroughly acquainted. —*Monthly Visitor.*

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INTRODUCTION.

CHRONOLOGY* treats of time, the method of measuring its parts, and adapting these, when distinguished by proper marks and characters, to past transactions, for the illustration of history. This science, therefore, consists of two parts. The first treats of the proper measurement of time, and the adjustment of its several divisions; the second fixes the dates of the various events recorded in history, and ranges them according to the several divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

OF TIME.

Time is a succession of phenomena in the universe, or a mode of duration marked by certain periods or measures, chiefly by the motion and revolution of the earth. The general idea which time gives, in every thing to which it is applied, is that of limited duration.

> Time 's like a fashionable host,
> That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand.
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

> Time, applied
> To motion, measures all things durable
> By present, past, and future. MILTON.

The parts into which time is distinguished are, SECONDS or MOMENTS, MINUTES, HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, and YEARS.

A MOMENT (sixty of which make a minute) is an indivisible particle of time.

> While I a moment name, a moment 's past;
> I 'm nearer death in this verse than the last.
> What then is to be done? Be wise with speed:
> A fool at forty is a fool indeed.
>
> YOUNG.

* Chronology is derived from two Greek words; χρονος time; and λογος, a discourse: *i. e.* treatise on time.

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Moments seize;
Heav'n's on their wing. A moment we may wish,
When worlds want wealth to buy.

YOUNG.

A MINUTE is the sixtieth part of an hour.

See the minutes how they run!
How many make the hour full complete!

SHAKSPEARE.

It also means any small space of time.

Gods! that the world should turn
On minutes and on moments! DENHAM.

An HOUR is the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or the space of sixty minutes.

How many hours bring about the day?
How many days will finish up the year?

SHAKSPEARE.

A DAY is either natural or artificial. A *natural day* is the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; 365 of these make a year. An *artificial day* is the time between the rising and setting of the sun.

Of night impatient, we demand the day;
The day arrives, then for the night we pray.
The night and day successive come and go;—
Our lasting pains no interruption know! BLACKMORE.

The artificial days are always unequal to all persons that are not situated under the equator, except when the sun is in the equinoctial points ARIES and LIBRA, which happens, according to our way of reckoning, about the 21st of March and the 23rd of September: at those times the sun rises at six and sets at six to all the inhabitants of the earth. These days are therefore called the EQUINOXES, or EQUINOCTIAL DAYS; the first of which is called the VERNAL EQUINOX, and the latter is denominated the AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.

A WEEK is a division of time comprising seven days. The origin of this division of weeks, or of computing time by sevenths, is greatly controverted. Some suppose it to have taken its rise from the four quarters or intervals of the moon, between her changes of phases, which, being only seven days distant, gave occasion to the division. Be this as it may, the division is certainly very ancient. The Syrians, Egyptians, and most of the oriental nations, appear to have used it from all antiquity, though it did not get footing in the West till Christianity brought it in: the Romans reckoned their days not by sevenths, but by ninths; and the ancient Greeks by decads, or tenths, a mode of calculation recently adopted by the French, but soon relinquished.

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The Jews divided their time by weeks, but it was upon a different principle from the other Eastern nations; God himself having appointed them to work six days, and to rest the seventh in order to keep up the sense and remembrance of the creation, which being effected in six days, He rested the seventh.

Some authors suppose that the use of weeks among the other Eastern nations proceeded from the Jews; others maintain, that the septenary division of days among the heathens of the East was a remnant of the tradition of the creation; and others again imagine it to have been derived from the Egyptians.

The days of the week were denominated by the Jews from the order of their succession from the Sabbath. Thus, the next day after the Sabbath they called the *first* of the Sabbath; the next the *second* of the Sabbath; and so of the rest, except the sixth, which they call *parasceve*, or preparation of the Sabbath.

The like method is still kept up by the Christian Arabs, Persians, Ethiopians, &c. The ancient heathens denominated the days of the week from the seven planets; which names are still generally retained among the Christians of the West.

Sunday, from sun and day, was thus denominated by our idolatrous ancestors, because set apart for the worship of the sun. It is now more properly called the Lord's Day, because kept as a feast in memory of our Lord's resurrection on this day (see April 5, 33); and Sabbath Day, because substituted under the new law in the place of the Sabbath in the old law. Sabbath is a Hebrew word, signifying cessation or rest.* It was the seventh day of the week, held as a feast among the Jews, in memory of God's resting on the seventh† day of the creation. It was appointed from the beginning by God Himself (Gen. ii. 2, 3), and was set apart from works of labour, and to be employed in public worship and acts of charity.

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* Silent Sabbath of the grave. Charlotte Smith.

Peaceful sleep out the Sabbath of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. Pope.

† It is very remarkable that the heathen nations, who cannot be supposed to have had any knowledge of the law or history of Moses, accounted one day of the seven more sacred than the rest. Hesiod styles the seventh day "The illustrious light of the sun;" and Homer says, "Then came the seventh day, which is sacred or holy." Almost all nations, too, who have any notions of religion, have appropriated *one day in seven* to the purposes of public devotion, though they have differed with regard to the particular day. The Jews perform their religious worship on Saturday; the Christians on Sunday; and the Mohammedans on Friday, because the Hegira occurred on that day. See Hegira, Index; and *Exer. on the New Test.* art. Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism.

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Here ev'ry day was Sabbath: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity.
Such as the Jews from servile toil released,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest.

DRYDEN.

The Jews still observe Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as their Sabbath, being that appointed in the fourth commandment under the law; as do likewise the SABBATARIANS, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, a small sect of Christians, who are thus called because they still observe the Jewish or Saturday-Sabbath, from a persuasion that it was never abrogated in the New Testament by the institution of any other. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

The appointment of a Sabbath is a most wise designation of time for the recruiting of our strength, for maintaining a sense of the great benefits we have received from God, and for inculcating a spiritual temper of mind; to prevent our bodies from being too much fatigued and wasted, and our minds too long engaged about the concerns of this transitory world; one of the most blessed institutions of society—a day of rest to the weary, of instruction to the ignorant,* and of devotion to the pious. Were it not for

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* The establishment of SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, as the Dean of Lincoln justly observes, appears to possess an invaluable antidote to the poisonous manners of this depraved age. The power and efficacy of these institutions reach to such an extent of situation and of numbers, as no other mode of improvement can possibly equal. Having, continues the same venerable character, anxiously watched their infancy, and attended to their progress, I have thought their principles the most unequivocal, and their influence the most extensive, that can be employed in the cause of general reformation.

The endowment of Sunday-schools was begun in 1785; and in less than twenty years, upwards of 200,000 children had been admitted into them! See Raikes, Index.

The due observance of the Sabbath is the first point inculcated by these institutions; and the mind is formed, in its earliest apprehension, thus to feel the just value of this great security for its future conduct; for the breach of the Sabbath is among the chief causes to which the unhappy victims to the laws of the country trace their ruin. He who will take the trouble to peruse the accounts of the lives, trials, and execution of the most notorious malefactors in this kingdom, will find the confessions of culprits to this effect endless, protesting in their last moments, with anguish of heart, that the violation of the Sabbath was the first offence in their iniquitous course; that, however, the career of their villany *terminated*, it almost always *began* by a neglect of attending divine worship on a Sunday; by shortly after profaning it with gambling, tippling, and other excesses; and, in the last stages of their profligacy, by often

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the happy institution of the Lord's Day, says Archbishop Sharpe, we should hardly see any face of religion among us, and in a little time should be scarcely distinguished from heathens.* It is, however, greatly to be lamented, that, notwithstanding the wisdom and benevolence of this injunction, there are too many

> Whose ardent labours for the toys they seek,
> Join night to day, and Sunday to the week.
>
> YOUNG.

MONDAY, the second day of the week, is so called, as being anciently sacred to the moon; *q. d.* moon-day.

TUESDAY, the third day of the week, is by some said to be derived from a Saxon word denoting the god Mars; according to others, from Tuisco, or Tuisto, a celebrated person or deified hero among the Saxons, mentioned by Tacitus. He gave them laws,

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selecting it as best suited for their thefts, depredations, sacrileges, and murders.

Remarkably illustrative of the happy effects of early instruction on the lower classes of society, is the declaration of Mr. Howard, that "he found many of the prisons in Switzerland empty of criminal prisoners;" a circumstance which that celebrated philanthropist ascribed solely to the great care that was taken in that country to give children *even the poorest, a moral and religious education.* A similar remark has been applied to Scotland.

But of all the institutions connected with the education, and consequently the amelioration of the lower classes, that of the indefatigable and singularly ingenious Joseph Lancaster is pre-eminently entitled to admiration. In the various schools formed by this unrivalled benefactor of the rising generation, many thousands of poor children are receiving daily instruction in every part of the kingdom; an auspicious measure, which will have an incalculable influence upon their morals and conduct; and thus, by diminishing the number of crimes, and cherishing and promoting virtuous dispositions among the great mass of the people, most materially contribute to the happiness and security of the state. Thousands of children are thus taken in an orderly manner to attend divine service, who had heretofore profaned the Lord's Day by idle and vicious conduct in the streets. The improvement in morals, and the habits of order, among the children who are educated on Mr. Lancaster's system, are of the most gratifying nature. In the Borough School alone, upwards of twenty-four thousand children have been educated, whose parents were of the poorest description. See "An Account of the Progress of Joseph Lancaster's Plan for the Education of Poor Children, and the training of Masters for Country Schools."

* Such of our readers as are desirous of seeing the sanctity of the Sabbath vindicated—the principal objections against its perpetuity answered—and the manner in which it should be observed by Christians enforced, may consult the Rev. Samuel Palmer's "Apology for the Christian Sabbath," or Dr. Burder's "Lectures on the Law of the Sabbath."

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polished them, established religious ceremonies among them, and obtained such a high degree of reputation, that after his death they ranked him among the gods. See Orpheus and Amphion, *Exer. on the Globes.*

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, was formerly consecrated by the inhabitants of the northern nations to Woden or Odin, who being reputed the author of magic, and inventor of all the arts, was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans, in honour of whom they called the same day *dies Mercurii.*

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, is derived from THOR, a deified hero worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. The authority of this deity extended over the winds and seasons, and especially over thunder and lightning. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day, which was consecrated to Thor, still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday, or Thorsgday, has been rendered into Latin by *dies Jovis*, or *Jupiter's day;* for this deity, according to the ideas of the Romans, was the god of thunder.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week, is so named from Freya, or Friga, a goddess worshipped by the Saxons on this day.

> For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
> And seldom shall we see a Friday clear.
>
> DRYDEN.

Friga was the wife of Thor, and the goddess of peace, fertility, and riches. Thor, Friga, and Odin composed the court or supreme council of the gods, and were the principal objects of the worship and veneration of all the Scandinavians, or ancient inhabitants of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

Friday is a fast-day in the Church of England, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion (see April 3, 33), unless Christmas-day, which is always a festival, happens to fall on Friday.

SATURDAY, the seventh or last day of the week, is so called, as some have supposed, from the idol Seater, worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons; though others, with more probability, assert that it is derived from the planet Saturn, *dies Saturni.* Some indeed maintain that the Saturn of the Latins and the Seater of the Saxons are the same.

> The Sun still rules the Week's initial day,
> The Moon o'er Monday yet retains the sway;
> But Tuesday, which to Mars was whileome given,
> Is Tuesco's subject in the northern heaven;
> And Woden hath the charge of Wednesday,
> Which did belong of old to Mercury;

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And Jove himself surrenders his own day
To Thor, a barbarous god of Saxon clay.
Friday, who under Venus once did wield
Love's balmy spells, must now to Friga yield;
Whilst Saturn still holds fast his day, but loses
The Sabbath, which the central sun abuses.

Perennial Calendar.

A MONTH is the twelfth part of the year, or a space of time measured either by the sun or moon. The *lunar month* is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon, in her course round the earth, comes to the same point: the *solar month* is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac; the *calendar months*, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or thirty-one days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap-year of twenty-nine. The number of days in each month may be known by the following lines:—

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
February twenty-eight alone;
And all the rest have thirty-one.

The ancient Hebrews had no particular names to express their months; they said, the first, second, third, and so on; * as that very respectable class of people called FRIENDS do in the present day.

The names of the months were various in different parts of Greece. The Roman months were the same as those now in use among most of the Europeans, viz. JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER.

A YEAR. A year, in the full extent of the word, is a system, or cycle of several months, usually twelve. Others define year, in the general, as a period, or space of time, measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. Thus, the times wherein Jupiter, Saturn, the sun, moon, &c. finish their revolutions, and return to the same point of the zodiac, are respectively called the years of Jupiter and Saturn, and the solar and the lunar years.

Year, properly, and by way of eminence so called, is the *solar year*, or the space of time wherein the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic. This, by the observations of the most celebrated astronomers, contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes; which is the quantity of the year assumed by the

* See Dr. REES'S *Cyclopædia*, and CRUDEN'S *Concordance*, art. Month.

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authors of the Gregorian calendar, though some make it a few seconds, and others a whole minute less But, in the civil, or popular account, this year contains only 365 days, except every fourth, which comprehends 366. See September 2, 1752, and December 15, 1582.

The Egyptians are said to have been the first who fixed the length of the year, making it to consist of 360 days, which they separated into twelve months, in order that it might agree with the course of the moon: five days more were afterwards added; and the same thing was done among the Greeks by Thales.* But the Jews, Syrians, Ethiopians, Romans, Persians, and Arabs had all years of different lengths. The day on which the year commences is also different in different countries. William the Conqueror having been crowned on the first of January (see January 1, 1067) gave occasion, as Stow observes, to the English to begin their year at that time, in order to make it agree with the most remarkable period of their history.† The Mohammedans begin their year on the day when the sun enters Aries; the Persians in the month which answers to our June; the Chinese and Indians with the first new moon which happens in March; and the Mexicans on the 23rd of February, at which time the verdure in that country first begins to appear. It may not, perhaps, be improper to subjoin, that, notwithstanding the day wherein the year commences has always been very different in different nations, yet in all it has been held in great veneration. Among the Romans, the first and last day of the year were consecrated to Janus. To them we owe the ceremony of wishing a *happy year*, which appears to be very ancient. Before the first day was spent, they visited and complimented each other.

> The joyous morn appears, let all attend
> With silence, and kind salutations send
> From house to house.
>
> MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

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* Thales was born at Miletus, in Asia Minor, about 641 years B. C. He was the first of the Greeks who laid the foundations of astronomy; he explained the causes of eclipses, and predicted one; he taught that the earth was round, and divided into five zones; he discovered the solstices and equinoxes, divided the year into 365 days, and, according to Cicero, was the most illustrious of the SEVEN WISE MEN. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Miletus.

The Seven Sages of Greece, as generally given, were Thales, Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, and Periander; though some have substituted others. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Lechœum.

† Though this historical year began in England on the day of the circumcision, *i. e.* the 1st of January (on which day the German and Italian

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They presented Strenæ,* and offered vows to the gods for the preservation of each other, as may be found in Lucian, Ovid, and Pliny.

Since the time of William the Conqueror, the royal patents, charters, proclamations, and the acts of Parliament have been generally dated by the year of the sovereign's reign : *e. g.* any act passed in the year 1840 is entitled, "AN ACT OF THE THIRD OF HER PRESENT MAJESTY, VICTORIA."

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year also begins), yet the civil or legal year did not commence till the day of Annunciation, *i. e.* on the 25th of March. The part of the year between these two terms was usually expressed both ways, as 1748-9 or $174\frac{8}{9}$. But by the act for altering the style, the civil year now begins with January 1.

* Presents made on the first day of the year were called Strenæ, as is thought, from the following circumstance :—Tatius, King of the Sabines, who was appointed joint sovereign with Romulus, considered as a good omen a present he had received on the 6th day of the new year, of some branches of vervaine, gathered from the wood of Strenua, the goddess of strength : at first, gifts among the Romans were confined to these Strenæ ; but they soon extended to figs, dates, honey, &c., and, by degrees, to more valuable things.

> "In these three *sweets*, an omen does appear,
> That things may *sweetly* run throughout the year."

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CHRONOLOGICAL EXERCISES.

JANUARY.

"STERN Winter's icy breath, intensely keen,
Now chills the blood, and withers every green.
Bright shines the azure sky, serenely fair,
And driving snows obscure the turbid air."

JANUARY, the first month of the year, received its name from Janus, one of the Roman divinities,* to whom it was, among that people, consecrated.

The first of all doth Janus' month appear;
He 's like the gate, or entrance of the year.
MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

Janus is painted with two faces, because, say some, on the one side, the first day of January looked towards the new year, and, on the other, towards the old one. According to others, the two faces of Janus signify Providence. Artists represent January clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. The beauty of a country all clothed in new fallen snow is delineated by Thomson in his usual happy manner:

The cherish'd fields
Put on their winter robe of purest white.
'Tis brightness all: save where the new snow melts
Along the mazy current. Low the woods
Bow their hoar head; and, ere the languid sun
Faint from the west, emits his evening ray,
Earth's universal face, deep hid and chill,
Is one wide dazzling waste, that buries wide
The works of men.

January and February were introduced into the year by Numa Pompilius, who was a little better acquainted with the celestial motions than his predecessor. The year of Romulus began in March, and therefore had only ten months.

While Rome's great founder made the times his care,
Ten months he chose to constitute the year;
But Numa, better skilled in astral lore,
To Romulus's months adjoin'd two more.
* * * * *

* See *Arith. Quest.* art. Janus; BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Bethlehem, Cures, and Janiculus.

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And again:

> Two months too short was anciently the year ;
> No pious February then was there ;
> And that which now is made the first in fame,
> The month from Janus, had receiv'd no name.
>
> MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

The ancient Christians* fasted on the first day of January, by way of opposition to the practice of the heathens, who, in honour of Janus, observed this day with feastings, dancings, and masquerades.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1067. WILLIAM the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster. He was born at Falaise, died near Rouen, and was buried at Caen, which are all in the north part of France, in the province of Normandy. With William, began the Norman line of kings. It followed the Saxon dynasty, which terminated in the person of Harold. This æra is known as that of "the Conquest." See September 9, 1087, October 14, 1066, and *Arith. Quest.*, Battle of Hastings, by the late WILLIAM BUTLER.

— 1308. ORIGIN OF SWISS LIBERTY. On this day that illustrious patriot, WILLIAM TELL, joined his heroic companions to oppose their tyrannical oppressors, and effect the freedom of their native country ; which, after a glorious struggle of more than 300 years, was declared free and independent by the treaty of Westphalia, A. D. 1648. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Sagitta. The Swiss or Helvetic confederacy was dissolved by French influence in 1798 : but it was restored, and its independence guaranteed, by the Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna, in 1815. The Republic now consists of 22 cantons. Berne, a town finely situated on the Aar, is its capital. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

— 1515. Expired LOUIS XII., King of France, in the 53rd year of his age, to the extreme regret of the French nation, who, sensible of his tender concern for their welfare, gave him, with one voice, the grateful and honourable appellation of *father of his people.* He was economical, and diminished the taxes, raised merit from obscurity, protected the peasants and artizans, watched the administration of justice, and wished the law to be impartially administered. Louis was born at Blois, in the department of Loire and Cher, province

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* Christians were first so called at Antioch, in Syria. Acts xi. 25 ; *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

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of Orleannois. See April 7, 1498, June 27, 1462, and October 9, 1514.

1, 1630. HOBSON'S DEATH. On this day expired Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier of Cambridge, on whom Milton, who was then studying at the University, wrote two whimsical epitaphs,* and thus rendered him "*an immortal carrier.*" Hobson's inn at London was the Bull in Bishopsgate Street, where his figure in fresco, with an inscription, was formerly to be seen.† Milton represents Death in pursuit of him;

> For he had any time this ten years full,
> Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.

One of our most general proverbial expressions originated with this benevolent carrier, who, to his employment in that capacity, added the profession of supplying the students with horses; and having made it an unalterable rule that every horse should have an equal portion of rest as well as labour, would never let one out of its turn; and hence the derivation of the saying, "Hobson's choice: *this* or none."

— 1651. CHARLES II., son of Charles I., was crowned at Scone, in Perthshire, Scotland. See September 3, 1651.

> So thanks to all at once, and to each one,
> Whom we invite to see us crowned at Scone.
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

— 1801. UNION OF IRELAND WITH GREAT BRITAIN. This grand political measure will, it is ardently hoped, raise, in the course of time, that long suffering and distracted country to the state of opulence and prosperity, of which her soil, numerous harbours, and geographical position render her so eminently capable, if properly supported by the substantial and impartial blessings of the British constitution.

— 1801. CERES. On this day M. Piazzi, astronomer at Palermo, in the island of Sicily, discovered a new primary planet, to which he gave the appellation of Ceres, in allusion to the goddess of that name in fabulous history, who was highly esteemed by the ancients of Sicily.‡—The number of primary

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* See Milton's Poems, with Notes by Warton, p. 318, edit. 2.

† Hobson having been a frugal, thriving man, was drawn with a hundred pound bag of money under his arm, with this inscription upon the bag:

> The fruitful mother of a hundred more.
>
> *Spectator*, No. 509.

‡ See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Ceres. M. Piazzi, the ingenious discoverer of Ceres, and Professor at Malta and Palermo, was born at Ponte, on the Adda, in the Valteline, kingdom of Venetian Lombardy. He

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planets is now twelve, viz. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the Georgium Sidus, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and Astræa. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Solar System.

1, 1802. NEW CYCLOPÆDIA. On this day commenced the publication of an enlarged edition of the Cyclopædia.* This truly national work was completed in 1820, in 45 volumes quarto, a lasting monument of the science, judgment, and industry of the learned and venerable Editor, Dr. A. Rees. See May 15, 1740.

2, 17. DEATH OF OVID AND LIVY. Ovid, a native of Sulmo,† and one of the finest poets of that splendid era, the Augustan age, expired at Tomi, near Varna, on the Black Sea, whither he had been banished by the Emperor Augustus, but for what reason is not known. The sweetness, elegance, and pathos of his verse have placed him among the first of Roman poets; but some of his writings have an immoral tendency. His most popular production is the "Metamorphoses," in which he has depicted the ingenious and elegant fictions of Heathen mythology. Ovid's death is said to have happened on the same day with that of Livy, the celebrated Roman historian, who was born at Padua, in the north of Italy, 59 years B. C. See April 23, 1616.

— 1727. GENERAL WOLFE was born at Westerham, eight miles from Sevenoaks, in Kent. See Wolfe, Index, and *Arithmetical Questions*.

— 1801. Expired, in the 60th year of his age, and at his native place, Zurich, in the north of Switzerland, the celebrated physiognomist, JOHN CASPAR LAVATER, whose works have been long familiarized to England by very expensive translations. A servant would, at one time, scarcely be hired till the descriptions and engravings of Lavater had been consulted, in careful comparison with the lines and features of the young man's or woman's countenance. The physiognomical delirium of the weak, however, soon excited the derision of the witty and the wise, and the *mania* is now pretty much abated. Lavater, notwithstanding his wild reveries on the subject of physiognomy, is allowed to have been an amiable man, and a respect-

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visited Paris and London in the year 1787. At the last city he purchased instruments for the then newly-erected observatory at Palermo, and obtained Lalande's prize medal. See March 28, 1802, and July 22, 1826.

* The word "Cyclopædia" means a body or circle of sciences.

† Sulmo was an ancient town of Italy, about 90 miles east of Rome, in lat. 42° north. (WILKINSON'S *Italia Antiqua*.)

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able minister. He died in consequence of a wound which he had received from a French soldier a year before.

2, 1827. John Mason Good, M. D., died at Shepperton, a village of Middlesex, on the Thames. Dr. Good was the author of several works, among which were "Physiological System of Nosology," "The Study of Medicine," and "The Book of Nature." He translated the book of Job, and Lucretius on the Nature of Things. The latter performance is in blank verse, and is illustrated by numerous notes and observations, and by an astonishing variety of quotations from writers in almost every polished language, ancient as well as modern, elucidating his views of this Latin poet. The Book of Nature is a series of lectures on Natural Philosophy or Physics, and is a work of considerable merit. The versatile ability, the various knowledge and learning, and, above all, the pious and humble application of both, which are exhibited in the author's mind, cannot fail to excite the admiration of the attentive and candid reader. Dr. Good was also the coadjutor of Dr. Olinthus Gregory and Mr. Newton Bosworth in the compilation of a new Cyclopædia, entitled "Pantologia," a work which in its execution evinced the competent ability of its authors.

3, 107 B. C. Cicero, one of the greatest orators, statesmen, and philosophers of antiquity, was born at Arpinum, a town of ancient Latium, north of Aquinum, and south of Lake Fucinus.* See December 7, 43 B. C., and Tullia, Index.

— 1670, A. D. Died General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, a principal instrument in restoring Charles II., after he had been an exile almost nine years. General Monk was born at Potheridge, Devonshire, in 1608. Mr. Fox (*Hist. of the Reign of James II.*), speaking of the Restoration, says, "All depended on the army, and that army had fallen into the hands of one than whom a baser could not be found in its lowest ranks. Personal courage appears to have been Monk's only virtue; reserve and dissimulation made up the whole stock of his wisdom." "Profit," says Clarendon, "was always the highest reason with Monk;" and of the inhumanity of his heart, a revolting instance is recorded in the Life of Colonel Hutchinson. He was also the vile betrayer of the illustrious Argyle, who was beheaded in 1661.

— 1795. Died, at his seat at Etruria,† Staffordshire, in the 64th

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* Cellarius's Map; *Italia Media sive Propria;* and Wilkinson's *Class. Atlas.*

† Etruria was the ancient name of modern Tuscany, in Italy. It was noted for its earthenware. Mr. Wedgwood, therefore, appropriately named his establishment after that ancient district.

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year of his age, JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, to whose great ingenuity England is indebted for the establishment of a manufacture that has opened a new source of traffic before unknown to this or any other country! By the genius, taste, and skill of Mr. W., the pottery of Staffordshire was extended and applied to a variety of curious compositions, subservient not only to the ordinary purposes of life, but to the arts, antiquity, history, &c., and thereby rendered a very important branch of commerce, both foreign and domestic. Before his time England imported the finer earthenwares; but for many years she has exported them to a very great amount, the whole of which is drawn from the earth, and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries. The difference between Mr. Wedgwood's ware and that of others is, chiefly, that the figures of the bas-reliefs have no glazing; the ground has it. The forms are very beautiful, all imitated from the antique, and in the purest taste. The figures are extremely well designed, especially those on a blue ground. The tasteful proprietor profited by Sir William Hamilton's beautiful collection of Etruscan vases. See *Arith. Quest.* art. Earthenware.

3, 1805. Died CHARLES TOWNLEY, Esq., whose noble collection of sculpture now decorates the British Museum. He was supposed to be the best judge of sculpture in Europe. In the department of Antiquities is a bust of this distinguished amateur, by the classical chisel of Nollekens.

4, 1568. Died ROGER ASCHAM, who had been Latin secretary and tutor in the learned languages to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was much lamented; her Majesty having, it is said, declared that she would rather have lost ten thousand pounds than her tutor Ascham. Being remarkable for writing a fine hand, he was employed to instruct several of the royal family in that useful art.* He was born at Kirby-Wiske, about

* The Queen herself wrote an exceedingly fair hand; witness the beautiful little prayer-book, in five languages, which was sold at the late Duchess of Portland's sale for a hundred guineas. As an antidote to the vulgar notion, that execrable hand-writing is a mark of gentility and taste, we shall quote the following observations of the eminently learned Dr. Parr, who, in his Characters of the Honourable Charles James Fox, says, "he hopes to put some check upon the boyish heedlessness or petty vanity of those who are disposed to slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding him, that in the art of writing Mr. Fox was eminently distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and Sir William Jones by the ease, beauty, and variety of the characters which they respectively

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seven miles south from Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in the year 1515, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's church, London.

4, 1712. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, arrived in England. On his audience of leave, March 13, 1712, Queen Anne presented him with a sword, valued at 5000*l.* He had rendered eminent services to this country, in conjunction with the Duke of Marlborough; and was at one time so great a favourite with the English, that, according to Horace Walpole, an old maid bequeathed him 2500*l.*, and a gardener 100*l.* See Eugene, Index.

— 1724. Philip V., King of Spain, resigned his crown to his son, and retired to the palace of St. Ildefonso, in New Castile, Spain. It is somewhat remarkable, that in less than eighty years four sovereigns abdicated their thrones;* namely, Christina, Queen of Sweden, in 1654; Casimir, King of Poland, in 1667; Philip, King of Spain, in 1724; and Amadeus, King of Sardinia, in 1730. See also January 16, 1556, and Dec. 19, 1683.

5, 1477. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was killed in his retreat after the battle of Nanci, province of Lorraine, department of Meurthe, France. This prince and Louis XI. were engaged in constant war, and the latter was taken prisoner by Charles, and compelled to sign an ignominious peace. (See Peronne, Bourn's *Gazetteer.*) This restless duke invaded Switzerland, and treated the inhabitants with ruthless barbarity, but was at length defeated in the battles of Granson and Morat, and lost his life by rashly invading the duchy of Lorraine.

— 1589. Catherine de' Medici, after being the wife of one king,† and the mother of three,‡ and occasioning during many years the misery and devastation of France, expired, aged 71, loaded with debts, at Blois, province of Orleannois, department of Loire and Cher. She was the daughter of Lorenzo de'Medici, Duke of Urbino, and niece of Pope Clement VII.,§ and was born at Florence. See Blois and Florence, Bourn's *Gazetteer.*

Catherine was a woman of infinite address, and seldom failed

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employed." Admiral Lord Collingwood, in an admirable letter to his daughters respecting their writing, concludes by informing them, that "he thinks he can know the character of a lady pretty nearly by her handwriting: the *dashers* all impudent, however they may conceal it from themselves or others; and the *scribblers* flatter themselves with the vain hope, that as their letter cannot be read it may be mistaken for sense." See Fox, Porson, and Jones, Index.

* Take physic, pomp! *Lear.*

† Henry II.

‡ See June 29, 1559; Dec. 5, 1560; and Aug. 1, 1589.

§ See the late William Butler's *Mis. Quest.*, Sept. 25, 1534.

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to overreach those whom it was her interest to deceive or to gain over to her purposes. But she was destitute of real wisdom, for she lost the confidence of all, and died miserable and broken-hearted. Clever and cunning, but short-sighted, skilful in extricating herself from a scrape, but unscrupulous about the means she employed, utterly without principle, and regardless of truth, she attained her immediate objects, but left an indelible impression of the fraud and artifice of her character.

> "True to no party; but, to gain her end,
> Prompt to embrace her foe, desert her friend;
> A slave to pleasure, to ambition more;
> Impious, though superstition's chain she wore;
> With every vice, in fine, in woman born,
> Stript of the virtues which their mind adorn!"

5, 1757. DAMIENS attempted to assassinate Louis XV., while stepping into his carriage, about six o'clock in the evening, as he was going to supper and to sleep at Trianon. He was struck on the right side, but the wound was not deep, and attended with no danger. The assassin was confined in the same prison at Paris in which Ravaillac had been confined, and after suffering the most shocking tortures, was executed, March 28.

— 1783. ONORE, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, about 400 miles S. by E. of Bombay, was taken by the English with a most terrible carnage.

— 1793. Expired at Millicent, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, ELIZABETH GRIFFITH, a novelist and dramatic writer, and author of a work entitled "The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated," "Essays addressed to young Married Women," and "Letters of Henry and Frances."

— 1807. Died ISAAC REED, Esq., of London, his native place; a gentleman distinguished by his extensive acquaintance with old English literature, and by his alacrity in opening the stores of a valuable library, to facilitate the literary pursuits of those who obtained an introduction to him. Mr. Reed was many years a proprietor and the editor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, of which some of the most interesting contents, particularly in the biographical and critical departments, were the products of his pen. His peculiar talents as a commentator on our great Bard, and the tenour of his own character, were thus happily and briefly sketched by an anonymous writer:

> "Too pompous, labour'd, confident, refined
> Most annotations on our bard appear;
> Thine trace with modest care his mighty mind,
> And like thy life are simple, just, and clear."

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The works which have passed through Mr. Reed's hands to the press are exceedingly numerous; but he had a rooted objection to affixing his name to any of them; an objection which continued insuperable till his last edition of Shakspeare was printed, when he yielded to the entreaties of his friends, and his name was given to the work.—By his judgment in the value of books, and his industry in collecting, Mr. R. left behind him a library which, perhaps, had not cost him 700*l.*, but which brought at an auction above 4000*l.*

5, 1827. His Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, died in his 64th year, at the house of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington Street. He was Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in the United Kingdom, to which honour he had been appointed in 1795. In 1793 he was engaged in active service in France, and Valenciennes surrendered to a British army under his command, but an attempt to take Dunkirk proved abortive. In May, 1794, the Duke, after several attacks by Pichegru,* near Tournay, was obliged to retire, and after a succession of disappointments experienced by the allies, against which the British commander had perseveringly struggled, he returned to England. In 1799 he again embarked on foreign service, landed near the Helder in Holland, in which country, though the British and Russians were for a time successful, from the strong position taken by the French and Dutch commanders, the Duke was under the necessity of entering into an agreement with Generals Brune and Daendels, by which it was stipulated that the English and Russians should be allowed to evacuate Holland on condition that 8000 seamen, either Batavian or French, should be given up to the French government. His Royal Highness was greatly beloved by the army, and was endeared to his friends and domestics by his affability and kindness.

6. Epiphany. This is commonly called Twelfth-day, being the twelfth day after Christmas. The word is Greek, and signifies "an appearance of light, a manifestation." It is kept as a festival,† to celebrate the manifestation of Jesus Christ

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* See Arbois, Arnheim, Scheveling, and Sinnamari, Bourn's *Gazette*.

† Dr. Drake, in his valuable work, entitled "Shakspeare and his Times," gives a curious and entertaining account of this remarkable holiday. Twelfth Night, or wassailing, was once the delight of the metropolis and various parts of England, being dedicated to sports and hilarity.

> The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
> Keeps wassail, and the swagg'ring upspring reels.
>
> Shakspeare.

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to the Gentiles, and has a particular reference to the Eastern sages (supposed by some to have been kings) who came to adore and bring our Saviour presents at Bethlehem, in Judea. In allusion to this circumstance, the sovereign offers annually by proxy in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. (See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*) The origin of drawing for king and queen on this day is differently accounted for. Some maintain it to have been derived from the custom observed by the Roman children, who, at the end of their Saturnalia, drew lots with beans to see who would be king; while others, with more apparent reason, consider it as allusive to the offerings made by the Magi to the infant Jesus.

6, 1366. RICHARD II. was born at Bourdeaux, in the department of Gironde, France. He was son of Edward the Black Prince. See Feb. 14, 1400; June 13, 1483.

— 1536. QUEEN CATHERINE, of Arragon, in Spain, the divorced wife of the tyrant Henry VIII., died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, where she lived after her repudiation. While it was in agitation, she resided in a castle at Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, afterwards the seat of that elegant scholar and patriotic statesman, Lord Holland. Dr. Johnson, in his remarks upon the tragedy of Henry VIII., says, that the meek sorrows and virtuous distresses of this queen have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy. But the genius of Shakspeare, he subjoins, comes in and goes out with Catherine. She was interred at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, where also was buried Mary Queen of Scots. Mary's body was removed to Westminster Abbey by her son James I. The divorce of Catherine is an important link in the mighty series of human events. It forms an æra in English history. The Pope's refusal to sanction the divorce so irritated Henry, that he embraced, nominally at least, the doctrines of Luther, which he had formerly opposed, and against which he had written; and the Church of England was separated from the see of Rome! Thus a measure, originating in folly and crime, was productive of a glorious good.

"From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread."

Wassail was a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by the English goodfellows: hence the term wassailer implied a toper or drunkard.

I 'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late wassailers. MILTON.

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See Ampthill, BOURN'S *Gazetteer;* September 25, 1534; and *Miscel. Quest.*, by the late W. BUTLER.

6, 1540. HENRY VIII. was married to Ann of Cleves, sister to William Duke of Cleves—a fine duchy in the circle of Westphalia, Germany. She was the *fourth* wife of the capricious monarch, who, in the following July, divorced this innocent woman, because she was not personally attractive. See Chelsea and Hever, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

— 1781. DEATH OF MAJOR PEIRSON. A body of French troops having landed on the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, surprised the Lieutenant-Governor, made him prisoner, and obliged him to sign a capitulation; but Major Peirson, the commander of the English troops, heroically refusing his acquiescence in this compulsive transaction, vigorously attacked the enemy in the town of St. Helier, and compelled them to surrender prisoners of war; a gallant action, which, however, cost the Major his life, being himself killed in the moment of victory. A brief account of several heroes who have been killed in the moment of success is given in the *Arithmetical Questions.*

A print, representing the death of Major Peirson, cost the late Mr. Alderman Boydell (including the painting) the amazing sum of 5000*l.* It was painted by Copley, and engraved by Heath.

— 1786. LOSS OF THE HALSEWELL EAST-INDIAMAN. This lamentable catastrophe took place at Seacombe, in the isle of Purbeck, near St. Aldhelm's Head, a famous sea-mark, consisting of a bold cliff, rising to the height of nearly 300 feet, on the coast of Dorsetshire. The vessel was commanded by Captain PIERCE, a man of ability and character. Among the passengers were two of his own daughters, and five other ladies, equally distinguished by their personal charms and mental attainments. These, together with the venerable commander, most of his officers, and the passengers, were all buried in the remorseless deep; and so complete was the wreck, that not an atom of the ship was ever after discoverable. To reconcile the mind to disastrous scenes like the present, melancholy in their operation, and unaccountable in the weak perceptions of human wisdom, we must not only believe that they are the dispensations of the SUPREME BEING, who "*rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm;*" but that his purposes are unquestionably wise, gracious, and ultimately merciful. A ray of light is also shed on the dark caverns of the deep, by the promise that "*the sea shall give up her dead.*"

7, 1558. CALAIS, in the north part of France, surrendered to the French, after it had been in the possession of the English above 210 years. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

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7, 1715. FENELON, the celebrated Archbishop of Cambray, died, and was buried on the 8th. In 1793 the body of this venerable man was exhumed, that the lead in which he had been buried might be converted into cannon-balls. In 1801 a re-interment took place, and an elegant monument has been erected in the cathedral of Cambray over his remains. See August 6, 1651.

— 1785. Mr. BLANCHARD, accompanied by Dr. JEFFRIES, went from Dover to the forest of Guines, near Calais, in France, in an air-balloon, in about two hours. The width of the Straits of Dover is 26 miles.

— 1796. The lamented PRINCESS CHARLOTTE was born. See Nov. 6, 1817.

8, 1642. Expired, near Florence, in Tuscany, the celebrated GALILEO, who was born at Pisa, Italy, in 1564. He was the author of several noble and useful discoveries in astronomy, geometry, and mechanics; and was the first person who improved telescopes* so as to answer astronomical purposes. To him the subsequent lines allude:—

> The moon whose orb
> Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
> At evening from the top of Fesolé,†
> Or in Valdarno,‡ to descry new lands,
> Rivers, or mountains, on her spotty globe.§
>
> MILTON.

— 1701. ORIGIN OF THE PRUSSIAN MONARCHY. On this day the Elector of Brandenburg, in Germany, assumed the crown under the title of Frederick the First, King of Prussia; and on January the 8th, 1801, being the centesimal anniversary of that memorable day, there was a grand fête given at Berlin to commemorate the event, which took place in the great church at Konigsberg, a noble city on the Pregel, and capital of Prussia. The Elector put the crown (an iron one) on his head with his own hands, saying, "God has given it to me; woe be to him who attempts to take it from me!" Frederick died in 1713.

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* See *Exercises on the Globes*. The word "telescope" comes from the two Greek words τηλε, afar off, and σκοπεω, to view. Microscope comes from μικρος, small, and σκοπεω, to view.

† Fesolé, or Fiesole, was a city of Tuscany, in Italy, about 25 miles from Pistoia, in a south-east direction, and three miles from Florence. See NEWTON'S *Milton*.

‡ Valdarno is the vale of Arno. The Arno is a beautiful river which runs through Tuscany.

§ See Moon, *Exercises on the Globes*.

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8, 1753. Died, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sir Thomas Burnet, third and youngest son of the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury. In his youth his dissipation gave his father much uneasiness; but after his death he reformed, and in 1741 was made one of the judges of the Common Pleas. In 1745, when the Lord Chancellor, judges, and gentlemen of the law waited on his Majesty with their address on occasion of the Rebellion, he was knighted. He was an able, upright judge, and a great benefactor to the poor. See March 17, 1715.

9. On this day was celebrated by the Romans the Feast of Agonalia, in honour of Janus, and attended with solemn exercises and combats. See Cures, Bourn's *Gazetteer*, note.

— 1514. Anne of Bretagne, wife of Charles VIII., King of France, and after his death the wife of his successor, Louis XII., died at Blois. During Charles's expedition in Italy she managed the affairs of the nation with great prudence, expressed great grief at his death, abstaining from food two days, and weeping incessantly; and wore *black* as mourning, whereas *white* had been previously worn by the queens of France on the death of the kings. She was amiable, prudent, and politic, a lover of literature, and possessed the confidence of her second consort, who survived her.

— 1766. Died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, (see Day, Thomas, Index,) near Hampstead, Dr. Thomas Birch, a distinguished historical and biographical writer, being the author of many much approved works, particularly "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 volumes, folio. He was born in London, 1705, and bore through life the character of a very worthy man.

10, 1645. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was beheaded on Tower-Hill, in the 71st year of his age, for high treason, not actually proved against him; but he fell a sacrifice to party violence and his own high-church sentiments, which induced him to attempt a general uniformity in religion, or rather to impose the doctrine, discipline, and hierarchy of the Church of England on the three kingdoms.* He was a native of Reading, in Berkshire.

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* When Charles V. retired to St. Juste, he amused himself with mechanics. One day he placed a number of watches before him on a table, which he had vainly endeavoured to make agree exactly in their time. Having looked at them for some minutes, he said, "How foolish was I to endeavour to make religious sects all agree in one doctrine! I might as well expect this, as suppose that these watches would all move with the same regularity." An excellent lesson this for Archbishop Laud, and for

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10, 1778. DEATH OF LINNÆUS. On this day expired the "father of modern botany," the celebrated Linnæus, who was born at Rashult, a village of Smaland, in Sweden, in 1707. At the age of 34 he was made professor of physic and botany in the University of Upsal; and in the year 1757 he was ennobled by his sovereign.

Linnæus, in his profound veneration of the Divinity, resembled Newton, Locke, Jones, Haller, Euler, Boerhaave, and other dignified characters, whose respect for religion renders their knowledge still more estimable. The deeper he penetrated into the secrets of Nature, the more he admired the wisdom of her Creator;

"And look'd through Nature up to Nature's God."

He praised this wisdom in his writings, recommended it by his speeches, and honoured it in his actions. Whenever he found an opportunity of expatiating on the greatness, the providence, and omnipotence of God, which frequently happened in his lectures and botanical excursions, his heart glowed with a celestial fire, and his mouth poured forth torrents of admirable eloquence. This made him one of the best inculcators of morality; he instilled, by so doing, a similar spirit of religion into the breasts of his pupils.* Over the door of the hall in which he gave his lectures was the following inscription:—"*Innocui vivite! Numen adest!—Live guiltless; the Deity is present!*" (See Prov. xv. 3, and *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, No. 140.) This truly great man was interred in the Cathedral of Upsal. See Nov. 1, 1783.

11, 1698. PETER THE GREAT, Czar of Muscovy or Russia, came to England and remained incognito. He improved himself at Deptford, in Kent, in the art of ship-building, and King William presented him with one of his royal yachts.

— 1753. SIR HANS SLOANE, Baronet, died at his house at Chelsea, in the 93rd year of his age. He was first physician to George II., and many years president of the Royal Society. (See Society and Museum, Index.) His immense collection of books, manuscripts, and curious productions of nature and art now form a most valuable part of the British Museum. His library consisted of 50,000 vols., and his catalogue contained a description of 65,352 curiosities—a treasure which he said

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all bigotted zealots who insist upon there being only one entrance into heaven, viz. through the door of their own opinions.

* It has been justly remarked of science in general, that though it will not create piety, it will feed it. Dr. Hooke, the naturalist, it is said, never made a discovery, but he inserted an entry in his journal of "Glory to the Deity!"

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was destined to magnify God and benefit mankind. The beautiful botanical garden at Chelsea was left by him to the Company of Apothecaries. He was a liberal benefactor to the necessitous, and chose to distribute his charities in *his lifetime*, rather than defer them till after his death. Sir Hans Sloane was born at Killileagh, in Downshire, in the north-east part of Ireland, and was buried in Chelsea churchyard, where his tomb is still in tolerable preservation. It is surmounted by the mystic symbols of the egg and the serpent. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Serpents.

11, 1800. Died, in the 71st year of his age, at Dublin, to the deep regret of all good men, the worthy and amiable Archbishop Newcome; equally conspicuous for his biblical knowledge, arduous labours, and unfeigned piety. He was successively Bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; and in 1795 was elevated to the highest dignity in the Irish church, by being translated to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, the primacy of all Ireland. This admirable prelate's works are numerous, and all tend to the advancement of sacred literature, the great object of his fondest ambition. He was a native of Abingdon, in Berkshire, where his father was the vicar of a parish.

12, 1519. Expired Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, whose death, as it left vacant the first station among Christian princes, set the passions of men in agitation, and proved a kind of æra in the general system of Europe. Charles, King of Spain, grandson of the deceased emperor, and Francis, King of France, immediately declared themselves candidates for the Imperial crown, and employed every expedient of money or intrigue which promised them success in so great a point of ambition. Our Henry VIII., also, was encouraged to advance his pretensions, but he found the votes of the electors already engaged. Charles was at length the successful candidate, and thus became possessed of a greater and more extensive empire than any known in Europe since that of the Romans. Of this empire it has been said, that the sun never set upon the dominions of Charles: they embraced the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Maximilian's death, according to some authors, occurred at Inspruck; others say at Wels, near Lintz.

— 1807. Leyden, in Holland, was severely injured, about four o'clock in the afternoon, by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, which was on board a vessel that had come up a canal into the street called the Rapenburg. One hundred and fifty dead bodies were taken from the ruins occasioned by the explosion, and upwards of two thousand were wounded more or less dangerously. Hone's *Every-Day-Book*, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Leyden.

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13. St. Hilary or St. Hilarius. St. Hilary was born at Poitiers, in France, about the latter end of the third or beginning of the fourth century, though the particular year is nowhere mentioned. By an attentive perusal and study of the Holy Scriptures after he had attained the age of maturity, he was converted from Paganism to Christianity, and in 355 he was elected Bishop of the place of his nativity, and was one of those pious and learned men so justly held in veneration as Fathers of the Christian Church,—a title given to all those eminent Christian theologists who wrote prior to the 13th century. He died in 367, at about 80 years of age. (*Clavis Calendaria* and *Christian Observer, March*, 1825.) St. Hilary is recorded to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in churches, and his name is given to one of the four seasons of the year when the courts of justice are opened, and called *Terms*. Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas are the other three.

— 1790. Monastic Establishments were suppressed in France. Protestants have always been accustomed to consider monastic institutions as the haunts of ignorance and superstition, where the proud priest and lazy monk fattened upon the riches of the land. It must, however, be admitted, that, though we have now reason enough to rejoice that they are fallen, they have, nevertheless, in their day, been made subservient to some useful purposes. See Mrs. Barbauld's *Works*.—Monastic establishments were suppressed in England at the Reformation, in the reign of Henry VIII.

— 1800. Expired Dr. James Macknight, an eminent clergyman of the Church of Scotland. Of his various works, the most distinguished is "The Harmony of the Gospels." He was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, in 1721.

14, 1753. Death of Bishop Berkeley. This learned and ingenious man was Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and was born in that kingdom, at Kilerin, near Thomas-town, in the county of Kilkenny, the 12th of March, 1684. So very amiable and exemplary was his general character, that Pope is scarcely thought to have said too much, when he ascribes to "Berkeley every virtue under heaven." He expired without a groan, as he was sitting in the midst of his family, and just after he had concluded a comment on that most beautiful and consoling portion of Holy Writ, the 15th chapter of the first of Corinthians. Thus was vouchsafed to this most illustrious bishop that *euthanasia* for which Arbuthnot so tenderly sighed, and for which every reflecting mind must devoutly wish and pray. See Darwin, Index.

— 1794. Died in London, in the 65th year of his age, Dr. Edward Harwood, an eminent Dissenting minister and ex-

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cellent classical scholar, whose learned works are well known. His "Introduction to the Study of the New Testament" is a very valuable performance. Dr. Harwood was a native of Lancashire. It was said that he refused very liberal patronage, offered to him if he would join the Church of England.

15, 1559. QUEEN ELIZABETH was crowned at Westminster. See March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was of the house of Tudor, and grand-daughter of Henry VII., the first of that family who sat on the throne. See Penmynidd, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1747. JOHN AIKIN, M.D., was born at Kibworth, in the southern part of the county of Leicester. He was the author of various works, which evince the elegance of his taste and the activity of his mind; but the most important and interesting are, perhaps, his "Letters from a Father to a Son, on various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life," and his "Annals of the Reign of George the Third." The candid, equitable, and independent spirit which pervades these works, renders them particularly valuable. Dr. Aikin died on the 7th of December, 1822, at Stoke Newington.

— 1795. The PRINCE OF ORANGE, WILLIAM V., Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and his family, in consequence of the successes of the French, were obliged to leave the Hague, and effect their escape to England, where they arrived on the 21st of the same month. They sailed from Scheveling, three miles from the Hague, and landed at Harwich, in Essex. See Nov. 15, 1813.

16, 1556. The EMPEROR CHARLES V., after a long and turbulent reign, resigned, at Brussels, the crown of Spain and other dominions to his son Philip, reserving nothing for himself but an annual pension of 100,000 crowns, and chose for the place of his retreat St. Juste, near Placentia, in Spain. See Oct. 25, 1555; January 4, 1724; and Placentia, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1780. ADMIRAL (afterwards Lord) RODNEY destroyed several Spanish ships, near St. Vincent's Cape, Portugal. This celebrated naval commander, who immortalized his name by numerous public services, died in 1792, aged 74. An elegant monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. See April 12, 1782.

— 1794. Expired suddenly, at his lodgings in St. James's Street, Westminster, EDWARD GIBBON, Esq., author of a celebrated work intitled "A History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which is generally allowed, though containing strong insinuations against Christianity, to be one of the most valuable, elegant, interesting, and comprehensive works ever communicated to the world by an individual. Great part of it was written at Lausanne, a beautiful town on the

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Lake of Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Gibbon was born at Putney, in Surrey, 1737; and was buried in Lord Sheffield's mausoleum, at Fletching, in Sussex. An inscription, by the learned Dr. Parr, records his talents.

16, 1809. Death of Sir John Moore, K.B. This celebrated general died in the arms of victory, at Corunna, after accomplishing a safe retreat through a country in which he found no co-operation, and before an enemy who was vastly superior to him in numbers. He was born at Glasgow about the year 1762, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. Moore, a gentleman well known by his numerous literary productions. The monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir John Moore represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory; the latter lowering him into the grave by a wreath of laurel! which, says the *Examiner*, is an expressive and original action. See *Arith. Quest.* art. Laurel. Corunna is a sea-port of Galicia, in the north-west part of Spain, at the mouth of the Groyne. See Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

17, 1706. Dr. Franklin was born at Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, United States, America. He was the son of a tallow-chandler, and early in life shewed a strong love of literature. He read many accounts of Voyages and Travels, but Defoe's Essay upon Projects seems to have been the bias which influenced the complexion of his future career. He became the most distinguished philosopher and politician of his time; and from his electrical discoveries and determined opposition to the mistaken policy of Great Britain, it has been said,

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

"Cet homme audacieux, par ses efforts constans,
Ravit au ciel sa foudre, et leur sceptre aux tyrans."

See Jan. 29, 1774; April 17, 1790; and Dec. 16, 1783.

— 1792. Died George Horne, Bishop of Norwich, whose "Sermons" and "Commentary on the Psalms" are highly esteemed, particularly the latter, which, as the inscription on his tomb justly observes, "will continue to be a companion to the closet, till the devotions of earth shall end in the hallelujahs of heaven." His *Female Character*, drawn with great ability in one of his Discourses, has been much admired; for in that sketch he has paid an affectionate tribute of praise to the sex whose mild virtues contribute so essentially to the happiness of mankind. Bishop Horne was a native of Otham, in Kent, and was buried in the churchyard of Eltham, a small, but neat village, in the vicinity of Shooter's Hill, in the same county.

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18, 1719. Died Sir Samuel Garth, an excellent poet and physician, and author of a most admirable satire, called the "Dispensary." He was born, according to some biographers, in Yorkshire; according to others, at Bolam, in Durham; and interred at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex.

19. The sun enters into the constellation ♒, Aquarius. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

—* 1547. Henry Earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, was beheaded on Tower-hill, on a charge of treason. He is celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, and Pope; illustrated by his own muse, and lamented for his unhappy and unmerited end. He shone in all the accomplishments of the time in which he lived, and his name is renowned in its tournaments and in his father's battles. With high personal courage he united a politeness and urbanity of manner then almost peculiar to himself: and his writings display an elegance of composition, little, if at all, inferior to that of some of our best poets in any succeeding period. He was buried in the church of All-hallows, Barking, Tower Street, but afterwards removed to Framlingham.

— 1728. Died William Congreve, a celebrated dramatic writer and poet; author of several comedies and poems, and of the tragedy of "The Mourning Bride." He was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, and born at Bardsey, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1669. Amidst the fierce party contentions which divided almost all the other wits of his time, Congreve pursued a neutrality which gained him the compliments of both sides. Steele dedicated his "Miscellanies" to him, and Pope his translation of the "Iliad." He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

— 1730. The Czar Peter II. died at Moscow, of the small-pox, in the 15th year of his age, and the third of his reign. He was the grandson of Peter the Great.

— 1736. Was born at Greenock, Scotland, James Watt, a philosopher, mechanician, and civil engineer. Among many improvements in the arts, the one to which mankind is most indebted is that of the steam-engine, whose gigantic powers, through his contrivances, are now displayed not only in all our manufacturing towns, in the finest and most delicate manufactures, but on the surface of the ocean and in the deepest recesses of the earth, in propelling and moving unwieldy masses. Though the Marquis of Worcester (see Ragland and Wednesbury, Bourn's *Gazetteer*) and Captain

* Dr. Nott, in his edition of the works of the Earl of Surrey, says the 21st, but Rapin, Granger, and Lodge mention the 19th.

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Savery were the first who imparted a knowledge of the power of steam as a mechanical agent, yet the successive improvements of Watt entitle him to the claim of the *Inventor of the Steam-engine*. Mr. Watt died at his house at Heathfield, August 25, 1819, and was buried at Handsworth, near Birmingham.

19, 1785. Expired, in the 72nd year of his age, the REV. JONATHAN TOUP, well known for his great knowledge and critical sagacity. He wrote annotations on Suidas, a Greek writer, and on Theocritus, the pastoral poet, and published an edition of Longinus, the critic. He was a native of St. Ive's, in Cornwall, and was rector of St. Martin's parish, adjacent to Morval, in the same county, thirty-four years.

20, 1327. EDWARD II. was deposed, and the Prince his son declared king, by the title of Edward III. He was crowned at Westminster on the 26th, in the fourteenth year of his age. See Sept. 21, 1327, and *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1779. DEATH OF GARRICK. On this day expired, at his house in the Adelphi,* London, David Garrick, Esq., who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting, in the sweetness and variety of his tones, the irresistible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of his attitude, and the whole pathos of expression. *By the death of Garrick*, said Johnson, *the gaiety of* NATIONS *is eclipsed!* He was often styled "the English Roscius," in allusion to the Roman comedian of that name who flourished about 50 years B. C., and was contemporary with Æsop the actor and Cicero the orator. Garrick was born in February, 1716, at the Angel Inn, in Hereford, where his father, a captain in the army, was on a recruiting party.

— 1790. The far-famed philanthropist HOWARD died at Cherson, the capital of New Russia. He was a native of Clapton, in the parish of Hackney,† where he was born in the year 1726. Admiral Priestman, a worthy Briton in the Russian service, who was Mr. Howard's intimate friend, and attended him in his last moments, erected a monument over his remains. It is an obelisk of white stone, and, standing on an elevated spot, it forms an interesting and admonitory object. The monu-

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* This range of buildings was called "Adelphi," in honour of two brothers, its ingenious architects, the late Messrs. Adam; it being a Greek word denoting that relation. See March 3, 1792.

† It was from this populous village that the coaches which ply in the streets obtained the appellation of hackney-coaches; a name which has since diffused itself not only throughout Britain, but also in Ireland. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Coaches, and Hackney, Index.

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ment to Mr. Howard, the first erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, was executed by Nollekens. It has an inscription from the pen of that inflexible patriot and eloquent orator, Mr. Whitbread. A brief account of Mr. Howard is given in the author's *Arithmetical Questions.*

20, 1819. Died at Naples, CHARLES IV., King of Spain, in the 71st year of his age. He was born in the same city, Nov. 11, 1749. He had abdicated the throne of Spain in 1808, in favour of his son Ferdinand, the late sovereign, and had reigned about twenty-eight years.

— 1837. Died at Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 84, SIR JOHN SOANE, an eminent architect, who left his house, museum, and library for the use of the public. He was a native of Reading.

21, 1733. Died at Hackney, DR. BERNARD MANDEVILLE, a Dutch physician, author of the "Fable of the Bees," and other works more ingenious than useful.

— 1750. Died at his academy near the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, that much admired penman, JOHN BLAND, whose memory is endeared to all who are capable of relishing the beauty, or of appreciating the utility, of graceful and free writing. His running-hand, in particular, has received the highest commendation, being entirely devoid of that shackled formality, which, before his time, pervaded the performances of the most eminent writing-masters.* Mr. Bland was born in Crutched Friars, London, August 17, 1702, and was buried in St. Martin's Outwich Church, at the end of Threadneedle Street.

— 1766. Expired at Bath, JAMES QUIN, a celebrated actor, born in London, in 1693. He had the honour of instructing George III., when Prince of Wales, in the pronunciation of his mother tongue; and his Majesty, on coming to the crown, generously settled a pension on his old tutor for life. Quin, who was convivial and too fond of his bottle, which often rendered him coarse and quarrelsome, was otherwise manly, sensible, and generous. His deliverance of the poet Thomson, whom he knew only by character, from arrest, by a spontaneous gift of 100*l.*, will always be told to his honour. Garrick, once his rival, and afterwards his friend, wrote this epitaph on his monument in the abbey church of Bath :—

> "That tongue which set the table in a roar,
> And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more;
> Closed are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
> Which spake before the tongue what Shakspeare writ;

* See his Essay on Writing, &c., and his pieces in BICKHAM'S *Universal Penman.*

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Cold is that hand, which living was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.
Here lies James Quin: deign, reader, to be taught;
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
In Nature's happiest mould, however cast,
To this complexion thou must come at last."

21, 1793. Louis XVI., King of France, was guillotined at Paris. This unfortunate monarch was born in 1754; succeeded his grandfather, Louis XV., in 1774, and was crowned at Rheims in 1775. He was of the line of Capet. Hugh Capet, the founder of that dynasty, began to reign in 987. See July 3rd.

— 1814. Bernardin de Saint Pierre died near Paris, in the 77th year of his age. He was born at Havre de Grace, in the department of Lower Seine, and was the author of the "Studies of Nature," and of that delightful pastoral "Paul and Virginia."

22, 97. Timothy was killed at Ephesus, in Asia Minor, by the Pagans of that city, whom he offended by attempting to prevent their idolatrous superstitions. Timothy was a disciple of Paul, and a native of Derbe, or rather of Lystra, both cities of Lycaonia. (See Acts xvi. l., and *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament.*) His father was a Gentile, and his mother a Jewess, remarkable for her piety. When Paul came to Lystra, he heard such an excellent account of Timothy from the brethren, that he took him along with him; and he became extremely useful to the Apostle in preaching the Gospel. When Paul returned from Rome, in 64, he left Timothy at Ephesus, to take care of that church, of which he was the first bishop. The Apostle wrote to him from Macedonia the first of the two letters that are addressed to him; and after Paul came to Rome, in 65, being now near his death, he wrote to him his second letter, which is full of marks of kindness and tenderness, and is justly looked upon as the last will of Paul. He desires him to come to Rome to him before winter, and to bring along with him several things that Paul had left at Troas. (2 Tim. iv. 10, 13.) If Timothy went to Rome, as it is probable he did, he must have been a witness there of the martyrdom of this eminent apostle. (See June 29, 66.) It is thought that Timothy was succeeded in his bishopric by Onesimus. See Onesimus and Philemon, Index.

— 1552. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and brother of Jane Seymour, the *third* wife of Henry VIII., appointed Protector during the minority of Edward VI., was beheaded on an accusation of raising a rebellion. He built old Somerset House, in the Strand, which was pulled down in 1776, and the

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present building erected on its site, after a design by Sir William Chambers. See June 4, 1776.

22, 1560. Sir Francis Bacon, who brought philosophy from speculation to experience, was born at York House, in the Strand. He was the son of Sir Nicholas, and Anne Cooke, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. (See Rumford, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.) When only seven years of age he was admired by Queen Elizabeth for his sedate behaviour and his appropriate replies; for, on her asking his age, he answered, "He was two years younger than her Majesty's *happy* reign." See April 9, 1626.

— 1800. Died at Hampstead, a delightful village near London,* George Steevens, an ingenious critic and classical scholar, who will long be remembered as a distinguished commentator on Shakspeare. He was born at Stepney, near the eastern part of the metropolis, in 1735. See February 16, 1754

23, 1516. Ferdinand, surnamed the Catholic, King of Spain, died. Being in a languid state some time previous to his death, he travelled from place to place, carefully avoiding a town called Madrigal, where, according to his horoscope, he was to terminate his earthly career; but, from the increase of his infirmities, being obliged to stop at the insignificant village of Madrigalejo, between Truxillo and Guadaloupe, the name of which being similar to the one at which it had been predicted he should die, he convened his ministers, gave them some advice respecting the kingdom, and putting on the habit of St. Dominic,† resigned himself to death. Ferdinand is the first

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* Hampstead, says the *Examiner* (June 7, 1812), has some delightful walks, and a set of fields and prospects which may not be equalled, in point of simple elegance, in many parts of the country. Thomson, in his "Summer," has a tribute to the "sister hills" of Hampstead and Highgate, which he enumerates among the beauties of his "hour of walk." Akenside, "the Bard of Tyne," was an inhabitant of Hampstead; and it was the residence of Lord Erskine, the greatest advocate which a land of orators and freemen has produced. It should be mentioned, also, that Sir Richard Steele had a cottage on the Hampstead Road, and Goldsmith is said to have written his "Natural History" at a farm-house in Kilburn. Richardson appears to have been fond of this neighbourhood: his heroine in Sir Charles Grandison had an adventure at Lisson Green; and Clarissa Harlowe had lodgings at Hampstead. See Thomson, Akenside, Steele, and Richardson, Index; also Hackney and Islington.

† Many Spaniards of both sexes leave orders that they shall, after death, be carried to the grave in the habit of some religious order.

> And to be sure of Paradise,
> Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
> Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised.
>
> *Paradise Lost*, book iii.

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that can properly be called King of Spain, as he united the different parts of this kingdom. By birth he was King of Arragon, by marriage King of Castile, and by conquest King of Grenada and Navarre. He was called the wise and prudent in Spain; in Italy the pious; and in France and England the ambitious and perfidious. The title of Catholic was conferred upon him by the infamous Pope Alexander VI., in consequence of the numerous battles he had fought with the Moors. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Valencia.

23, 1570. The EARL OF MURRAY, regent of Scotland during the minority of James VI., was shot at Linlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who, after the battle of Langside Hill, in 1568, had been condemned to death as a rebel, but, at the powerful intercession of Knox, the reformer, obtained a pardon. Part of his estate was, however, bestowed upon one of the regent's favourites, who seized his house, and turned out his wife naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before the next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him than the benefit he had received, and from that moment he vowed to be revenged on the regent. The assassin escaped to France.

Historians are much divided concerning the character of Murray; but it is generally admitted, that his administration was extremely popular; and he was long and affectionately remembered among the commons, by the name of THE GOOD REGENT.

— 1766. Expired, at Bethnal Green, near London, WILLIAM CASLON, universally esteemed a first-rate artist in the art of letter-founding; his foundry in Chiswell Street having been one of the best in this kingdom, and equal to any in foreign countries. He was born in 1692, in that part of the town of Hales Owen which is situated in Shropshire.

— 1806. Expired, at his house at Putney, Surrey, that celebrated statesman, the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, second son of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, born at Hayes, in Kent, May 28, 1759. See Sept. 13, 1806, and May 11, 1778.

— 1820. Died at Sidmouth, in Devonshire, after a short illness, originating in a cold, his Royal Highness EDWARD DUKE OF KENT, fourth son of George III. He was a most noble and patriotic prince. He was an eloquent advocate for, and a beneficent patron of, the education of the poor, the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and the general welfare of mankind.

24, 76. The EMPEROR ADRIAN was born at Rome. In a visit to Britain he built the famous wall which still bears his name. It extended from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne, where Newcastle now stands. The design of it was to secure the Romans

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from the incursions of the Caledonians. Adrian died at Baiæ,* in the 63rd year of his age, having reigned twenty-one years. The Latin verses which he addressed to his soul have been translated by Pope. See the *Ency. Brit.*, art. Adrian, and Pope's *Works*;† also Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Baia.

24, 1712. Frederick II., sometimes called the Third, styled Frederick the Great, was born at Berlin. He ascended the throne May 31, 1740. Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, dying on the 20th of October following, leaving an only daughter, Maria Theresa, Frederick, envying her the extensive territories left by her father, pretended to have a claim on Silesia, and one month after the death of the emperor invaded that country. Various battles which ensued may be seen by consulting the index to Bourn's *Gazetteer*. See August 17, 1786.

— 1781. Expired Edward Capell, a gentleman well known as an enlightened editor of Shakspeare's works, in 10 vols. 8vo. He was born at Troston, near Bury, in Suffolk, June 11, 1713.

— 1793. The King of Prussia, Frederick William II., contrary to all the principles of national justice, took possession of the city of Thorn, on the Vistula. This was the birth-place of that eminent astronomer, Copernicus. Mr. Wraxall had predicted, in the year 1778, that Thorn would be swallowed up in the Prussian monarchy; but, adds that pleasing writer, whatever may be its political fate, the name of Thorn will always recal to the mind a man whose deep researches ascertained the principle, only surmised by antiquity, upon which rests the Newtonian system of philosophy. Nicholas Copernicus, or Kopernic, has immortalized the place of his birth and residence. The Copernican system may be briefly explained as that which makes the earth and the other planets revolve round the sun, instead of the sun revolving round the planets. It is the system of reason, instead of that of folly. See Nov. 16, and Thorn, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

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* Baiæ was a city of Campania, near Naples, adjacent to the sea, and famous for its delightful situation and baths, where many of the Roman senators had villas; it was the *winter* retreat of the old Romans, that being the proper season to enjoy the *Bajani soles* and the *mollis Lucrinus*; as, on the contrary, Tiber, Tusculum, Preneste, Alba, Cajeta, and the like airy situations, were their retirements during the heats of the summer. Addison's *Travels*.

† Adrian deified and made a constellation of Antinöus. See the late William Butler's *Exer. on the Globes*.—The city of Adrianople, in Turkey in Europe, and the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, which is between Italy and Turkey, both received their names from this illustrious Emperor.

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25, 36 or 37. CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. This miraculous event took place as Paul was travelling to Damascus, whither he was going to bring all those to Jerusalem whom he should find there believing in the name of Christ. After his conversion he became a most zealous preacher of Christianity, and the great apostle of the Gentiles. He was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, (see *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament*,) a Pharisee* by profession, and a Roman citizen. Acts xxii. 27, 29. See June 29, 66.

Lord Lyttleton's tract, intitled "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," is generally allowed to contain an unanswerable demonstration of the truth of Christianity.

— 1776. The American Congress ordered a monument to be erected, with an inscription, sacred to the memory of their general, RICHARD MONTGOMERY, expressive of his amiable character and heroic achievements. See Dec. 31, 1775. A fine marble monument, with appropriate emblems, has also been raised to the memory of this American hero, in the new city of Washington: the inscription upon it concludes with the following couplet:—

> Montgomery fell; let no fond breast repine,
> The fate of Wolfe,† illustrious chief, was thine!

26, 1763. CHARLES JOHN BERNADOTTE, afterwards King of Sweden and Norway, under the title of Charles XIV., was born at Pau. He had been one of Napoleon's generals. See Abo, Cuddalore, Dennevitz, Gradisco, Juterboch, Laubach, Norway, Pau, and Sweden, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1789. Expired FRANCES BROOKE, a lady as remarkable for her virtues as for her great literary accomplishments. Her principal works are "Julia Mandeville" and "Emily Montague," novels; the "Old Maid," a series of periodical papers, since collected into a volume; "Virginia" and "The Siege of Sinope," tragedies; two musical dramas, and several esteemed

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* The Pharisees were a famous sect among the Jews, so called from a Hebrew word which signifies to *separate* or *set apart*, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness and piety than the rest of the Jews. The admirable parable of the Pharisee and Publican is levelled against spiritual pride, and recommends the virtue of humility. See Luke xviii.

The Publicans were receivers of public money, and collectors of such taxes as were imposed on the people; an office extremely hateful to the Jews, who always greatly valued themselves upon their liberty and independence. See John viii. 33, and *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament*.

† See September 13, 1759.

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translations from the French. The domestic happiness which subsisted between Mrs. Brooke and her husband (who was rector of Colney, in Norfolk, and of St. Augustine, in Norwich, and likewise chaplain to the garrison at Quebec) was of the most tender and lasting kind; and when death put a period to his existence, this most amiable woman survived him but five days.

26, 1820. Died at Royston, aged 76, HENRY ANDREWS, who had an extraordinary genius for astronomy, and who, in circumstances of life but little encouraging to talent, evinced considerable science. He was for more than forty years the able computer of the Nautical Ephemeris, and compiler of that far-famed production, Moore's Almanac, published by the Stationers' Company. The sale of the latter work rose, under Mr. Andrews' care, to 430,000 copies annually. This prodigious circulation of *Chaldæan mysteries* * was owing to the astrological predictions with which the worthy calculator was required to fill it and with which it is allowed to be filled, though printed for a public company, and revised and sanctioned at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury! Mr. Andrews was much esteemed for his integrity and talents by some of the most scientific men of his time; and was the coadjutor and correspondent of Drs. Maskelyne and Hutton. See *Mon. Mag.*, Dec. 1820; also *Exer. on the Globes*, p. 10.

— 1823. Expired, at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, his native place, DR. EDWARD JENNER, who in the dregs of a loathsome disease found a salutary medicine, and a saving angel in an humble quadruped. He was in his 74th year. See June 2, 1802, and August 11, 1809; also the late WILLIAM BUTLER'S *Miscel. Quest.*

27, 1795. A PROCLAMATION was issued at the Hague, demanding an immediate supply of provisions and clothes for the French troops, to the amount of a million sterling. See Jan. 15, 1795.

28, 1547. Died, at Whitehall, after a life distinguished by caprice, violence, and tyranny, the queen-murdering monarch, HENRY VIII. He had reigned thirty-seven years and nine months, and was interred at Windsor. He was of the house of Tudor, and was succeeded by "the good young King" Edward VI.

— 1596. Expired on board his ship, near Nombre de Dios, in Terra Firma, SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, who, as Fuller quaintly expresses it, "lived by the sea, died on it, and was buried in it." This distinguished naval hero was the son of Edmund

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* ——— neu Babylonios
Tentaris numeros.
"Do not try Babylonian (or Chaldæan) numbers."

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Drake, a sailor, and born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, about the year 1546. By his great abilities, his valour, and his enterprising spirit, Drake improved the art of navigation, opened the way to our commerce in the *East*, was the great author of our navigation in the *West*, gave a shock to the whole power of Spain, and was the first *Englishman* (see Magellan, Index; also April 4, 1581) and the first *commander* that encompassed the globe. See HUME, RAPIN, *Biog. Dict.*, and GRANGER'S *Biog. Hist. of England.*

> "Give me Thersites' son, who bravely wields
> Vulcanian armour in embattled fields,
> Before Thersites of Achilles' line—
> Degenerate offspring of a sire divine!"

28, 1612. Expired SIR THOMAS BODLEY, from whom the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which is one of the largest in Europe, takes its name. He was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544, and was employed in several embassies and negotiations with foreign powers by Queen Elizabeth. See Nov. 8.

— 1641. JOHN DUKE OF BRAGANZA was crowned King of Portugal, under the title of John IV. The acceptation of this office he had reluctantly taken upon him, at the solicitation of the people and the urgent persuasion of his duchess. See Lisbon, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

— 1725. PETER THE GREAT expired at Petersburg, in the 53rd year of his age, and the 29th of his reign. This monarch gave a new face to the Russian empire; he rendered it at once formidable and flourishing, by disciplining his troops, by creating a powerful navy, by perfecting the education of the young nobility, by establishing manufactures, giving vigour to commerce, and encouraging arts and sciences; in short, he gave his empire an influence and importance which it never enjoyed before his time. His character is well delineated in Thomson's "Winter." See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1802. JOSEPH WALL, Esq., formerly governor of Goree, a small island near Cape Verd, Africa, was executed at the Old Bailey, London, for the murder of Sergeant Armstrong, who died in consequence of a punishment of 800 lashes being inflicted on him in the year 1782, in that island. If any circumstance could have transpired in the eventful epoch of our history, calculated to disseminate a general respect for our excellent laws and frame of government, this is one. The people of Great Britain must perceive, in this stroke of retributive justice, that no personal interest, no family connexion, can snatch the guilty from legal punishment; and that, even in our distant dominions, our fellow-subjects are secured, by the fair administration of justice, from the cruel exertion of authority and the wanton

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abuse of power. See May 5, 1760; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Equality.

28, 1839. Died at Hampstead, aged 86, Sir William Beechey, R. A., an eminent portrait painter. He was the first member of the Royal Academy on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred after the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was a great favourite of George III. He was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire.

29, 1743. Died, at Issy, near Paris, Cardinal de Fleury, at the age of 90. He became prime minister to Louis XV., at the age of 73. He left the reputation of an amiable, but artful person, rather than a man of genius, and was said to have known the intrigues of a court better than the affairs of Europe.

— 1774. The merits of a petition, presented by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, on American affairs, were heard before the English privy council; when Counsellor Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, in a speech against the petition, poured forth a torrent of virulent abuse on the Doctor. The philosopher had, however, ample revenge on British ministers and courtiers, in the result of the unhappy dispute between America and Britain. See Versailles, Bourn's *Guzetteer*.

— 1820. Died, at Windsor Castle, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 60th of his reign, His Majesty George III., having held the sceptre of these realms a longer period than any other British sovereign. He was beloved and revered for his exemplary domestic virtues, for his piety, and for his patronage of the arts and sciences. He was succeeded by the Prince Regent, who then became George IV.*

30, 1649. Decollation of Charles I. Passion for power, says Mrs. Macauley, was Charles's predominant vice; idolatry to his regal prerogatives his governing principle; the interests of his crown legitimated every measure, and sanctified in his eye the widest deviation from moral rule. Neither gratitude, cle-

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* It is singular that Parliament has assembled on a Sunday, in consequence of the death of the sovereign, no less than three times during the reign of the Georges; in George I., on the occasion of the death of Queen Anne; in George III., on occasion of the death of George II.; in George IV., on the death of George III. It is also equally singular that the first three Edwards should have occupied a space of time exceeding a century, and that the reigns of the first three Georges should also have occupied a similar period: Edward I. ascended the throne Nov. 16, 1272; Edward II., July 7, 1307; Edward III., January 25, 1327. These three monarchs ruled England 104 years, 7 months, and 12 days. As the reign of George III. terminated on Saturday the 29th January, 1820, the time occupied by the reigns of the first three Georges was 105 years, 5 months, and 29 days. *Evening Mail*, Dec. 30, 1825.

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mency, humanity, equity, nor generosity had place in the fair part of his character. The want of integrity is manifest in every part of his conduct; and this was the vice for which, above all others, he paid the tribute of his life. Charles, observes Rapin, acted with so little sincerity in his engagements, that there was no dependence on his word, and this was one of the principal causes of his ruin. Against the doctrine of king-killing we must, however, enter our hearty protest: for whilst our constitution says that the king can do no wrong, and our laws proclaim that his person is inviolable, the punishment of *death* can never be inflicted on a British monarch without a subversion of the law and constitution. That a tyrant may be deposed, may be readily admitted; but *deposition* and *execution* are two very distinct things. The character of Charles was, in many respects, deserving of imitation. He was sober, temperate, and chaste. He abhorred debauchery, and could not endure a profane or obscene word. In his devotions he was remarkably regular and punctual. At the place of execution (Whitehall, near Charing Cross) he shewed not the least sign of fear, but suffered with such fortitude, that he appeared much greater at his death than he had ever done in any one scene of his life. He was buried, by the appointment of the Parliament, at Windsor, decently yet without pomp. See Charles I. and Dumfermline, *Arith. Quest.*; also November 19, 1600.

30, 1766. Expired Susanna Maria Cibber, who, for several years, was reckoned not only the best actress in England, but supposed by many to excel the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, of the French Theatre. She was the daughter of Mr. Arne, an eminent upholsterer in Covent Garden, also sister to Dr. Arne. See March 5, 1778.

— 1790. The Life-Boat of South Shields, on the Tyne, in the county of Durham, was first put to sea, and completely answered the intention of its generous patrons. The appellation *life-boat* appears to have originated with the common people of Shields, who, witnessing the unparalleled success of the boat in the preservation of *life*, gave it that name in memorial of its pre-eminent utility; and never was a name more appropriately bestowed, as the number of persons saved at the mouth of the Tyne alone amounts to several hundreds. Mr. Greathead, its inventor, received 1200*l.* from the House of Commons, besides remuneration from various societies.

— 1826. The Menai Suspension Bridge, which connects Anglesea with Caernarvon, was opened for general intercourse at half-past one in the morning, the Holyhead mail being the first carriage which passed over it. At nine o'clock the same morning it was crossed by Sir H. Parnell and Mr. Telford, the engineer under whose direction this stupendous work was con-

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structed; and they were succeeded during the day by an immense number of the neighbouring gentry. The extreme length of the chains, from the fastenings in the rock, is about 1600 feet. The roadway consists of two carriage-ways, each 12 feet in breadth, with a footpath of 4 feet between them. Its length between the points of suspension is 560 feet, and its height from high water is 100 feet. The whole is suspended from four lines of iron cables, and the total weight between the points of suspension is 489 tons.

31, 1616. Cape Horn, the most southern part of America, was doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, who had sailed from the Texel, in Holland, on June 14, 1615.

— 1788. Expired of an apoplectic fit, while sitting with some other magistrates at Manchester, Sir Ashton Lever. See Deaths, sudden, Index. He was a native of Alkington, near Manchester, and, being a curious collector, and extending his views to all branches of natural history, became possessed of one of the finest museums in the world. This incomparable collection was disposed of by way of lottery, in the year 1785. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Museum.—It may not, perhaps, be entirely useless to remind our young readers, that the study of nature is a pleasing theme of wonder and delight. Not only the grand and sublime, "the broad and majestic oak," but even "the green blade that trembles in the sun," commands our admiration, and prompts with remembrance of a present God. The inexhaustible variety and exquisite beauty of the minor portions of creation—beasts, birds, fishes, insects, plants, fossils, &c., afford to an ingenious and reflecting mind a gratification vastly superior to those dissipated, silly amusements which engage the attention and occupy the time of the frivolous and giddy part of the community. Hence, to infuse an early relish for rational entertainment, should be a leading point in a liberal education; as it often proves an antidote to low gratifications and ignoble pursuits. See Museum, Index; Dr. Pye Smith's *Geology*, Lecture VIII.; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Painting.

— 1788. Died at Florence, in Italy, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, son of the *Old Pretender*, and grandson of James II. He is generally recognized as the *Young Pretender*, or the Chevalier St. George. He spent the latter part of his life not only ingloriously but disgracefully, being abandoned to the lowest sensual indulgences. See Feb. 4, 1716, *note*; also Culloden, Erisca, Lochaber, Morlaix, Nazaire (St.), and Skye, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

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FEBRUARY.

Now the glad earth her frozen zone unbinds,
And o'er her bosom breathe the western winds.
Mrs. BARBAULD'S *Invitation.*

"Now shifting gales with milder influence blow,
Cloud o'er the skies, and melt the falling snow:
The soften'd earth with fertile moisture teems,
And, forced from icy bonds, down rush the swelling streams."

FEBRUARY, the second month in the year, is so called from *Februa*, (derived from *Februo*, to purify,) a feast held therein, by the Romans, in behalf of the Manes of the dead, when expiatory sacrifices were offered, and people carried some little offering to the graves of the defunct.

In ancient times, purgations had the name
Of *Februa*; various customs prove the same.

In which the tombs were also purified
Of such as had no dirges when they died.
MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

Thus also Virgil says, that he will offer *gifts* to the shade of the youthful Marcellus prematurely snatched from earth.

Let me with fun'ral flowers his body strow.
This *gift* which parents to their children owe,
This unavailing *gift*, at least, I can bestow.
DRYDEN'S *Virgil.*

These sacrifices were either intended to render the infernal gods propitious to the deceased, or designed to appease the deceased themselves, and presented immediately to them as a sort of deities.

The weather in this month is generally subject to great changes; though the cold begins in some degree to abate, frost and snow usually return for a time: hence the pointed observation of Shakspeare:

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1328. CHARLES IV. of France, styled *Le Bel*, died at Vincennes, aged 33, after a reign of six years. His reign was distinguished by no great event or enterprise, but it was generally peaceful, and the people prospered. He was the third son of Philip IV., or *Le Bel*, and succeeded to the throne on the

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deaths of his brothers Louis X. and Philip V. His sister Isabella was the infamous consort of EDWARD II. of England. See January 20, and September 21, 1327.

1, 1702. MARSHAL VILLEROY, general of the French and Spanish armies in Italy, was surprised in his bed at Cremona, a town in Milan, and taken prisoner, by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene. Marshal Broglio also experienced a similar misfortune in 1734, at Quistello, near Mantua.

— 1733. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. (frequently styled the Second*), King of Poland, died at Warsaw, according to Wraxall, of a mortification occasioned by a blow he gave himself on his foot, in stepping into his coach, probably in a state of inebriation. RUSSELL'S *Modern Europe*. He was about 63 years of age at his death, and had reigned over Poland, with the intermission of a few years, from the death of Sobieski in 1696. See June 17.—He was one of the most illustrious examples of the different extremes of fortune. Three years after having been chosen King of Poland, he was driven from the throne by Charles XII. of Sweden, who gave the crown to Stanislaus Leczinski. On the defeat of that monarch at Pultowa, he was restored to his throne, and continued to reign till his death. He was regarded by the Saxons as a father, and by the Poles with respect. Instances of his prodigious strength are recorded, which are almost incredible.

— 1792. Died, in his 92nd year, the REV. MICHAJAH TOWGOOD, author of a work highly esteemed by Protestant Dissenters, intitled "A Dissent from the Church of England fully justified." He left no good man his enemy; and his death was attended with that sincere and extensive regret which can follow those only, who, occupying useful stations, have acquitted themselves with zeal and fidelity.

— 1793. Died at Kew, in Surrey, WILLIAM AITON, author of "Hortus Kewensis," being a catalogue of the plants in the Royal Gardens at Kew. He was born near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, 1731. The Erica Aitoniana received its name in honour of Mr. Aiton. It is No. 144, in Vol. II. of the "Botanical Cabinet;" an ingenious and interesting work, published by those skilful botanists, Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney. The plates were engraved by that admired artist, the late Mr. George Cooke.

2. CANDLEMAS DAY. The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in the churches.

— 1461. BATTLE OF MORTIMER'S CROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE. Jasper

* Sigismund II., who died in 1753, was styled Augustus.

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Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, commanding an army of Lancastrians, was defeated by the Duke of York, son of Richard, slain at Wakefield. Owen, the father of Jasper, and the ancestor of the *Tudor race*, was taken prisoner and beheaded. BUTLER's *Mis. Quest.*, Reign of Henry VII.

2, 1625. CHARLES I. was crowned at Westminster. He was of the Stuart line, and succeeded his father James I.

— 1696. Was born at Pendeen, near St. Just, in Cornwall, WILLIAM BORLASE, an ingenious and learned writer, who has perpetuated his name by his researches into the natural history of his native county. Dr. Borlase was the intimate friend of Pope, whom he furnished with many of the materials which formed his grotto at Twickenham. He died August 31, 1772, and was interred at Ludgvan, a town near Penzance, Cornwall.

— 1799. ELIZABETH WOODCOCK, an inhabitant of Impington, returning home from Cambridge market, lost her way, through the inclemency of the weather, and being overwhelmed in a snow drift, continued in that deplorable situation nearly eight days and nights, but was at last discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months.*

— 1824. About 20 min. past 8 P.M., the ship FAME, in which Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles had sailed, with his family, from Bencoolen, at daylight, for England, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than half an hour she was one grand mass of flame. The passengers and crew were providentially saved in two small boats, though the accident happened twenty or thirty miles from Bencoolen in a S. W. direction. The loss sustained by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles was estimated by him at 30,000*l.*; but his papers, drawings, and collection of natural history occasioned his greatest regret, and may be considered as an irreparable loss to science and literature.

3. BISHOP BLAIZE. On this day the journeymen woolcombers, in several parts of England, have a grand procession, in commemoration of this renowned bishop, who is reported to have discovered the art of combing wool. He is said to have visited England: St. Blazy, a small village south-east of Grampound, in Cornwall, is celebrated as his landing-place, and from him it derives its name. He was Bishop of Sebastia, a city of Armenia, a district of Asia, adjacent to the south-east part of the Black

* Ignazio Somis, professor of physic in the University of Turin, published an account of three women who were buried thirty-seven days in the ruins of a stable, by a heavy fall of solid snow from the mountains, at the village of Bergemoletto, Piedmont, in Italy. The event occurred March 19, 1755; and a translation of Somis's book was published in London in 1768.

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Sea, and suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the Diocletian persecution, in the year 289.

3, 1738. Died Sir Thomas Lombe, proprietor of the famous mill for silk-throwing, which, to denote its pre-eminence, is usually called *The Silk-Mill*, being the first and largest of the kind ever constructed in England; and it had a great influence on the commerce of the country. A complete model of this complex machine was deposited in the Tower of London. The original, brought from Italy, was erected at Derby. Sir Thomas Lombe received the sum of 14,000*l.* from Parliament, for having thus contributed to the national prosperity. See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1761. Expired, in the 88th year of his age, at Bath, Richard Nash, Esq., a native of Swansea, a commercial port and bathing-place in Glamorganshire, South Wales. Nash, in consequence of presiding over the amusements of Bath, was usually styled "King of Bath;" and under his auspices that city not only rose suddenly to distinction, but has ever since been advancing in elegance, splendour, and taste. His own prosperity was of long duration; and, if a man who supported himself by gambling and intrigues can be said to deserve prosperity, it was justly due to this celebrated character: but at length age and infirmities approached; and though Horace says we should preserve consistency to the last, it appeared ridiculous to see gray hairs and decrepitude aping the gaiety and hilarity of youth. His admirers in consequence fell off; and he lived to be sensible of the folly of a life devoted solely to pleasure, vanity, and pomp. He was buried at the expense of the corporation, in the abbey church of Bath, with much parade and solemity. A bust, with a Latin inscription, is placed to his memory.

— 1794. Sixteen Persons were crushed to death, in attempting to obtain admission into the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, in which the Drury Lane company then performed. Among the unhappy sufferers in this melancholy catastrophe were the amiable and accomplished Somerset Herald, Mr. Charles Brooke, and his friend Pingo, York Herald. Affection for their Majesties, who that evening visited the theatre, is said to have prompted these gentlemen to incur the danger which brought them to an untimely end.

— 1795. Expired, in the 59th year of his age, William Parsons, an English comic actor of the highest eminence. He was buried at Lee, a secluded village, near Blackheath, Kent; where lies also the celebrated astronomer, Edmund Halley, a native of Haggerstone, in the parish of Shoreditch, London, who died in 1742, in the 86th year of his age. See Halley, Index.

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4, 1194. Richard I., who, on his return through Germany, from a crusade in the Holy Land, had been detained as a prisoner by the Emperor, was released. His ransom has been stated by some historians at 150,000 marks;* by others, at 190,000. He was confined near Olmutz, in Moravia, Germany.

— 1555. Rogers, a Protestant divine, the first martyr in the reign of the sanguinary Mary, was burnt in Smithfield.

— 1716. The Pretender, the Earl of Mar, and some others, embarked at Montrose, in Scotland, for France.† See Dec. 26, 1715, *Arith. Quest.* See also Pretender, Index.

— 1732. Dr. John Armstrong, a native of Castleton, in Roxburghshire, took his degree in physic at Edinburgh. He died in 1779. Dr. Armstrong was the author of many ingenious works; but his "Art of Preserving Health" is generally considered as his best performance. This poem contains many useful hints relative to air, diet, exercise, and the passions, and is decorated with a succession of images that agreeably affect the imagination.

> Armstrong! thy tones prescribe what health preserves,
> Revive the spirits and repair the nerves.
>
> Philemon.

— 1746. Expired at Athelstaneford, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave," which, says Pinkerton, is worth a thousand common poems. The language is such as Shakspeare would have used; yet he nowhere imitates Shakspeare, or uses any expression of his. It is artless and chaste; yet, upon occasion, highly poetical, without any appearance of research; and it is said to be the best piece of blank verse we have, save that of Milton. Blair was an accomplished scholar, as well as an elegant poet. He was born in Edinburgh in 1699, and was ordained minister of Athelstaneford, January 5, 1731, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was succeeded in his living by another poet, Mr. John Home, the author of the tragedy of "Douglas."‡—"The Grave" was a posthumous publication.

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* A mark was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arithmetical Tables.*

† The person known in our history by the Title of *The Pretender* was the son of James II. The *Young Pretender* was the son of the former, and consequently the grandson of that misguided monarch. See April 16, 1746, and *Miscellaneous Quest.*

‡ In connexion with Mr. Home it may be mentioned as remarkable, that he wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," Dr. Hugh Blair wrote his "Sermons," and Dr. Robertson his "History of Charles V.," in the same cottage, which is a small white one in one of the parks of Burntsford Links, in Scotland.

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5, 27 B.C. Augustus had conferred on him, by the senate and Roman people, the flattering title of Pater Patriæ, Father of his Country, which appellation he is said to have received with tears.

> The day in which, with one united voice,
> The senate and the people made the choice
> Of *Father of thy Country*, for thy name.
>
> Massey's *Ovid's Fasti.*

> Great prince, and Father of the state, receive
> The noblest triumphs which thy Rome can give.
>
> Francis' *Horace.*

— 45 B.C. Cato, a celebrated Roman patriot and Stoic philosopher, who considered freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man," unable to survive the independency of his country, stabbed himself at Utica, near Tunis, in Africa. See *Arith. Quest.*, Battle of Pharsalia. By this rash act of suicide, independent of all moral or religious considerations, Cato carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political frenzy; for Cato, dead, could be of no use to his country; but had he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar's ambition, and, as Montesquieu well observes, have given a different turn to public affairs.

> Who kills himself, involves him in the guilt
> Of foulest murder. True, no written law
> Commands our strict forbearance; but be sure
> The laws of Nature are the laws of God;
> And he who said, *Thou shalt not murder*, made
> This universal law that binds our hands
> From mischief to ourselves.——————
> Look towards Calvary,* and learn from thence,
> The noblest fortitude is still to bear
> Accumulated ills, and never faint.
> We may avoid them, if we can with honour;
> But God requiring, let weak man submit,
> And drink the bitter draught, and not repine.
> Had Cato been a *Christian*, he had died
> By inches, rather than have ta'en the sword,
> And fall'n unlike his Master. Hurdis.

See also Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Utica.

— 1782. Died, aged 78, Benjamin Martin, an ingenious optician and globe-maker of Fleet Street, London, originally a schoolmaster at Chichester, Sussex. He was the publisher of a

* Calvary was a small eminence or hill adjacent to Jerusalem, appropriated to the execution of malefactors, and was the spot where Jesus Christ suffered the ignominious death of crucifixion between two thieves. See Luke xxiii. 33, and *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

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scientific magazine, the author of a philosophical grammar, "Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy," &c., and at an early period of his life acquired considerable reputation as an itinerant lecturer in experimental philosophy.

5, 1783. The town of Scylla, in the south-west corner of Italy, was destroyed by a terrible earthquake. Nearly three thousand of the inhabitants, who, to save themselves from the falling houses at night, repaired to the beach, were in a moment swept into eternity by an inundation of the sea. About forty thousand persons perished by repeated shocks in the southern parts of Italy, and in the neighbourhood of Messina, on the opposite coast of Sicily, in the month of February and March. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Scylla and Charybdis.

— 1787. Died the Rev. Hugh Farmer, born in a small hamlet near Shrewsbury, called "The Isle" (being almost surrounded by the river Severn), in the year 1714. He finished his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and was interred in the churchyard at Walthamstow, Essex. By his death religion and learning lost an able friend and advocate. His candour was extensive and impartial, and few ever more happily united the gentleman, the scholar, and the minister of the Gospel. See "Memoirs of the Life of the Reverend Hugh Farmer." To his vigour and acuteness, in his "Dissertation on Miracles," we are indebted for a triumphant proof, that no real miracles were wrought by the magicians in Egypt or by the witch of Endor. *Brit. Critic*, 1827.

— 1799. Died at Bologna, in the north of Italy, Lewis Galvani, an Italian philosopher, from whom galvanism took its name.

— 1816. Died at Richmond, in Surrey, Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Ireland. This illustrious nobleman left to the University of Cambridge (his Alma Mater) his splendid library, pictures, drawings, and engravings, together with the proceeds of 100,000*l.* South Sea Annuities for the erection of a museum for their reception and exhibition. The first stone of this building was laid Nov. 2, 1837. It is an elegant edifice, from designs by G. Basevi. In this valuable collection there are more than 10,000 proof prints by the first artists, and nearly 300 Roman missals. There is also a collection of ancient music, containing a Virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel, in his own hand-writing: the whole forms one of the most magnificent bequests ever made by an individual to the public.

6, 1665. Queen Anne, the daughter of James II., and Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was born at St. James's. She ascended the throne on the death of her brother-in-law, King William. See March 8, 1702.

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6, 1685. CHARLES II. died at Whitehall. He left no legitimate issue, but his natural children were numerous. He was of the Stuart race, and was succeeded by his brother James II., the third, and only surviving, son of Charles I. Charles II. was a profligate in private life; the base betrayer of his country's honour to a foreign power; the enemy of civil and religious liberty, and the legalized murderer of innocent men. He had been in the school of adversity, but was too weak and corrupt to benefit by what has been aptly called *fool's wisdom—experience.*

— 1804. Expired, in the 71st year of his age, at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, North America, JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., and member of many foreign literary societies. On his approaching dissolution, he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for; and dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest men of the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led a useful life. Desiring that John, chap. xi., might be read to him, he stopped the reader at the 45th verse, and dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, observing, that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. He afterwards addressed himself to a friend with great animation, saying, "We shall meet again in another and a better world;" and he breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him did not immediately perceive it. In Dr. Priestley's mental constitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildness of temper. In the domestic relations of life he was uniformly kind and affectionate. Not malice could ever fix a stain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity. Such was the man who has added one more imperishable name to the illustrious dead of his country. He was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in Yorkshire. See July 14, 1791.

— 1834. Died at Fernando Po, in Africa, aged 30, RICHARD LANDER, the enterprising traveller, who discovered, in 1831, the course and termination of the Niger. He was engaged in making an excursion up the river Nun, when attacked by a party of natives, who fired into his boat, and killed and wounded several of his men as well as himself. John Lander, his brother and companion in the expedition, died in London, Nov. 16, 1839, in his 33rd year.

7, 1788. SYDNEY COVE. On this day Governor Philip assumed the powers of government delegated to him, by publishing at

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this place the royal commission which constituted him Captain-General and Governor of New South Wales, in New Holland. Sydney Cove is about nine miles north of Botany Bay, and in nearly 34 degrees of south latitude. See *Arith. Quest.*

7, 1515. MARY, the sanguinary, was born at Greenwich. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, and ascended the throne on the death of Edward VI. See July 6, 1553, and *Arithmetical Tables*, p. 27.

— 1576. Was born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, ROBERT BURTON, known to the world by the name of Democritus Junior, which he annexed to his admired work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy." "Burton upon Melancholy," says Archbishop Herring, "is an author the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense."

— 1587. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was beheaded, in the 45th year of her age, at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England. She was buried in Peterborough Cathedral; but her remains were removed on the accession of her son, James I., to Westminster Abbey.

— 1671. Died RICHARD PENDRELL, the preserver and conductor of Charles II., after his escape from the battle of Worcester. See Sept. 3, 1651, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli. Pendrell was buried in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London.

8, 1826. Died at Bermondsey, in his 70th year, the REV. JOHN TOWNSEND, a Dissenting minister of considerable talents and distinguished piety. He was the founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the Kent Road, and the promoter of many other useful charities, so that he has been aptly styled "the Apostle of Charity." A marble bust, presented by the Duke of Gloucester and the committee of the asylum, perpetuates in the hall of this useful and extensive institution the memory of him who first had compassion on its helpless and interesting inmates. He was interred in Bunhill Fields, Feb. 16, 1826. A memoir of this philanthropist has been published, and is highly creditable to the pen and feeling of its authoress

9, 1555. HOOPER, Bishop of Gloucester, was burnt before the door of his cathedral, suffering with the greatest firmness in confirmation of his attachment to the cause of Protestantism. On the same day DR. ROWLAND TAYLOR was burnt at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, testifying the sincerity of his faith by his undaunted behaviour at the stake.

— 1649. On this day was interred at Windsor CHARLES I., who was beheaded January 30. After his execution, the body was removed to his room at Whitehall, and embalmed. It was conveyed to Windsor, and buried in a vault near Henry VIII.

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and his wife Jane Seymour, with this inscription on a fillet of lead: "KING CHARLES, 1649." A few years ago, the bodies of Charles and of Henry VIII. were discovered by some workmen employed in digging a vault at Windsor Chapel. That of Charles was found, on opening the coffin, to be in good preservation; in the features of his countenance could be recognized the celebrated portrait of that monarch by Vandyck; but a yet more convincing proof of identity remained—the head, on the body being lifted up, fell off! It had been joined to it by means of a cement. George IV., then Prince Regent, was one of the few spectators admitted on this occasion: a spectacle so instructive to the MAN, as an example of that mortality which equally awaits the prince and the peasant; and to the MONARCH, as an admonition, that power, when abused, works its own destruction.

9, 1700. DANIEL BERNOUILLI, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Groningen, in the north part of the United Provinces. He died in 1782, at Basil, a town on the Rhine, in the north of Switzerland.

— 1811. Expired, in the 79th year of his age, at Flamsteed-House, in Greenwich-Park, near London, DR. MASKELYNE, who had been Astronomer Royal of England for the long period of forty-six years. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

10, 1305. COMYN was stabbed by Bruce, in the church of Dumfries. The former having been accused by the latter of having betrayed him, and reproaching him for his treachery, Comyn exclaimed, "You lie!" Bruce immediately gave the fatal blow, and instantly fled out of the church where their interview had taken place. Lindsay and Kirkpatrick, his attendants, seeing him pale and agitated, anxiously asked, "How is it with you?" "Ill," replied Bruce; "I doubt I have slain Comyn." "You doubt!" cried Kirkpatrick; "I will secure him;" and running into the church, he plunged his dagger into Comyn's heart.

— 1567. HENRY STUART, LORD DARNLEY, who, on marrying Mary, Queen of Scots, had been, by her proclamation, declared King of Scotland, was murdered. It is generally supposed that this tragical scene was acted by the contrivance of Bothwell, and with the connivance of the queen herself, since she soon after espoused her husband's murderer. The house where Darnley slept was blown up with gunpowder, so that it is uncertain whether he was put to death first, or perished in the ruins. This execrable deed was perpetrated in a lonely mansion in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, about two o'clock in the morning. It has been the object of late eminent historians either greatly to palliate the crimes, or wholly to rescue the memory of the unfortunate Mary from obloquy: Hume, Stuart,

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and Tytler, north of the Tweed, and the elegant Whitaker on this side. But as long as the fate of Darnley and the queen's connexions with Bothwell are related, a shade will, we apprehend, be found to tinge her character, that neither art nor panegyric can effectually obliterate. See May 15, 1567.

10, 1773. Died, at Edinburgh, DR. JOHN GREGORY, professor of physic, a native of Aberdeen. He was the author of "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," and other moral works.

— 1840. Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA was married to PRINCE ALBERT, at the Royal Chapel, St. James's. See August 26.

11, 1763. Expired, at his much-admired residence, the Leasowes, near Hagley, in Worcestershire, WILLIAM SHENSTONE, a pastoral poet and miscellaneous writer. See Hagley and Hales Owen, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. He was distinguished rather for elegance and delicacy of sentiment than for the strength and fire of poetic genius. His "Schoolmistress" is reckoned the happiest effort of his muse. "It is," says that judicious critic, Dr. Aikin,* "one of those poems which leave impressions not only pleasing, but meliorating. I know few pieces which display more good sense or a more benevolent heart." Shenstone was buried in the church of Hales Owen, Shropshire, where he was born in 1714. A plain urn, with some verses by his friend, the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Claverton, commemorates his talents and virtues.

— 1798. STANISLAUS PONIATOWSKI, *ci-devant* King of Poland, died at Petersburg. He was born January 18, 1732, elected King of Poland Sept. 7, 1764, narrowly escaped assassination by some of his own subjects in 1771, and was deposed by Catherine, Empress of Russia, in the year 1794. See Czestochow, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. During the whole of his reign he proved himself to be a patriotic monarch and an honest man. The revolution effected by him in 1791, by which he incurred the displeasure of the ambitious Czarina,† greatly improved the condition of the Poles, and called forth a sublime eulogium from Burke. In 1795 Poland was completely subjugated, and divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

> ——————— Thus was an ancient state
> Struck down by sceptres—trampled on by kings;
> And fraud and rapine register'd in blood,
> As Europe's public law, e'en on the authority
> Of thrones. SHEE'S *Alasco*, act 1, sc. 3.

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* *Letters to a young Lady on a Course of English Poetry*, by Dr. Aikin. The discrimination evinced in this work by its judicious author renders it an interesting and faithful guide for females to the temple of the Muses.

† See *A History of Poland*, by Stephen Jones.

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11, 1821. Died at Richmond, in Surrey, aged 90, ADAM WALKER, Esq., a celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy.

12, 1542. CATHERINE HOWARD, after being Queen for about eighteen months, was beheaded on Tower Hill. She was the *fifth* in Henry's connubial list. Lady Rochford, her confidant, suffered at the same time for being privy to her immoral conduct. The execution of this ungrateful woman excited no commiseration, as she had been the principal instrument in the accusations against Anne Boleyn, her sister-in-law.

— 1554. LADY JANE GRAY, or GREY, and her husband LORD GUILDFORD DUDLEY, fourth son of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, were beheaded in the Tower. Lady Jane was executed an hour after Lord Dudley. This illustrious lady fell a victim to the ambition of her father-in-law, who, on the demise of Edward VI., prevailed on her to suffer herself to be proclaimed Queen of England. Though only seventeen years of age, she was eminent for piety and learning, being mistress of the Greek and Latin languages. She was born at Bradgate, near Leicester. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer;* also Feb. 21, 1554, and August 22.

13, 1662. ELIZABETH, daughter of James I., the titular Queen of Bohemia, ended her unfortunate life at Leicester House, Leicester Square, London. The house was also the residence of George II., when Prince of Wales. It afterwards contained the magnificent collection of natural curiosities collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and was known as the Leverian Museum. See Jan. 31, 1788, and the late W. BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.*, No. 598. Elizabeth was the wife of Frederick V., Elector Palatinate, and King of Bohemia. Her youngest daughter, Sophia, was the mother of George I., King of England. Miss BENGER'S *Memoirs of the Queen of Bohemia.*

— 1689. KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY were proclaimed: they were crowned April 11. This event is styled in the British history, the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION; and King William is distinguished as the immortal deliverer of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from Popery and arbitrary government.

— 1691. MASSACRE OF GLENCOE. Glencoe is a vale in Argyleshire, Scotland, and noted for the inhuman massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants during the reign of William III. Eight and thirty persons suffered, the greater part of whom were surprised in their beds, and hurled into eternity before they had time to implore the Divine mercy. This horrid butchery was, however, never sufficiently scrutinized; nor did the king severely punish those who had artfully made his authority subservient to their own base and cruel revenge. See SMOLLETT'S *Continuation of Hume.* Glencoe is also famous

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as the birth-place of Ossian, as appears from several passages in the poems of that bard; and many of the places are accurately named and described. In the middle of the vale runs the stream of Cona; hence Ossian has been styled the "Bard of Cona." See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Ossian.

13, 1728. Died at his native place, Boston, in America, Dr. Cotton Mather, distinguished by his learning, his numerous publications, and benevolent exertions in reforming the manners and composing the differences of mankind. See Index.

14. Valentine's Day. Valentine, a Roman bishop, or, according to others, only presbyter of the Church, was beheaded under Claudius II., A. D. 271. It is said that on this day the birds choose their mates; whence, probably, came the custom of young people choosing Valentines, or particular friends, on this day.

— 1400. Richard II., a native of Bourdeaux, in France, was basely murdered in Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire; being attacked by eight persons, as is generally related, of whom he slew four. This manner of his death has been controverted, and on good evidence: it is supposed that the son of the victor at Cressy and Poitiers, and grandson of the renowned Edward III., died of hunger, thirst, and cold. See Butler's *Miscellaneous Quest.* He was buried at Langley, but afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. See King's Langley, Bourn's *Gazetteer.*

— 1779. The celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, was killed at Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. He was born at Marton, near Whitby, in Yorkshire, October 27, 1728. See Index, and *Arithmetical Questions.* A monument on the top of Earby Moor has been erected by Robert Campion, Esq., of Whitby, and of Earby Hall, near Stokeley, as a token of respect for, and admiration of, the character and labours of that truly great man. The foundation-stone was laid by him on the 12th of July, 1827, being the anniversary of the day on which Captain Cook commenced his last voyage, and also of the birth of the founder. It was finished on the 27th of October, 1827, being Captain Cook's birth-day, and wanting only one year of a *centenary.*

— 1780. Died, that illustrious lawyer, Sir William Blackstone, author of a celebrated work, intitled "Commentaries on the Laws of England," in which the unrivalled wisdom and equality of English jurisprudence are most ably delineated. He was born in Cheapside, London, July 10, 1723.

— 1797. Sir John Jervis, the late Earl St. Vincent, obtained

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a signal victory over the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. This distinguished officer died at Rochetts, near Brentwood, Essex, in 1823, and was interred at Stone, in Staffordshire. See March 15, 1823, in BUTLER's *Miscellaneous Questions.*

15, 1637. FERDINAND II., Emperor of Germany, ended his boisterous career at Vienna, after a reign of eighteen years, always disturbed by intestine or foreign wars. By the Roman Catholics he is regarded in the light of a saint adorned with every virtue, while the Protestants represent him as a sanguinary despot, no less inimical to religious toleration than to civil freedom. His bigotry and superstition induced him to persecute with inquisitorial severity all who questioned the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, or preferred the evangelical simplicity of the primitive church to the idolatrous pomp of the Vatican, and incited him to carry on a war the most disastrous of any that ever desolated Europe.

— 1695. The day on which KING WILLIAM, on his return from Richmond, in Surrey, was to have been assassinated. See SMOLLET's *Contin. of Hume.*

— 1708. Died, at Hereford, where he was interred in the Cathedral, JOHN PHILIPS, author of the "Splendid Shilling," "Cider," * and other admired poems. He was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, Dec. 30, 1676. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Splendid Shilling.

— 1732. Died in exile at Paris, whither he was banished for corresponding with the Pretender, FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, a celebrated poet, and controversial and political writer. He was born in 1662, at Middleton, near Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire. His body was brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. See June 18, 1723.

16, 1497. Was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany, PHILIP MELANCTHON, a celebrated divine, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation,† and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age. He abhorred party-spirit and violence, yet was a decided *Reformer*. He composed the famous Confession of Augsburg, which remains to this day a

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* Philips's "Cider" is a didactic poem, describing the process of making cider. The poems legitimately didactic are those in which verse is gravely and methodically employed in teaching some art or science. Virgil's "Georgics," and Dyer's "Fleece," are of this class.

† To some of our young readers, it may, perhaps, be useful to state, that when the term *Reformation* is used in any absolute sense, and especially in reference to our own country, it means the reformation of religion from Popery to Protestantism.—So the word *Conquest*, when

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monument of his judgment and eloquence. He died April 19, 1560, and was buried at Wittemberg, near his friend Luther. See D'AUBIGNE'S *History of the Reformation.*

16, 1754. Expired DR. RICHARD MEAD, a most distinguished physician; whose abilities and eminence in his profession, united with his learning and fine taste for those arts which embellish and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament not only to his own profession, but to the nation and age in which he lived. It was under the auspices of Dr. Mead that inoculation for the small-pox was first introduced into this country. The experiment was successfully tried upon seven condemned criminals in London, A. D. 1721. The admired author of the "Night Thoughts," speaking of himself, has borne the following flattering testimony to Dr. Mead's medical skill:—

> Alive by miracle! or, what is next,
> Alive by Mead.

Pope also highly esteemed and loved this worthy man, whose unaffected humanity and benevolence stifled much of that envy which his eminence in his profession would otherwise have drawn out.

> I 'll do what Mead and Cheselden * advise
> To keep those limbs and to preserve those eyes.
>
> POPE.

It was said of him after his death, that of all the physicians who had ever lived, he had gained the most, spent the most, and enjoyed the highest fame during his lifetime. Dr. Mead was the son of a celebrated Dissenting minister of Stepney, where he was born August 11, 1673, and was buried in the Temple Church. See January 22, 1800.

— 1796. AMBOYNA, a noted spice-island in the East Indies, formerly belonging to the Dutch, capitulated to the nglish, who relinquished it at the peace of Paris, in 1814. See *Arith. Quest.*

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employed in the same manner, means the conquest of England by William the Conqueror. — The *Interregnum* or *Commonwealth*, the period between the decollation of Charles I. and the reinstatement of Charles II.—The *Restoration*, the accession of Charles II. to the Crown.—The *Abdication*, the resignation of James II.—The *Revolution*, the happy change of government which took place when William III., of glorious memory, was, by the voice of the people, called to the throne of England, as successor of James II.

* See April 10, 1752.

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16, 1826. Died, at Holdgate, near York, LINDLEY MURRAY, author of a well-known grammar. He was a native of America, and his father was a member of the respectable Society of Friends.* He was induced to visit England for the benefit of his health, the bracing air of Yorkshire having been recommended for his complaint, and the tedium of his protracted illness was alleviated by the composition of several instructive and valuable works.

17. Was observed at Rome the FERALIA, a festival kept in honour of the dead. Presents were taken by the hand of affection and piety to the graves of the deceased. Ovid's account of this ceremony, in the second book of the "Fasti," is very pleasing.

> Tombs have their honours too: our parents crave
> Some slender present to adorn their grave.
> Slender the present which the ghosts we owe;
> Those powers observe not *what* we give, but *how*: †
> No greedy souls disturb the happy seats below;
> They only ask a tile with garlands crown'd,
> And fruit and salt to scatter on the ground.

The day after the Feralia was the CHARISTIA, or Festival of Love, when all the relations in every family met together, and held a feast.

> Next day the social kindred feast is held,
> In which relations join, Charistia call'd;
> For as we in the tombs have made a stay,
> 'Tis some relief to rise to cheerful day;
> And having been where death and darkness reign,
> We're pleased to see our living friends again.

— 1461. The Second BATTLE OF ST. ALBAN'S was fought on Bernard's Heath, when Queen Margaret defeated the Earl of Warwick, and freed her husband from captivity. See March 4, 1461, and April 14, 1471. In this engagement Sir John Grey, whose widow was married by Edward IV., was slain.

— 1563. Died at Rome, the illustrious MICHAEL ANGELO, a man of most extraordinary acquirements, since he obtained superlative eminence in the several departments of painting, sculpture,

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* For a succinct account of this religious sect, see *Exer. on the New Testament.*

† The original in this line is also well rendered by Massey.

> A little gift departed ghosts receive;
> A *pious mind* is what they chiefly crave.

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and architecture. He established it as a principle, that to live in credit was enough, if life was virtuously and honourably employed for the good of others and the benefit of posterity. He had a detestation of worthless characters, and an equal contempt of riches. His maxim was,

Che 'l tempo è breve e 'l necessario poco;

which Goldsmith has thus neatly expressed in his "Edwin and Angelina:"

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

It appears also, that he was a pious character; for he undertook, purely from devotional feelings, the office of superintending the building of St. Peter's, at Rome; which he prosecuted with religious zeal for several years, gratuitously. The following sonnet, written in his 83rd year, likewise manifests his serious turn of mind:

Well nigh the voyage now is overpast,
And my frail bark, through troubled seas and rude,
Draws near that common haven, where at last
Of ev'ry action, be it evil or good,
Must due account be render'd. Well I know
How vain will then appear that favoured art,
Sole idol long and monarch of my heart;*
For all is vain that man desires below.
And now remorseful thoughts the past upbraid,
And fear of twofold death my soul alarms,—
That which must come, and that beyond the grave.
Picture and sculpture lose their feeble charms,†
And to that Love Divine I turn for aid,
Who from the cross extends his arms to save.

At last, worn out by age, and disgusted by a series of ill-treatment, he was attacked with a slow fever, which terminated his mortal career in the 89th year of his age; having been born in the castle of Caprese, in Tuscany, March 6, 1474. See Duppa's *Life of Michael Angelo.* He was buried with great pomp at Florence. See Bourn's *Gazetteer.*

17, 1571. An earthquake, in Herefordshire, removed Marcley Hill, S. E. of Hereford, to a considerable distance from where

* When asked why he did not marry, he answered, that "Painting was his wife, and his works were his children." See *Arith. Questions*, art. Epaminondas.

† See Bacon, John, Index.

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it stood. It continued in motion two or three days, and either carried away or overturned everything which impeded its progress. The ground thus moved was about 26 acres. SPEED and CAMDEN.

In 1583 a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire. STOW's *Chronicles.*

> ——————The sylvan scene
> Migrates uplifted; and, with all its soil,
> Alighting in some distant fields, finds out
> A new possessor.
>
> COWPER.

Philips, in his "Cider," thus notices the removal of Marcley Hill:

> I nor advise nor reprehend the choice
> Of Marcley Hill; the apple nowhere finds
> A kinder mould: yet 'tis unsafe to trust
> Deceitful ground. Who knows but that once more
> This mount may journey, and, his present site
> Forsaking, to thy neighbour's bounds transfer
> The goodly plants,* affording matter strange
> For law debates? If therefore thou incline
> To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes,
> Fail not by frequent vows to implore success;
> Thus piteous Heav'n may fix the wand'ring glebe.

17, 1673. Died at Paris, the place of his nativity, MOLIERE, a famous comedian, and styled by Voltaire "the best comic poet that ever lived in any nation." He was seized with death in his 53rd year, whilst acting in the character of a sick man, in "Le Malade Imaginaire," one of his own plays.† See August 2, 1798.

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* And settle on a new freehold,
As Marcley Hill hath done of old. HUDIBRAS.

† The same part, it is said, proved fatal to the actor who succeeded him. It has been asserted that fictitious sufferings sometimes lead to real infirmities, and sometimes to death. Pliny relates a story of a player, who imitated the gout so naturally, as at length to bring the disorder upon 'him! and Madame Clairon, the famous French actress, accounted for her premature growing old in appearance, by the influence of her griefs and distresses with which she had been constantly overwhelmed, year after year, on the stage. This celebrated woman, however, had her life protracted far beyond the usual period of existence; and in the 80th year of her age she delighted Mr. Kemble, who paid her a complimentary visit, with a most energetic recitation of one of the scenes of Phædra. She died at Paris shortly after Mr. K.'s visit.

Madame Clairon was always a favourite actress of our unrivalled

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17, 1720. Died JOHN HUGHES, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist, born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, Jan. 29, 1677. He wrote several papers in the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian," several dramatic pieces, and translated that part of the "Phænomena" of Aratus quoted by Paul, Acts xvii. 28. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

Hughes's last work was "The Siege of Damascus," a tragedy; and it is a grave reflection on the vanity of human pursuits, that the author expired on the very night that his tragedy was performed with the most splendid success. *Lit. Gaz.*, July, 1824; JONES's *Biog. Dram.*

— 1773. Mr. FORSTER, who went round the world with Captain Cook, saw the Aurora in 58 degrees of south latitude, though it appeared with phænomena somewhat different from ours in the northern hemishere. Before the fact had thus been ascertained, it had been a long time matter of doubt whether this meteor ever made its appearance in the southern hemisphere. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

18, 1478. GEORGE DUKE OF CLARENCE, brother to Edward IV., was drowned in the Tower. The only favour granted to him by the king after his condemnation was the choice of his death; and he chose to be privately immersed in a butt of malmsey—a whimsical election, which, as Hume observes, implies that he had an extraordinary passion for that liquor. He was buried in the abbey church of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

— 1546. Expired, in the 63rd year of his age, at Eisleben, his birth-place, MARTIN LUTHER, the indefatigable Reformer, by whose unwearied labours, aided by his great learning, the absurdities and superstitions of the Romish Church were completely exposed, and the Reformation introduced into Germany. This excellent man was buried with great funeral pomp at Wittemberg, on the Elbe, in Upper Saxony. The other principal Reformers were Wickliffe, Tyndale, Calvin, Melancthon,

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Garrick: he saw her when she was in the dawn of her reputation, when he paid his first visit to Paris, in 1752; and he then ventured to pronounce that she would excel all her competitors. When he was last in that city, in 1765, she had, in the opinion of the public, fulfilled his prediction. The highly entertaining but friendly contest between Mr. Garrick and Madame Clairon, in their professional character, is related in DAVIES's *Life of Garrick.*

Mr. Bond, translator of Buchanan's "History," yielded himself up so to the force and impetuosity of his imagination, when acting the character of Lusignan, in Hill's "Zara," that on the discovery of his daughter he fainted away, and soon closed his eyes for ever. JONES's *Biog. Dram.*

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Erasmus, Zuinglius, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Zisca, and Knox. See D'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation.*

18, 1645. Died, in the Fleet Prison, London, Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicle of the Kings of England." He was born at Sissinghurst,* in the parish of Cranbrook, south of Maidstone, in Kent.

— 1653. A memorable naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch off Portland Island, Dorsetshire. The battle continued for three days, and the English destroyed eleven Dutch men of war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.

19. The sun enters into the constellation ♓, Pisces. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

— 1593. Prince Henry Frederic, son of James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards Prince of Wales, was born at Stirling. See Nov. 6, 1612.

— 1806. Died in London, the learned Elizabeth Carter, a native of Deal, in Kent. See Dec. 17, 1717.

— 1845. Expired at Northrepps, Norfolk, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the zealous follower of Wilberforce in his opposition to the Slave Trade. He was born April 1, 1786.

20, 1712. The marriage of the Czar Peter and the celebrated Catherine was publicly solemnized, with great pomp, at Petersburg. Their union had before been secretly performed at Jaweroſ, or Jaworow, near Lemberg, in Poland.

— 1737. The devotional Mrs. Rowe, whose writings excite to the practice of the most generous benevolence and heroic virtue, was found dead on her knees. This event occurred in the 63rd year of her age, at Frome, Somersetshire, her native county; having been born at Ilchester, where her father, the Rev. Walter Singer, was a Dissenting minister. Having in early life published a small volume of poetry, intitled "Poems on several Occasions, by Philomela," she has been frequently designated by the term Philomela, or the British Philomel.

> Blest shade! how pure a breath of praise was thine,
> Whose spotless life was faultless as thy line!
> In whom each worth and every grace conspire,
> The Christian's meekness and the poet's fire.
> Learn'd without pride,—a woman without art,—
> The sweetest manners, and the gentlest heart!
>
> Mrs. Barbauld.

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* The word *hyrst*, *herst*, or *hurst*, formerly signified a wood, or grove. It forms the terminating syllable in the names of many places in Kent and Sussex.

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20, 1820. Died ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq., an eminent writer on subjects of rural economy, and a practical agriculturist. He was a native of Bradfield, near Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk.

21, 1437. JAMES I. of Scotland was traitorously slain at Perth, while at supper in the Dominican convent, thirteen years after his deliverance from England. His consort, Joan Beaufort, eldest daughter of John, the first duke of Somerset, regardless of her own life, threw herself between the king and the swords of his assassins, and received two wounds. James was the first of the Stuarts. See note, Dec. 30, 1765.

— 1554. The DUKE OF SUFFOLK, Lady Jane Grey's father, was beheaded. See Feb. 12, 1554.

— 1797. The island of TRINIDAD, the most southerly of the West India Islands, was taken by the English, who also captured two and burnt three Spanish ships in the harbour. It is still in our possession.

22, 1371. Died DAVID II., King of Scotland. He was a weak and capricious prince, violent in his resentments, and habitually under the influence of unworthy persons; and though a veil is thrown over his faults by contemporary historians, posterity will regard him as a degenerate son of the great deliverer of the nation. He was buried in the church of the Abbey of Holyrood.

— 1723. Was born at Tynton, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, the celebrated DR. RICHARD PRICE. He was the son of the Rev. Rice Price, who was for many years pastor of a congregation of Dissenters, at Bridgend, in the same county. See April 19, 1791.

— 1756. Was born at Nottingham, that elegant and profound scholar, GILBERT WAKEFIELD. See September 9, 1801.

— 1785. Died at North Church, Herts, PETER, known by the name of "the Wild Boy," having been found wild in the forest of Hertswold, near Hanover, in Germany, in 1725, when he was thought to be about twelve years old. In the following year he was brought to England, and the ablest masters were provided for him; but proving incapable of speaking, or of receiving instruction, a comfortable provision was made for him at a farm-house in the above parish, where he continued to the end of his inoffensive life. Some have imagined that he was an idiot, purposely put in the way of George I., in the forest where he was discovered.

— 1806. Expired in London, the very day on which he had completed his 65th year,* JAMES BARRY, who has left to the

* It is remarkable, that the same peculiar occurrence of dying on the anniversary of his birth, happened also to one of the most celebrated

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present and to the succeeding generations of British artists a legacy of memorable examples of the wonderful effects of unremitting perseverance. His principal performances were a series of epic paintings and of Attic conceptions, which depict the origin and progress of human culture, through its varied combinations, to the final retribution of beatitude or misery.* Placed on the walls of the Adelphi † Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., they are in every respect appropriate to their situation; and they form a work which, for its unique combination of mental and manual powers, would have been recognized with unbounded approbation in the best ages of antiquity. To the credit of that Society, to which he had been an uncommon ornament, his remains were placed in their apartments in all the state of funeral grandeur, surrounded by his immortal productions—a spectacle of the most impressive nature! From thence the corpse was conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral, and deposited between the remains of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua

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artists of former times, viz. to Raphael Sanzio d' Urbino, in the year 1520, at the early age of 37.

> Swift as the comet cleaves th' ethereal way,
> As bright his lustre, and as brief his day,
> Urbino rising to the raptured eye,
> Appear'd, and blazed, and vanish'd through the sky.
>
> SHEE's *Elements of Art*, canto iii.

Raphael is by some styled the Prince of Painters. Urbino is situated east of Florence, in Italy. King Attalus and Plato died on the anniversary of their respective birth-days; Pompey, according to Plutarch, was murdered in the 59th year of his age, the very next day after that of his birth-day; and Shakspeare died on his natal day.

* These fine pictures are designed to illustrate this maxim, "That the attainment of happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties." The first represents *mankind in a savage state*, with its attendant misery;— the second, a *Grecian harvest home*, or a thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus, (see *Exer. on the Globes*);—the third, the *Victors* at the *Olympic Games* (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Olives);—the fourth, *Navigation*;—the fifth, the *Society of Arts*, etc.;—and the last, *Elysium* (see *Exer. on the Globes*), or the state of final retribution.

† This edifice is situated in John Street, in the Adelphi. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce was instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by Mr. William Shipley, an ingenious artist, and eagerly patronised by Lord Folkestone and Lord Romney. Premiums are given by the Society to promote excellence in the several objects of the Institution; and the transactions of the Society are published annually.

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Reynolds. Barry was a native of Cork, came from Dublin to London, and visited Rome under the patronage and at the expense of the celebrated Edmund Burke. In 1777 he was elected Royal Academician, and in 1786 appointed Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy: but in 1799 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that celebrated society, whose fame he had long supported by the elegant labours of his pencil, and the animated language of his lectures!

23, 1725. MASON, an excellent poet, was born at Hull; he celebrated his last birth-day in the following lines:—

> In the long course of seventy years and one,
> Oft have I known, on this my natal day,
> Hoar frost and sweeping snow prolong their sway,
> The wild winds whistle, and the forests groan;
> But now Spring's smile has veil'd stern Winter's frown,
> And now the birds, on every budding spray,
> Chaunt orisons, as to the morn of May.
>
> *Perennial Calend.*, p. 74.

See April 5, 1797.

— 1792. Expired, at his house in Leicester Fields, London, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, many years President of the Royal Academy. (See June 4, 1776.) He was the founder and glory of the BRITISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING, and was often styled the "British Apelles." In portrait, says a modern writer, he was what Raphael was in history,—the painter of grace, dignity, and character.

> Reynolds! consummate was thy skill!
> Well pleased thy power we trace,
> Each portion of thy art to fill—
> Resemblance, colouring, grace.
>
> MRS. H. MORE.

Of his character and talents the following lines by Goldsmith are briefly yet strongly expressive:—

> Here Reynolds is laid; and to tell you my mind,
> He has not left a wiser or better behind.
> His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
> His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.
> Still born to improve us in every part—
> His pencil our faces, his manners our heart.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was born at Plympton, a town five miles from Plymouth, in Devonshire, July 16, 1723, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a statue is erected to his memory. Most of his exquisitely tasteful works were displayed in the

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year 1813, at the British Gallery in Pall Mall, to the high gratification of every lover of the art.*

23, 1800. Expired, at Wickham, a town somewhat north of Portsmouth, Hants, Dr. Joseph Warton, a learned divine and an ingenious poet; author of numerous poems, and "An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." He also published an edition of Pope's works. He was born at Dunsfold, in Surrey, about the year 1722.

Thomas Warton, poet laureate (see *Arith. Quest.* and Laureate, Index), and brother of the preceding, was a celebrated biographer, annotator, antiquary, and poet, born at Basingstoke, Hants. His *chef-d'œuvre* was a "History of English Poetry." He died in 1790, and was succeeded in the laureatship by Henry James Pye, Esq., descendant of the ever-memorable patriot John Hampden. Mr. Pye died in 1813, when Dr. Southey, a poet of distinguished merit, assumed the laureate wreath. He was succeeded in 1843 by William Wordsworth.

24. Feast of St. Matthias. This apostle was first in the rank of our Saviour's disciples, and one of those who continued with him from his baptism to his ascension. It is very probable that he was one of the number of the Seventy; but we have no authentic particulars of his youth or education. After the ascension of our Lord, he was chosen by the disciples at Jerusalem to fill up the place of the traitor Judas, and was from that time associated with the eleven apostles. See Acts i. 15—26. The Greeks believe that St. Matthias disseminated the Gospel and died in Colchis, near the eastern part of the Black Sea. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Aries, and Argo Navis. That he travelled eastward, was a successful minister, and suffered martyrdom, is generally believed; but the manner of his death is not certainly known, though it is supposed he was stoned, and then beheaded with a battle-axe, which warlike instrument

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* The British Gallery, belonging to the British Institution, was opened the 18th of January, 1806. This establishment is designed to promote the fine arts in the United Kingdom, by exhibiting the performances of eminent masters to the rising generation of painters, for their emulation and imitation. The directors, also, offer premiums annually for the encouragement of young artists, and occasionally make handsome presents. Mr. Haydon received a hundred guineas, voted to him as a proof of their approbation of his picture of the *Judgment of Solomon*. This performance was purchased by two Devonshire gentlemen, who presented it to the magistrates of Plymouth, to be held by them and their successors as trustees for the inhabitants, who may thus for centuries to come have the pleasure of possessing and contemplating a work of genius executed by their townsman, which does very high honour to the British School.

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forms a concomitant emblem of this disciple in graphic representations. It is said that he was a native of Bethlehem.

24, 1302 or 1303. Three battles were fought at ROSLIN, six miles S. W. of Edinburgh, between the English and the Scots, when the former were defeated.

— 1308. KING EDWARD II. and his Queen ISABELLA were crowned at Westminster. Edward was of the Plantagenet line.

— 1500. The celebrated CHARLES V., Emperor of Germany, was born at Ghent, in the Netherlands. He was the eldest son of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and of Joanna, Queen of Castile, only daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Charles succeeded his maternal grandfather on the throne of Spain in 1516 (see Jan. 23), and was elected Emperor of Germany about two years afterwards, on the death of his paternal grandfather, Maximilian I. See Jan. 12, 1519.

— 1525. Was fought the celebrated battle of PAVIA, in the district of Milan, Italy, between the French and Imperialists; when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself prisoner. The unfortunate monarch wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, Regent of the kingdom in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms: *Tout est perdu, Madame, hormis l'honneur.** He was detained a year and twenty days. See March 18, 1526.

25, 1601. ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX, who had been long one of Queen Elizabeth's chief favourites, was beheaded privately in the Tower, for treasonable practices, in the 34th year of his age. Some of his associates were shortly after executed at Tyburn, particularly Merrick, his steward, and Cuff, his secretary, both men of great parts, especially the latter, who was a celebrated wit and excellent scholar. The Earl was born at Netherwood, near Bromyard, in Herefordshire, E. from Leominster, on the borders of Worcestershire.

— 1723. Died, in the 91st year of his age, that illustrious English architect, SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, who erected a greater number of magnificent buildings than were ever produced by

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* The famous King of Prussia adopted and repeated this noble sentiment, upon occasion of the memorable defeat of his troops at Schweidnitz, in Silesia, and the garrison being taken by Laudohn, the celebrated Austrian general, in 1757. See DR. TOWER'S *Life of the King of Prussia*, and the *Ann. Reg.* for the year 1761; also October 1, 1761.

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any other man. After the Fire of London, he was appointed surveyor-general for rebuilding the public edifices, and the metropolis rose, under his auspices, like a phœnix from the flames.

> "Thou in our wonder and astonishment
> Hast built thyself a live-long monument."

Among these were St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, and St. Stephen's, Walbrook: this last is deemed his master-piece, the inside being uncommonly beautiful. Sir C. Wren was born at Knoyle, a place situated near Hindon, and to the west of Salisbury, in Wiltshire. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

26, 1723. Died THOMAS D'URFEY, more generally spoken of by the familiar name of Tom. He wrote many dramatic pieces, which were well received by the public; but his greatest reputation was obtained by his songs, satires, and irregular odes. His wit and facetious manners caused him to be familiarly noticed by Charles II. See the *Guardian*, Nos. 29, 67, and 82. He was born at Exeter in 1628, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster, after having for several years been greatly embarrassed in his circumstances.

— 1802. Expired, at his house in the New Road, Paddington, near London, the REV. ALEXANDER GEDDES, LL.D., a man of no common character; as those who had opportunities of appreciating the qualities of his head and heart bear testimony not only to his superior talents and high attainments, but to his amiable and manly virtues. He officiated for many years as a priest among the Catholics in his native country; but having acquired very early a liberal turn of mind, he formed an intimacy with the Protestants, for which he was at first reproved by his own bishop, and at length deposed from the pastoral office—a circumstance that occasioned his removal to the metropolis in 1780. Dr. Geddes was born in 1737, of parents who derived their livelihood from a small farm in the county of Banff, Scotland. He was buried, according to his own wish, in Paddington churchyard.

27, 1706. Died, in the 86th year of his age, JOHN EVELYN, Esq., one of the greatest natural philosophers that England ever produced. He was interred at his native place, Wotton, two miles from Dorking, in Surrey. An inscription upon his tomb expresses, according to his own intention, that, "living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be communicated to posterity: *That all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety.*"

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Virtuous and wise old age would breathe his last
In wholesome counsel to yet unstay'd youth.
SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

Of all this gentleman's numerous writings, his "Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees," was, till lately, most known; but his "Memoirs," published by W. Bray, Esq., and his "Miscellaneous Works," by W. Upcott, Esq., have been perused with pleasure, received high commendation, and are likely to retain a permanent station in our national literature.

27, 1738. Died, at his native place, Taunton, Somersetshire, HENRY GROVE, a Dissenting minister, eminent for his learning and candour. He was the author of several excellent theological treatises, sermons, &c. Nos. 558, 601, 626, and 635 of the Spectator, Vol. VIII., were also written by him. He was born in 1683.

28, 1447. HUMPHREY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, Regent of England in the minority of Henry VI., was assassinated in the prison of St. Edmondsbury, in Suffolk, and was buried at St. Alban's. He fell a victim principally to the malice of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. See *Arith. Quest.* Humphrey was the fourth and youngest son of Henry IV. and Mary de Bohun, his first wife. For his many rare and excellent qualities he was styled "the Good," and for his justice, "Father of his Country."

Queen Margaret of Anjou is supposed to have been concerned in his *sudden* death, for which she afterwards suffered severely. As Humphrey was the chief support of the Lancastrian cause, his death emboldened Richard Duke of York to carry his designs of dethroning Henry VI. into execution, which his son accomplished; and Margaret, being taken prisoner, was ransomed, and retired to France, where she terminated her chequered life. See March 4, 1461.

— 1582. Died at Edinburgh, GEORGE BUCHANAN, an eminent poet and historian. In his "History of Scotland," which was written in Latin, he is said to have happily united the force and brevity of Sallust, with the perspicuity and elegance of Livy. The States of Scotland appointed him preceptor to the young king, James VI., afterwards James I. of England. Buchanan was born in 1506, near Killearne, in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

— 1735. A fine STATUE OF GEORGE II., by the famous Rysbrack, carved out of a block of white marble that weighed eleven tons, and formerly taken from the French by the gallant Sir George Rooke, was set up in the great parade of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, at the expense of Sir John Jennings, a brave admiral, and the Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

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28, 1760. THUROT, an enterprising Frenchman, was killed, and his small squadron captured, near the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, by Captain John Elliott, who, even in his early youth, had distinguished himself by extraordinary acts of valour. Thurot, in the course of the preceding year, had so signalized his courage in battle, and his conduct in eluding the British cruisers, that his name became a terror to all the merchants and trading seaports of Great Britain and Ireland. The defeat of his puny armament was, therefore, celebrated with as hearty rejoicings as the most important victory could have produced. In 1744 Thurot was taken in a Dunkirk privateer by the English, and imprisoned at Dover, whence he escaped by throwing himself into an open boat, in which he contrived to reach Calais.

29, 1692. Was born, at Newton, a village near Rugby, in Warwickshire, EDWARD CAVE, who planned and brought to perfection "The Gentleman's Magazine," which has now subsisted more than a century, and has been the means of diffusing much antiquarian, biographical, and topographical information. Cave died Jan. 10, 1754, and was interred in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

In the same church was buried, in 1632, aged 56, JOHN WEAVER, or WEEVER, author of "Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain." The following epitaph was written for himself:—

Lancashire * gave me breath, Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death, and this church humation.
And Christ to me has given
A place with him in heaven.

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* Born at Lancaster. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

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MARCH.

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day, delightless.

THOMSON.

MARCH, the third month in the year, had its name from Mars (see *Exercises on the Globes*, Mars), the God of War. Accordingly, March is drawn by artists in a tawny colour, with a fierce aspect, and a helmet upon his head, to shew that this month was dedicated to that god. As it was Romulus who first divided the year into the months, so he gave to this, which was the first month in his calendar, the name of March, from that of Mars, his reputed father.

And that thy honours always may appear,
We Romans will with thee begin the year:
Thence *March*, from *Mars*, the first of months was deem'd.
MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

The first of months ascribing to his sire.

Ovid, however, observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus; but they placed it very differently in the calendar.

Do but on foreign *Fasti* cast your eye,
Sacred to Mars a month in them you 'll spy.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1. ST. DAVID'S DAY. This day is annually commemorated by the Welsh, with a festivity congenial to the hospitable feelings of that brave people, in honour of St. David, who, in the time of King Arthur, about the middle of the sixth century, was Archbishop of St. David's, a city of Pembrokeshire, on the most westerly promontory of Wales. Tradition informs us, that St. David, on his birth-day, obtained a great victory over some Saxon invaders. That his soldiers might be distinguished, he ordered each of them to fix a leek in his cap previous to the commencement of the battle. In memory of this circumstance, the Welsh, wherever resident, still wear a leek in their hats on the 1st of March. In the time of Henry VIII. the princesses wore leeks on St. David's Day.

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1, 29. Was born at Bilbilis, now Calatajud, in the province of Arragon, Spain, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS, who is generally allowed to have excelled all those, whether ancient or modern, who have attempted the pointed epigram; the chief properties of which, according to the celebrated critic, Scaliger, are "brevity and smartness." Many of Martial's have, however, such an immoral tendency, that his works should be read with great caution. After residing at Rome from the 20th to the 54th year of his age, this famous poet retired to his native city, where he died at the age of 75.

— 1711. Was published the first paper of that admirable work the "SPECTATOR," written chiefly by Addison and Steele. See Addison and Steele, Index; and *Arith. Questions.*

— 1750. DR. DAVID BOGUE, who, in conjunction with others, founded the London Missionary Society, was born at Hallidown or Hallydown, in Berwickshire. For more than thirty years he was engaged at Gosport, in the arduous duty of instructing young men for the ministry, in which he was particularly successful, and was the author of several valuable works, among which, his "Evidence of the Divine Inspiration of the New Testament" is a volume of sterling merit. See *Exer. on the Globes.* Dr. Bogue died at Brighton, October 25, 1825.

— 1792. LEOPOLD II., Emperor of Germany, died at Vienna. He was the son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, and succeeded his brother Joseph II. in 1790. While Grand Duke of Tuscany, he patronized agriculture and the arts, and encouraged commerce by removing all restrictions which tended to cramp it, saying, that "Commerce was like the course of rivers: if obstructed, there are stagnations and overflowings." When he became emperor, he united with England in curbing the conquests of Catherine II. of Russia, and was making preparations for war with France, when he was prevented from putting his scheme in execution by his death, in the 45th year of his age. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

— 1802. The NEW STOCK EXCHANGE was opened in Capel-Court, Bartholomew-Lane. The Stock Exchange is the market-place for buying and selling the national pledges, being interest by way of annuity and called by the general term "Stocks." A *stock-broker* is one who buys or sells stock by commission for another. The brokerage is half-a-crown on every hundred pounds of stock bought or sold. A *stock-jobber* is one who, having property of his own in the funds, sells it out, and buys it in again at a profit or loss, as the price of the market rises or falls. A *gambler* in the funds is one who, possessing little, or perhaps no property in the stocks, enters into speculative bargains to sell or buy at *future* periods certain portions of stock, at a stated

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present price : his loss or gain is therefore confined to the *differences* of the prices. This species of stock-jobbing being, like other gambling transactions, expressly prohibited by law, no action for the recovery of the loss can be maintained in any court of justice. An unfortunate dealer in this market, who becomes a bankrupt, is designated by the term *lame duck*, and his retreat is called *waddling out of the Alley*. Formerly the rendezvous for persons transacting business in the funds was Jonathan's Coffee-House, in 'Change-alley, Cornhill. From this circumstance the "*Alley*" is to this day familiarly used as a cant phrase for the Stock Exchange; and a petty speculator in the funds is styled "a dabbler in the *Alley*."

1, 1815. Buonaparte landed near Cannes, department of Var, province of Provence, from the island of Elba, where he had embarked on the 28th February. See Cannes and Elba, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

2, 1711. Died Nicholas Boileau, a celebrated French poet, who was born at Paris, November 1, 1636. So highly did he rank among French writers, that Bruyère, in a speech delivered in the French Academy, said, "Boileau excels Juvenal, comes up to Horace, seems to create the thoughts of another, and to make whatever he handles his own. His verses will be read even when the language is obsolete, and will be the last ruins of it." Dr. Warton also says, that Boileau's "Art of Poetry" is the best composition of that kind extant.

In the venal court of Louis XIV., though pensioned by that monarch, he frequently dissented from his opinions, defended his friend Racine from the unjust aspersions of his enemies, and ridiculed the obsequious flattery of the hypocritical sycophants.

> The pension'd Boileau lash'd, in honest strain,
> Flatterers and bigots, e'en in Louis' reign. Pope.

— 1788. Died, at his native place, Zurich, in the north of Switzerland, Solomon Gessner, author of "The Death of Abel" and many other elegant and admired works.

— 1791. The Rev. John Wesley, an eminently pious leader of the sect called Methodists,* expired at London. He was

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* The Methodists are a very large and increasing body of religionists: their tenets, discipline, and designs are often misunderstood, and, of course, misrepresented. "Our end," says Mr. Benson, in his "Apology," "is not to form a sect, or to bring people to this or the other speculative opinion, mode of worship, or form of church government, but simply to

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born at Epworth, a town in the north-west part of Lincolnshire, in 1703, and sustained through life the character of a virtuous man, an accomplished scholar, and an eloquent preacher. One who knew him well thus speaks of Mr. Wesley: "If usefulness be excellence, if public good is the chief object of attention in public characters, Mr. John Wesley will long be remembered as one of the best of men, as he was for more than fifty years the most diligent and indefatigable." It has been computed that he travelled 8000 miles every year, and preached three or four times constantly every day, besides visiting the sick, and arranging the concerns of the society over which he presided.

Now thro' the land his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, loved by most, admired by all.

POPE.

2, 1797. Expired in Berkeley Square, in the 80th year of his age, HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, youngest son of the famous statesman, Sir Robert Walpole.* He was the author of numerous publications, the most distinguished of which are, "The Castle of Otranto," "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," "A Catalogue of Engravers," and also "Memoirs of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George II." This last work is eminently calculated to render those who keep "the noiseless tenour of their way" in the still paths of private life, and in its plain but useful stations, thankful for a lot which exempts them from the temptations and passions that too often corrupt and agitate the higher and more public ranks of society: they may here find that disinterested friendships, innocent amusements, and the important concerns of eternity, are preferable to selfish connexions, vicious enjoyments, and worldly affections; they may discern, with ancient Barzillai, who refused the honours proffered by a king (2 Samuel xix. 31—37), that the true "post of honour" is often "a private station;" and that "to do justly, to love mercy, and *to walk*

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make them Christians—Christians in heart and life, in temper, word, and work—such as lived in the early days of Christianity, and such as we conceive may still live." See Toplady, Index; and *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, art. Methodists.

* Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, in 1674. He was prime minister to George I. and George II., and enjoyed plenitude of power from 1725 to 1742, when he was compelled to resign his places. He died in 1755.

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humbly with God," confers more substantial happiness than to live surrounded by the marshalled pomp of armies or the splendour of courts.

The beautiful villa inhabited by Lord Orford at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, was long celebrated for its elegant embellishments, and the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorned it. Here, too, his Lordship, better known to the world as Horace Walpole, had a printing-press, and Strawberry Hill editions have, since the death of the *noble typographer*, realized a high price.

2, 1802. Expired at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, at the early age of thirty-seven years, FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD, whose name will long continue to be respected, as the disinterested patriot, the promoter of useful science, the benefactor of the industrious poor, the friend of mankind, and the illustrious patron of agriculture *— a science, above all others, conducive to the national prosperity and happiness. See *Arith. Quest.*

> Oh! why hath worth so short a date,
> While villains ripen gray with time?
> Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
> Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime? BURNS.

That the life of a man should not be dated, however, according to the vulgar calculation of the hours and days which he has existed, but that it should be measured by a nobler line— by *deeds*, not *years*—is not only an evident but a consolatory truth. Though sinking in decrepit and hoary age, he prematurely falls, whose memory records no benefit conferred by him on the human race; nor can he who, by his assiduity, his beneficence, and his talents, has endeavoured to render his fellow-creatures better, wiser, and happier, be said to have lived a short time, how contracted soever may have been the span of his existence.

> That life is long which answers life's great end;
> The time that bears no fruit deserves no name.
> The man of wisdom is the man of years:
> In hoary youth Methuselems may die.†
>
> YOUNG.‡

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* In the beautiful and graceful allegorical statue of this dignified nobleman, erected in 1809, in Russell Square, he is represented by that ingenious artist Westmacott, in this character, holding in one hand a bunch of corn, and resting the other on a plough: the two relievos describe the prominent incidents in husbandry.

† "Methuselah, whose feet unhalting ran
To the last circle of the life of man,"
was the son of Enoch, and lived 969 years.

‡ See Day, Thomas, Index.

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The Duke of Bedford was interred among his ancestors, at Chenies, a village to the east of Amersham, in Buckinghamshire.*

2, 1845. Died at Leicester, in the 90th year of her age, Miss Linwood, so long distinguished for her skill in copying paintings in worsted.

3, 1792. Died Robert Adam, an eminent architect, born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, in Scotland, 1728. He produced a total change in the architecture of this country; and his fertile genius in elegant ornament was not confined to the decoration of buildings, but has been diffused into almost every branch of manufacture. Among the best works of this gentleman may be classed the Adelphi, in the Strand (see Jan. 20, 1779); Lansdown House, a fine mansion in Berkeley Square; and Luton, in Bedfordshire: both of these were erected for that celebrated favourite, the Earl of Bute. The former is now inhabited by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the latter is still a seat of the Bute family.

4, 1461. Edward IV., son of Richard Duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1460, was, by the artful management of the Earl of Warwick,† proclaimed king in the room of Henry VI., who was afterwards murdered in the Tower, in 1471.

5, 1778. Died Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, whose musical compositions are well known and universally admired. See January 30, 1766.

6, 1623. Prince Charles, son of James I., and the Duke of Buckingham, arrived at Madrid. The design of their journey was to conclude a treaty of marriage between the Prince and the Infanta of Spain: which, however, though the articles were agreed on, did not take place. On his succession to the crown, in 1625, he married Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. See *Mis. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

7, 1755. Died, in the 93rd year of his age, Thomas Wilson, the venerable Bishop of Sodor‡ and Man, an island in the

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* Should any of our readers wish for a particular account of this amiable nobleman we refer them to Mr. Fox's eulogy on the Duke of Bedford, inserted in most of the Magazines for April, 1802.

† This nobleman (who was slain in the battle of Barnet, in 1471) was commonly called "The King maker," on account of his having alternately deposed and proclaimed Edward IV. and Henry VI.

‡ Sodor is a village in I-colm-kill, I-columbkill, Iona, or Jona, a small, but celebrated island, having been the seat of learning while western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity; or, as Dr. Johnson calls it, "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge

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Irish Sea; having held the bishopric no less than fifty-eight years. This worthy prelate, by the goodness of his life, and his mild, dignified, and apostolic manners, very eminently contributed to the spreading of Christianity among the inhabitants. Previous to his arrival at the Isle of Man, the natives, speaking generally, were profoundly ignorant, and the duties of religion and morality were little known, and less practised; but the pious labours of the bishop, and his fervent endeavours to enlighten and improve their minds, proved extremely successful, and his memory is still respected and revered by every class of its inhabitants. Bishop Wilson was born at Burton, a small village adjacent to Great Neston,* a town near the banks of the Dee, in Cheshire, and was buried in Kirk-Michael churchyard, Ramsay, Isle of Man.

7, 1810. Lord Collingwood, the successor of the gallant Nelson, an admiral of consummate skill and perseverance, died soon after his ship sailed from Port Mahon, Minorca, on his return to England. He had attained the age of fifty-nine years and six months. His body was conveyed to England, and deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the side of his early and constant friend, Lord Nelson.† Humanity and gentleness, inseparable companions of true valour, were blended in all his actions. He was an active, intelligent, and brave officer, and a most amiable, generous, and affectionate man in all the relations of husband, father, and friend. His letters to his daughters, published since his death, prove his anxious desire of cultivating in their minds benevolence, gentleness, and every female virtue.

8, 1702. William III. expired at Kensington Palace, in the 52nd year of his age, and the 14th of his reign. This Prince was the posthumous son of William Prince of Orange, by the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles I. He was the head, heart, and hand of the Confederacy—the assertor of liberty—the deliverer of nations—the support of the empire—the bulwark of Holland—the preserver of Britain, and the terror of France. His thoughts were wise, deep, and secret; his words few and faithful; his actions manly and heroic.

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and the blessings of religion." It is situated near the south-west corner of Mull, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland. See Sidney Hall's *General Atlas*.

* The inhabitants of Great Neston derive considerable advantages from the contiguity of Park Gate, which is a fashionable bathing-place.

† Lord Collingwood was in the battle of the 1st of June off Ushant, of the 14th of February off Cape St. Vincent, and in that of the 21st of October off Trafalgar, in all of which his brave associate was present.

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He was magnanimous, but without pride. His justice was without rigour, and his religion without superstition. By the exclusion of King James, and the elevation of King William to the throne, the liberties of Britain were asserted, confirmed, and established.

8, 1803. Died in Cleveland Row, St. James's, the DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER, styled "The Father of Canal Navigation" in this country, his Grace being the first person who countenanced the plan and supported the expense of cutting a navigable canal in England; a splendid undertaking, which, in the year 1760, called into action the great abilities of James Brindley.* This original English canal extended from Worsley to Manchester, in Lancashire, a distance of about seven miles. See PHILLIPS's *History of Inland Navigation.*

— 1796. SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the architect of Somerset House,† expired. He was by birth a Swede, but brought over to England at two years of age. Somerset House is on the site where formerly stood the palace of the Protector Somerset. See January 22, 1552

9, 1566. RIZZIO, who had obtained an extraordinary degree of confidence and favour with the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was assassinated in her presence.

> In clattering hauberk ‡ clad, through night's still gloom
> Stern Ruthven fiercely stalks with haggard mien;
> With thundering tone proclaims the victim's doom,
> And tears her minion from a doating queen.
> Through the arch'd courts, and storied chambers high,
> Loud shrieks of terror ring, and death's expiring cry!
>
> SERGEANT'S *Poem of the Mine.*

In the palace of Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, is still shewn the chamber where the queen sat at supper when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and also the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins to perpetrate the savage deed. Rizzio was an Italian musician of Turin, capital of Piedmont, in the north-west part of Italy, and arrived in Scotland about three years before, in the suite of the Piedmontese ambassador.

— 1770. Expired in London, WILLIAM GUTHRIE, a very laborious and voluminous writer on history, politics, and othe

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* See Brindley, Index. † See June 4, 1776.

‡ The hauberk was a texture of steel ringlets, or rings interwoven forming a coat of mail, that sat close to the body, and adapted itself to every motion.

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subjects, born at Brechin, a town eight miles from Montrose, in Angus or Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1701. He was a writer by profession, and is said to have lent his name to booksellers for publications in which he had no concern. Such is asserted to have been the case with respect to the work called "Guthrie's Geographical Grammar." See Knox, August 1, 1790.

10, 1792. Expired JOHN EARL OF BUTE, a nobleman who for some time directed the education of George III.; and, in 1763, was appointed prime minister of the state, a situation which popular resentment soon compelled him to relinquish. Though withdrawn from the ostensible administration of affairs, he was nevertheless considered as the clandestine director of the cabinet,* and, on that account, continued long to be the subject of odium and invective in the patriotic publications of that period.† He was an encourager of learning and learned men, and a patron of the arts, and at his death possessed a very fine collection of marine paintings.

— 1820. Died, at his house in Newman Street, Oxford Street, in the 82nd year of his age, BENJAMIN WEST, an artist of the very first rank as an historical painter. Mr. West was born in 1738, in the state of Pennsylvania, North America, of parents who belonged to the society usually denominated Quakers. He discovered an early devotion to the sublime art; and coming to England, his great merit soon attracted the public attention, and more especially the patronage of George III. By that monarch he was employed to embellish Windsor Castle and chapel, and he received from the princely munificence of his august patron, for various subjects, upwards of 37,000*l.* The leading feature of this great artist's pencil was perspicuity and propriety of composition. He accurately embodied some of the grandest events in sacred and profane history. His "Christ healing the Sick" and "The Death of General Wolfe" ‡ are among his most celebrated efforts. The former has been engraved by Mr. Heath, and the latter by the famous Woollett. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. West was elected President of the Royal Academy. He was interred with great funeral ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral, and his body deposited near the kindred remains of Reynolds, Barry, and Opie. See August 29, 1797.

No modern painter had a greater claim to the praise attached

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* See BELSHAM'S *History of the Reign of George III.*

† See JUNIUS'S *Letters*, the *North Briton*, &c.

‡ Mr. West executed some duplicates of this picture; the original is in the splendid collection of the Marquis of Westminster.

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to a judicious, pure, and noble choice of subject, than the late President of the Royal Academy, Mr. West. His elevated genius was for *half a century* actively exercised on themes which make the eye the medium of instruction to the understanding, and mend the heart; and none more so than in his fine picture of Christ teaching the great virtue of *humility*,* the possession of which is not only one of the brightest ornaments of our nature, but perhaps more conducive than any other to its happiness, as it is certain that its opposite, *pride*, produces half its miseries.

> From purity of thought all pleasure springs,
> And from an humble spirit all our peace. YOUNG.

It is well worthy of our observation, remarks the pious Doddridge, that no one sentence of our Lord's is so frequently repeated as that which recommends *humility*, which occurs at least, says that learned and candid commentator, *ten times* in the Evangelists. Compare Matt. xviii. 4, xx. 26, 27, xxiii. 10, 11; Mark ix. 35, x. 43, 44; Luke xiv. 11, xviii. 14, xxii. 26; and John xiii. 14. *Family Expositor.*

10, 1826. JOHN VI., King of Portugal, died at Lisbon, aged 60. When Buonaparte invaded Portugal, in 1807, he retired with the queen, his imbecile mother, to Brazil. He succeeded her on the 20th March, 1816, and was crowned at Rio Janeiro, but returned to his capital in 1821. His son Pedro, born Oct. 12, 1798, was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil in 1822. See Dec. 1, 1822.

11, 1544. TASSO, the famous poet who gave to Italy the rare honour of possessing an epic poem, was born at Sorrento, a small city on the Bay of Naples. From the age of eight years he had been remarkable for his poetical talents. See April 25.

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* This charming work was painted in fifteen days, just after Mr. West had recovered from a long illness, and finished hastily from a sense of duty, as he conceived that every member of the Academy should contribute to the annual display. Mr. Davis, M.P. for Colchester, having, in conversation with Mr. West, ascertained that the picture was not sold, and that he was not unwilling to part with it, at once offered him *a thousand guineas* for it. Of the venerable President's *chef-d'œuvre*. "Christ healing the Sick in the Temple" (see Matt. xxi. 5, 14, 15; and *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, No. 84), which every person of taste in or near London has seen with admiration and which is to stand as the foundation-stone of the British Gallery, it is sufficient here to record, that an enlightened society, the patrons of art, have purchased it for *three thousand guineas*.

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11, 1809. Died, at her native place, Tiverton, a town north-east of Exeter, in Devonshire, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Cowley, a very ingenious dramatic writer, and a poet, indeed, in almost every branch of the art. In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, her conduct was most exemplary, and literary fame appeared to be not at all essential to her happiness.

12, 1689. King James II. landed at Kinsale, a seaport in the south of Ireland, with 5000 French, and from thence went to Dublin.

— 1712. Queen Anne announced in the *Royal Gazette* her intention to touch publicly for the evil. She was the last of our sovereigns who exercised this miraculous gift. It must be rather mortifying to our national vanity and pride, to think that our ancestors for seven hundred years firmly believed in the efficacy of the royal touch in scrofulous complaints. But while we reprobate or pity their stupid and miserable credulity, in this and other instances, let us not forget that we ourselves are not without our errors and failings, and those no less inexcusable and degrading; witness our belief in the astrological nonsense annually circulated in one of our almanacs; in the artful promises emitted by the cunning professors of palmistry, and other gulling branches of fortune-telling; in the Fasting Woman of Tutbury, together with the unshaken faith of multitudes in the maniac Richard Brothers, and in the "weird sister" Johanna Southcott, and many other notorious quacks and impostors of different descriptions; insomuch, that it may be justly questioned, if there ever was a period when the inhabitants of this country have been more credulous, more easily imposed upon, or more generally duped, by the specious arts of daring deceivers, than in this very age. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Augurs and Oracle; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Loretto. A detailed account of the royal touch may be seen in the *Monthly Magazine*, 1810; *Monthly Repository*, 1813; and *Christian Observer*, 1829.

— 1713. The first number of the Guardian, a well-known periodical paper, was published under the direction of Steele.

13, 565. Died, after experiencing the severest trials of royal ingratitude, Belisarius, a celebrated general, who in a degenerate and effeminate age, in the reign of Justinian, Emperor of Constantinople, renewed all the glorious victories, battles, and triumphs which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished in the time of their republic. See *Arith. Quest*

— 1781. Herschel discovered a new planet, which he called, in compliment to the king, *Georgium Sidus*, or *the Georgian Planet*. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Georgium Sidus. For his important additions to the stock of our national knowledge

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he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and received from the University of Oxford the degree of a Doctor of Laws. Dr. H. was born at Hanover, in the north of Germany,* came to London in 1759, was appointed organist to a church in Halifax, and afterwards to the Octagon Chapel at Bath: he resided at Slough, near Windsor, and was materially assisted in his astronomical pursuits by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel. See Jan. 1, 1801.

13, 1791. Died, in the 6th year of her age, PENELOPE BOOTHBY, to whom a singularly beautiful monument is erected in the church of Ashbourn,† in Derbyshire. Simplicity and elegance appear in the workmanship, tenderness and innocence in the image. In short, it is generally allowed to be one of the most interesting and pathetic objects of the kind in England: and the different inscriptions, in Latin, Italian, French, and English, are in perfect unison with the sculpture. Beneath, on the pedestal, appears—

TO PENELOPE,

Only child of SIR BROOKE and Dame SUSANNAH BOOTHBY; born April 11, 1785; died March 13, 1791.

She was in form and intellect most exquisite.
The unfortunate parents ventured their all in this frail bark,
And the wreck was total.

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* Dr. Herschel, Mr. West the celebrated painter, and George III., were all born in the year 1738. His Majesty died Jan. 29, and Mr. West March 10, in the same year (1820); Dr. Herschel died August 25, 1822.

† In this church were interred the shattered remains of Mr. Langton, Dean of Clogher, in Ireland. This gentleman being on a visit to a family in the neighbourhood, a party was formed to make an excursion to Dove-Dale, a spot remarkable for its romantic scenery. As they were proceeding along the bottom of the valley, Mr. L. presumptuously proposed to ascend, on horseback, a very steep precipice, apparently between three and four hundred feet high; and Miss La Roche, a young lady of the party, unthinkingly agreed to accompany him on the same horse. When they had climbed the rocks to a considerable height, the poor animal, unable to sustain the fatigue of the arduous task thus wantonly and unfeelingly imposed on him, fell under his burden, and instantly rolled down the steep. The dean was precipitated to the bottom, and so bruised and mangled by the fall, that he expired in a few days. The young lady, whose descent had been fortunately retarded by her hair entangling in a bramble-bush, slowly recovered; though, when taken up, she was insensible, and continued so for the space of two days. The horse, more lucky than his inconsiderate riders, was scarcely injured.

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The monument was executed by the classic chisel of Banks; and a neat engraving of it has been published, with a volume of poems, by Sir Brooke Boothby, under the title of "Sorrows, sacred to Penelope."

13, 1808. CHRISTIAN VII., King of Denmark, died at Rendsburgh, in Holstein. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

14, 1757. JOHN BYNG, an unfortunate English admiral, who had given many proofs of courage, was, on a very dubious sentence for neglect of duty, shot at Portsmouth. He died with great resolution and composure, not showing the least sign of timidity. Though Voltaire affects to be witty upon the fate of this unfortunate officer, observing that he was shot "*pour encourager les autres*," the nation has long been satisfied that his life was sacrificed to the political fervour of the times. The following inscription to his memory is in the church of Southill, Bedfordshire, the seat of the Torrington family:—

"To the perpetual disgrace of public justice, the HON. JOHN BYNG, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, fell a martyr to political persecution, on March 14, 1757; when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer."

— 1799. Expired at Bath, in the 89th year of his age, that elegant scholar and polite writer, WILLIAM MELMOTH. Besides Pliny's Epistles, he translated some of Cicero's works, wrote "Fitzosborne's Letters," and "Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn." The excellent person whose character is delineated in this last performance was Mr. Melmoth's father, and author of an admirable work, intitled "The great Importance of a religious Life," which has had a very extensive circulation.

— 1803. Died, in the 80th year of his age, at Hamburgh, in the north of Germany, FREDERICK KLOPSTOCK, whom the German literati place by the side of Homer and Milton. He was not only a sublime poet and a good scholar, but a very amiable and very pious man. In his approaching dissolution he manifested great tranquillity of mind, and resignation to the will of God; expressed warm emotions of gratitude for the happiness he had enjoyed in life (see Feb. 6, 1804), and declared his firm and joyful expectation of future bliss in a higher state of existence. Thus did his strong feelings of religion shed a lustre over his last moments, and enable him to display a noble example of what he had often sung in his divine poems.

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A solemn funeral, such as Germany had never witnessed for any man of letters before, honoured his remains; and, agreeably to his own desire, he was interred at the village of Ottensen, by the side of his wife, and under a noble lime tree, which he had planted on her grave forty years before. The remembrance of this charming woman, his beloved Meta,* he cherished to the last hour of his life. As he always found a melancholy pleasure in visiting her grave, he occasionally soothed his grief by planting white lilies upon it, observing that the lily was the most exalted of flowers,† and that she was the most exalted of women. Frederick Klopstock was born at Quedlinburgh, near Halberstadt, in Westphalia; studied at the college of his native place, afterwards at the University of Jena, near Weimar, and finally at Leipsic, in Saxony. His "Messiah," an epic poem,‡ by which his name is chiefly immortalized, was published at Halle, in 1751. See an interesting work published in 1809, intitled "Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock."

15. Festival of LONGINUS, whom the Latins believe to be the soldier that pierced our Saviour's side with his spear, at his crucifixion on Mount Calvary. John xix. 34. Observing the miracles which happened at the death of Jesus, he became a convert, renounced a military life, and retired to Cappadocia, where he preached the Gospel and lost his life. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament.*

15, 43 B. C. JULIUS CÆSAR was assassinated in the senate-house at Rome. See *Arith. Quest.*

It is well observed, that those who style this wholesale destroyer of the human race a hero, behold him—

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* Meta is Margaretta contracted, her name having been Margaret Müller. She died on the 28th of November, 1758, after having enjoyed four years of as perfect connubial happiness as this sublunary state can afford. See March 27, 1767, and Aug. 22, 1773.

† Shakspeare styles the lily "the mistress of the field;" and our Saviour observes, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. See Matt. vi. 29; July 2, 1805; and June, Index.

> Take but the humblest lily of the field;
> And if our pride will to our reason yield,
> It must by sure comparison be shewn,
> That on the regal seat great David's son,
> Arrayed in all his robes and types of power,
> Shines with less glory than that simple flower.
>
> PRIOR.

‡ See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Epic Poem.

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In a false glaring light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him;
Did they but view him right, they'd see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes,
That strike the soul with horror but to name them.

ADDISON.

This day was, by the decree of a fawning senate, ordered to be called *Parricidium*, or *Patricidal*, on account of the assassination of Cæsar. See *Exer. on the Globes*, and *Arith. Quest.*, No. 26.

15, 1784. Expired DR. THOMAS FRANCKLIN, whose translations of Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian equally evince learning and genius. The principal of his own dramatic compositions are the tragedies of the "Earl of Warwick" and "Matilda." He was born in London about the year 1720, and at his death was rector of Brasted, near Westerham, in Kent.

— 1824. The first pile of the new LONDON BRIDGE was sunk. See June 15, 1825.

16, 1792. GUSTAVUS III., King of Sweden, was assassinated at Stockholm, in consequence of a conspiracy among the discontented nobles, by Ankerstrom, at a masquerade, but did not expire till the 29th. The murderer suffered death on the 18th of May following.

— 1817. Died at Kensington Gravel Pits, in the 71st year of his age, WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., the most active, laborious, and indefatigable man of letters that appeared during the reign of George III., and who could boast that he had written on a greater variety of subjects than any of his contemporaries; his name, with an exception to poetry, being connected with every species of composition. See a list of his works in the *Annual Obituary* for 1818. He was born in an obscure cottage, situated about six miles from Perth.

17, 493. ST. PATRICK, the tutelar saint of Ireland, died at Saul Abbey, in the county of Down, in that kingdom, in the 120th year of his age; having been born in 373, at Kilpatrick, or Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton, in Scotland. He was interred at Down, according to most accounts; but respecting his burial-place there have been great disputes;* and it has been as warm a subject of debate with the religious, as Homer's birth-place was formerly among the cities of Greece. St. Patrick, having formed a design of converting the Irish to the Christian faith, travelled to the Continent, the better to qualify himself for the

* Some maintain that he was buried at Glastonbury, in Somersetshire; others affirm that he was born and interred at Glasgow, in Scotland.

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undertaking, and continued abroad several years. Being at length sent by Pope Celestine as a missionary to Ireland, he landed at Waterford in 441, and began his arduous labours. He afterwards founded the see of Armagh, in the province of Ulster, and established several religious houses and schools. His works were collected and printed in 1656, by Sir James Ware. St. Patrick is often styled the Apostle of the Irish, and the father of the Hibernian Church. In 1783 George III. instituted a society in Ireland, called *The Order of St. Patrick;* when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent (see Jan. 23, 1820), and several of the Irish nobility, were appointed knights companions of that order.

17, 1775. The Rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the minor canons of the Cathedral of Bristol, in company with another gentleman, his sister, and a lady who was the object of his fondest affection, went to explore the depth of Pen Park Hole, a tremendous abyss a few miles from Bristol. Mr. N. having lowered a line for this purpose, in order to support himself with more security, laid hold of a twig shooting from the root of an adjacent ash; but at this instant his foot slipping, the faithless scion gave way, and he was precipitated into the horrible gulf, in the sight of his astonished and agonized friends. Thirty-nine days after, his body was found floating in the water. It is remarkable that this unfortunate gentleman had officiated that very morning at Clifton Church, and read Psalm lxxxviii., in which are these words, so descriptive of his end: "Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit, in a place of darkness and in the deep."

— 1800. The Queen Charlotte, a British ship of war of 110 guns, was blown up off the harbour of Leghorn, a noted port in Tuscany, Italy, when the commander, Captain Todd, and above 800 of the crew, perished by the explosion.

— 1715. Died Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, author of "The History of the Reformation of the Church of England." This work is one of the most valuable histories in our own or any other language, and for which Dr. Apthorpe called the writer the English Eusebius.

The bishop's youngest son in early life pursued a course of dissipation, which occasioned great uneasiness to his father. One day being unusually grave, his father asked him what was the subject of his meditation. "A greater work," replied the son, "than your Lordship's 'History of the Reformation.'" "What is that, Tom?"—"*My own reformation*, my Lord." "I shall be heartily glad to see it," said the bishop, "but almost despair of it." This, however, was happily accomplished, but not till the bishop's decease, when all the tears which repentance might shed could not recall the sorrows he had caused.

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Bishop Burnet was born at Edinburgh, in 1643, and was buried in St. James's, Clerkenwell, London. See Jan. 8, 1753.

17, 1828. Sir James Edward Smith, the first President of the Linnæan Society, died at Norwich, his native place. This celebrated naturalist and botanist purchased in Sweden the herbarium of the great Linnæus, augmented by his son, the most precious relic of its most distinguished native. Sir James was the author of several publications on natural history and botany, and the last volume of his "English Botany," a work of great accuracy and merit, appeared in London on the very day that proved to its author the termination of his mortal career.

18, 1526. Francis I., King of France, recovered his liberty. See February 24, 1525, and May 31, 1520. Francis I. died in 1547, in his palace at Rambouillet, now in the department of Seine and Oise. See March 31.

— 1719. John Gesner, the celebrated Swiss botanist, and friend of Linnæus, was born at Zurich, in the north of Switzerland. He died on the 6th of May, 1790.

— 1768. Died Lawrence Sterne, an English divine, and a witty writer, of very original powers and genius; though Dr. Ferriar, in his "Illustrations of Sterne," has detected him in drawing some of the best thoughts in his most admired performances from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." See Feb. 8, 1576, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Democritus and Heraclitus. Sterne was born at Clonmel, in the south of Ireland, in 1713, and was interred in the new burying-ground belonging to St. George's parish, Hanover-square, Westminster.

Sterne died at his lodgings in Bond-street, with neither friend nor relative by his side: a hired nurse was the sole companion of the man whose wit found admirers in every street, but whose heart could not draw one by his death-bed. The monument to his memory was erected by strangers, and the inscription upon it has an erroneous date. See Clonmel, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

19. Was observed at Rome the feast of Minerva, which continued five days. It was during this solemnity that the boys and girls used to pray to the goddess for wisdom and learning, of which she had the patronage. At the same time the youths carried their masters a fee, or present, termed Minerval; concerning both which customs those who have the "delightful task of rearing the tender thought" would say, "May they last for ever! May scholars pray for wisdom, for the attentive ear, and for the teachable disposition, and may they liberally reward their instructors!"

— 720 B. C. Happened the first eclipse of the moon of which we have any account upon record. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Eclipse of the Moon.

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19, 1285. Alexander III., King of Scotland, was killed by a fall from his horse near Kinghorn, Fifeshire. He was forty-five years old, and had reigned thirty-seven years. He espoused Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, at York, in 1251. His only daughter, Margaret, was married to Eric, King of Norway, in 1281, and his grand-daughter, Margaret, called the *Maiden of Norway*, became Queen of Scotland, but died on the Orkney Islands, in her way to that country to take possession of the throne.

— 1668. Died in London Sir John Denham, an eminent poet, born in Dublin in 1615. His most famous production is a poem called "Cooper's Hill;" of which Dryden says, it will ever be the standard of good writing for majesty of style. Pope, also, has celebrated this poem in his "Windsor Forest;" and all men of taste have agreed in their commendations of it. Dr. Johnson calls Denham one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language.

— 1751. Captain Thomas Coram, the compassionate contriver and patron of the Foundling Hospital, died at his lodgings near Leicester Square. Of the numerous shocking spectacles he had often witnessed in his way to and from the merchant ship of which he was master, none affected him more forcibly than the lamentable situation of exposed and deserted children, and he determined to erect an asylum for the succour and education of the neglected innocents. To the immortal honour of the female nobility of that time, they seconded his plan, and by the exertions which they made among the nobility and gentry, obtained a charter of foundation, and he had the happiness of living to see his benevolent object accomplished. Towards the latter part of his life he was supported by a pension of something more than 100*l.* a year. It may be remarked as a proof of his amiable disposition, that when Dr. Brocklesby applied to this good old man to know whether his setting on foot a subscription for his benefit would offend him, he thus nobly answered: "I have not wasted the little wealth of which I was formerly possessed in self-indulgence or vain expenses, and am not ashamed to confess that in old age I am poor." See No. 566, *Arith. Quest.*, by the late William Butler.

20, 1413. Henry IV. died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster. He was buried at Canterbury, the capital of Kent, and was succeeded by his heroic son Henry V. See Ecbatana, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1727. Expired Sir Isaac Newton, who was born at Woolstrope, near Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, Dec. 25, 1642. He received the early part of his education at Grantham, and completed his studies at Cambridge, where the rapidity of his progress in mathematical knowledge was truly

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astonishing. He perceived the theorems and problems of Euclid, as it were, by intuition. At the age of twenty-four he had laid the foundation of his most important discoveries. He was the first who gave a rational account of the laws which regulate the motion of the planets, on the principles of the attraction of gravitation.

> All intellectual eye, our solar round
> First gazing thro', he, by the blended power
> Of gravitation and projection, saw
> The whole in silent harmony revolve.
>
> THOMSON.

Newton first discovered the heterogeneous mixture of light, and the production of colours arising from it.

> Even light itself, which every thing displays,
> Shone undiscover'd, till his brighter mind
> Untwisted all the shining robe of day;
> And from the whitening, undistinguished blaze,
> Collecting every ray into his kind,
> To the charm'd eye educed the gorgeous train
> Of parent colours. THOMSON.*

As it is not within the plan of this epitome even to mention all the works of such a man as Newton, we shall conclude this brief sketch by observing, that, as a philosopher and mathematician, he is generally allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world; and that he not only enlightened mankind by his talents, but bettered them by his amiable qualities: *he was as remarkable for his modesty, as for the superiority of his genius.* He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. The following is a translation of the epitaph designed by Pope for Sir Isaac Newton:—

> Nature and all her works lay hid in night:
> God said, "Let *Newton* be!" and all was light.

20, 1751. Expired at Leicester House, London, in the 44th year of his age, FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, universally regretted. He was the son of George II., and father of George III. See Cliefden, in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1793. Expired WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD, at Caen Wood, or Kenwood, between Hampstead and Highgate;

* We recommend to the perusal of young persons THOMSON'S poem "On the Death of Newton," as containing an enumeration of his principal philosophical labours, delivered in elegant language and the most precise terms.

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born at Perth, in Scotland, March 2, 1705. He held the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for upwards of thirty years, with a splendour and reputation unrivalled; and the benevolence and disinterestedness of his private life were in perfect unison with the excellence of his public character. Lord Mansfield was highly distinguished for his varied intellectual accomplishments. Early in life he cultivated the Muses He was the intimate friend of Pope, who laments that so fine a genius should be lost to Parnassus.

How sweet an Ovid was in Murray lost!

20, 1804. Began the SPRING QUARTER, the sun having entered into the constellation ♈, the Ram (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Aries), at three minutes past seven o'clock in the evening.*

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend.

THOMSON.

This period is usually called the VERNAL EQUINOX, when day and night are of equal length all over the globe; or, rather, when the sun is an equal time above and below the horizon, for the morning and evening twilight (see *Ex. on the Globes*, art. Twilight) make apparent day considerably longer than night. See September 23, 1830.

21, 1556. THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burnt at Oxford for heresy,† in the 67th year of his age, in the reign of the sanguinary Mary. His learning and piety procured him universal respect, and the courage of his martyrdom made him the hero of the Protestant party. He was born at Aslacton, near Nottingham.

— 1801. BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA. The English gained a memorable victory over the French near Alexandria, in Egypt. See the 28th of this month, 1801.

— 1829. AN EARTHQUAKE, attended with great loss of lives, took place in the province of Mercia, Spain.

— 1843. Died at Keswick, aged 68, ROBERT SOUTHEY, one of the most elegant of English writers in prose and poetry. He was a native of Bristol

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* See WHITE'S *Ephemeris*.

† Heresy is an error in some essential point of Christian faith, maintained with obstinacy and disingenuousness. This is the sense in which Protestants use the word; but when a Papist employs the term "heretics," he generally means Protestants. Divines, however, have too often branded all those who differ from themselves with the name of heretics.

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22, 1740. PORTO BELLO, on the isthmus of Darien, surrendered to Admiral Vernon. See Nov. 2, 1502, and *Mis. Quest.*

23, 1801. The EMPEROR PAUL, of Russia, was assassinated at Petersburg by a band of conspirators, who strangled him by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while another ruffian drew the other, till their victim expired. It is scarcely credible that not one of the assassins of his father was punished but by banishment from Petersburg by his son Alexander, who succeeded to the throne. See December 1, 1825. The eccentric wildness of Paul's conduct, and the sudden changes of his temper, can only be excused on the plea of insanity. The frivolity of his disposition, as well as the weakness of his understanding, are strikingly exemplified in a publication, intitled "Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg."

24, 1603. QUEEN ELIZABETH died at Richmond, in Surrey, in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign. She was the last of the Tudor race. A dark cloud overcast the evening of her days. She fell into a profound melancholy, which all the advantages of her high fortune, all the glories of her prosperous reign, were unable in any degree to alleviate or assuage. Various reasons have been assigned for this depression of mind; but it seems most probable to have been occasioned by some incidents happening which revived her tenderness for Essex, and filled her with the deepest sorrow for the consent which she had unwarily given to his execution. See Feb. 25, 1601. She was born at Greenwich, in Kent, and was interred at Westminster Abbey.

— 1726. Died DANIEL WHITBY, a celebrated English divine, author of more than forty works, full of good sense and learning; but the most considerable is his "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," in 2 vols. folio. He was born in 1638, at Rushden, a village situated one mile from Higham Ferrers, and to the east of Northampton.

25. ANNUNCIATION. This word denotes the tidings brought by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, of the incarnation of Christ.* It also implies a festival, kept by the Established

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* See Luke i. 26—28. The angel Gabriel's salutation of the Virgin is a *formula* of devotion very usual in the Romish Church: it was added to their prayers by order of Pope John XXII., in the fourteenth century, and is termed AVE-MARIA, or AVE-MARY, because it begins with these words, *Ave! Maria*, q. d. *Hail! Mary.* The chaplets and rosaries of the Romanists are divided into so many *ave-marys*, and so many *pater-nosters* (the Lord's Prayer; from the Latin, *pater*—father, and *noster*—our); and hence the beads themselves, which indicate them, are also

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Church on this day, in commemoration of these tidings. Its origin is referred to the seventh century. In England, before the alteration of the style (see Sept. 2, 1752), our new year began on the 25th of March; and in some ecclesiastical computations that order is still preserved, particularly in reckoning the number of years from the incarnation of our Saviour. In Scotland, the 1st of January was ordered by proclamation (Nov. 27, 1599) to be the beginning of the year there, instead of the 25th of March. The 25th of March, usually called LADY DAY, is moreover one of the four days in the year on which house-rent and interest on money are generally stipulated to be paid. The other three are Midsummer Day, or Feast of St. John the Baptist (June 24), Michaelmas Day (Sept. 29), and St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

25, 1306. ROBERT BRUCE, grandson of Baliol's competitor for the crown of Scotland, was crowned at Scone. The crown was placed upon his head by Isabel, the sister of Macduff, Earl of Fife, who had married Comyn, Earl of Buchan. The countess was afterwards incarcerated by Edward I. in the castle of Berwick.

— 1688. CHARITY-SCHOOLS. In order to retain the lower class of people in the Protestant religion, charity-schools were first instituted for children in and about London. The first were opened at Norton Folgate and St. Margaret's, Westminster. No country in the world can present so grand a spectacle as that which is annually exhibited at St. Paul's Cathedral, when upwards of ten thousand children, rescued from vice and ignorance, assemble under one roof to sing anthems of praise to their Creator. Rome, in the most splendid æra of her greatness, and with all nations at her feet, could not boast of a single charity-school! "A charity boy, going to church on the Sabbath, with a Bible or a prayer-book under his arm, is," says Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, "one of the noblest sights this world affords!"

— 1748. A FIRE broke out in Exchange Alley, Cornhill, which proved one of the most terrible that had happened since the great fire. See Sept. 2, 1666.

— 1809. Died, in the 66th year of her age, in the episcopal palace of Lichfield, in Staffordshire, ANNA SEWARD, an excellent English poetess, whose works are distinguished by beauty

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called *aves*, or *ave-marys*. The chaplets and rosaries are bunches or strings of beads used to keep an account of the number of pater-nosters and ave-marys to be rehearsed at stated times, in honour of God and the Holy Virgin.

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of imagery, strength of intellect, and delicacy of taste. She wrote a beautiful elegy on Captain Cook; a monody on her gallant and amiable friend Major André, whose fate was the subject of universal regret in this country; a Life of Dr. Darwin, and other esteemed works. See Cook, André, and Darwin, Index. Miss Seward was born at Eyam, in the north part of Derbyshire.

25, 1827. The ship HECLA, with Captain Parry on board, sailed from Deptford on his fourth northern voyage. See May 8, 1821.

26, 1756. Died by a stroke of the palsy, at Wickham, near Bromley, in Kent, DR. GILBERT WEST, a pious and learned English gentleman, who wrote on Revealed Religion. His "Observations on the Resurrection," and his conversation, suggested to the celebrated Lord Lyttleton such convincing evidences of the truth of the New Testament, as produced that noble author's fine "Dissertation on St. Paul."* Dr. West also translated "Pindar's Odes;" of which translation Dr. Johnson says, "It is the product of great labour and abilities." Of this pleasing poet and pious Christian, the Doctor also said, "that he was one of the few poets to whom a death-bed would not be terrible."

27, 1525. JAMES I. expired at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. This seat formerly belonged to the great Lord Burleigh, who often entertained Queen Elizabeth at this palace. James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, whom he succeeded in Scotland, as he did Elizabeth in England. He reigned over England twenty-two years and some days. His reign over Scotland was almost of equal duration with his life; and he died in the 59th year of his age. See Aug. 20, 1589. Sully called him the wisest fool in Christendom.

— 1767. Expired at Bristol Wells, MARY MASON, aged 28. She was the daughter of William Sherman, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, and was interred in Bristol Cathedral. The following exquisite inscription from the pen of her affectionate husband (see April 5, 1797) is universally allowed to be one of the finest epitaphs† in the English language:—

Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear,
Take that best gift, which Heav'n so lately gave.
To Bristol's fount I bore, with trembling care,
Her faded form: she bowed to taste the wave,

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* See August 22, 1773, and *Exercises on the New Testament*, 5th edit., page 134.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Epitaph; March 14, 1803; and Aug. 22, 1773.

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And died! Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breast alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a strain divine;
E'en from the grave thou shalt have power to charm!
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee;
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move,
And if so fair, from vanity so free,
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love,—
Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas e'en to thee)—yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.*

27, 1802. ARTICLES OF PEACE were signed between England and France, at Amiens, in the north part of France. See October 1, 1801.

28, 1677. Expired in Westminster, in the 70th year of his age, WENTZEL HOLLAR, an eminent and much-admired engraver, born at Prague,† the capital of Bohemia. He was brought to England by the Earl of Arundel in 1636, where he engraved some of the choicest pieces of Titian,‡ Durer,‡ Holbein,‡ Vandyck,‡ Teniers, and many others; also the heads of the most eminent men in church and state, in the army and navy, &c, besides landscapes, views, &c. of the principal places in Europe. It is painful to relate, that this illustrious and indefatigable artist, either through the want of economy, or more probably from the illiberality of his employers, died in very indigent circumstances.

— 1757. ROBERT DAMIENS, a native of Arras, in the province of Artois, department of the Straits of Calais, was executed at Paris, with torture, for having attempted to assassinate the king of France, by stabbing him in the right side with a knife. See Jan. 5, 1757; May 14, 1610; and August 28, 1794. The punishment inflicted on him was of the most dreadful kind: his right hand was burnt—he was torn with pincers—melted lead was poured into his wounds—his body was then drawn and quartered, and finally burnt, and his ashes scattered to the winds.

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* See Matt. v. 8. The subsequent lines on an amiable and virtuous female, of "form divine," are not only pre-eminently beautiful, but, like the concluding line in the above epitaph, happily allusive to a grand consolatory declaration of sacred Scripture. See Luke xx. 36.

Rest, gentle shade, and wait thy Maker's will:
Then rise unchanged, and be an angel still!

† See Oct. 14, 1601, and Prague, Index.
‡ See Venice, Nuremberg, Basil, Antwerp, BOURN'S *Gaz.*

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28, 1766. A dreadful eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS happened. The first occurred in the year 79, when Pliny the elder was suffocated. See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1801. Died the gallant SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt. He received his death-wound on the 21st, in the moment of achieving a great victory over the French at Alexandria, which eventually led to the evacuation of Egypt by the army of France. Sir Ralph was a native of Scotland, and was interred in the island of Malta. A beautiful monument to the memory of this brave officer has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— 1802. DR. OLBERS, of Bremen, a town on the river Weser, in the north-west part of Germany, discovered a new primary planet, which he named Pallas.* For this discovery, together with succeeding observations on the same planet, the National Institute of Paris decreed to him the prize-medal of Lalande, for the best annual work on astronomy. Dr. Olbers died in 1840. See March 29, 1807; and Dec. 8, 1845.

29. THE FESTIVAL OF EPAPHRODITUS. This bishop, or, as St. Paul calls him, apostle of Philippi, or, if we take the word *apostolus* literally, the messenger of the Philippians, was sent by that church to carry money to the apostle, then in bonds at Rome, and in their name to do him service. He executed the commission with much zeal, and exposed himself to great risks, whereby he brought on himself a dangerous illness, which obliged him to remain long at Rome. The year following, A. D. 62 or 63, he returned with haste to Philippi, having heard that the Philippians, on receiving information of his sickness, were much afflicted. St. Paul sent a letter by him to them. See the Epistle to the Philippians.

— 1461. Being Palm Sunday, was fought the famous battle of TOWTON, in the parish of Saxton, about twelve miles south from York, between the deluded adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in favour of the Yorkists, after a slaughter of 36,000 human beings. From the number of nobility and gentry, the magnitude of the opposing armies, and the furious leaders, Towton has been called the English Pharsalia. Edward IV. commanded the Yorkists. The Lancastrians were under the command of the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Clifford; but the latter was shot in the throat before the engagement began.

Palm Sunday received its name from branches of the palm-tree being strewed before our Saviour on his triumphal entry

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* See Jan. 1, 1801; March 13, 1781; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Minerva, Pallas, and Vesta.

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into Jerusalem. See BUTLER'S *Exer. on the New Test.*, No. 83.

29, 1807. The planet VESTA was discovered by Dr. Olbers. See March 28, 1802. There are now *twelve* primary and *eighteen* secondary planets belonging to the Solar System. See Dec. 8, 1845; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Vesta.

30, 1282. THE SICILIAN VESPERS. The word "vespers" in the Romish Church means *evening song*, answering to our *evening prayers*. Sicilian Vespers denote a famous era in the French history; being a general massacre of all the French in the island of Sicily, to which the first toll that called to vespers was the signal. The number destroyed was computed at 8000. See Matins, May 27, 1600.

— 1726. Expired, piously and calmly, at Exeter, the REV. JAMES PEIRCE, an eminent Dissenting divine, whose great learning, happily joined with a penetrating genius and solid judgment, seem to have left it doubtful whether his excellent endowments of nature, or his acquired abilities, rendered him more conspicuous. He faithfully discharged all the parts of his sacred office, and was equally celebrated for his accurate sermons and learned writings. In his private life he was consistently exemplary; having an habitual prevailing awe and reverence of God upon his mind, a sincere and ardent love of truth, and a steady, uniform regard to virtue. Yet neither the distinguished erudition, the peaceable and inoffensive deportment, nor the unaffected piety of this excellent man, could shield him from reproach and obloquy. For, his opinions on some abstract points of religion not being in unison with the popular belief, a phalanx of intemperate zealots, who considered themselves as the standards of truth and orthodoxy, misrepresented his sentiments, called him odious names, calumniated his character, and finished the career of their fury and malice by actually hunting him from the pulpit. While thus recording a lamentable instance of infuriated bigotry and unprovoked persecution, it is highly gratifying to reflect that the present age displays a prospect very different from the pitiable scenes exhibited in the days of religious intolerance, and that most of the various sects and denominations of Christians now manifest a liberality of sentiment, and a spirit of religious toleration, unparalleled in any former period.

Mr. Peirce was born in Wapping, London, in the year 1673; received the early part of his education under private tutors, and afterwards completed his studies at the University of Utrecht, in the United Provinces. His principal works are, "A Vindication of Dissenters;" several pamphlets, occasioned by the violent disputes among the Dissenting ministers in the west of England concerning some speculative doctrines

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of Christianity; "A Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Colossians, Philippians, and Hebrews" (after the manner of Mr. Locke), to which are annexed "Several critical Dissertations on particular Texts of Scripture;" and a volume of "Sermons," to which is added "A Scripture Catechism" in the words of the Bible. From this last, the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, acknowledged to have taken the plan of his excellent "Scripture Catechism," which has most deservedly gone through many editions.

30, 1799. The gallant Sir Sidney Smith repulsed Buonaparte in a violent attack on the fort of St. John d'Acre. This once noble city, now only a heap of ruins, is situated on the Levant (the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea), north-west of Jerusalem, and about thirty miles south of Tyre. It was several times taken and retaken by the Infidels and Christians in the holy wars; our valiant Richard I. was in possession of it in 1191; and it was here that Edward I. (then prince) received a wound from a poisoned dagger, which his amiable and heroic consort cured by sucking the venom out of it, at the risk of her own life. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Crux. St. John was a tutelary saint of Acre. Christianity was early established here; for it was at this place, then known by the name of Ptolemais, that Paul visited the saints in his way to Jerusalem, Acts xxi. 7. It has been sometimes called Acra, Accho, Acca, and Ace. See *Exer. on the New Test.*

— 1813. Was interred at Leicester, where he had resided thirty-nine years, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, who sustained the important office of a Christian minister with great credit to our holy religion. He was, indeed, a brilliant example of the true pastoral character—zealous, because sincere—pious, without fanaticism—devoted to his principles, without bigotry—tolerant in the true spirit of charity—and unremittingly laborious, because to do good was the governing affection of his soul. There is scarcely any beneficial establishment in Leicester that does not owe much of its prosperity to his indefatigable exertions; and of many of them he was the parent and patron. His various publications are popular, particularly his "Scripture Characters." Mr. Robinson died, after an illness of only a few hours, on the 24th of March, in the 64th year of his age; and the inhabitants of Leicester have erected a handsome monument to his memory.

— 1828. On Sunday, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, Lima was visited with a very destructive shock of an Earthquake. Its direction was from east to west; and although it did not last above forty seconds, it left scarcely a building in the city uninjured. The massy walls of the churches were torn from top to bottom: the steeples, and particularly the cupolas, were rent;

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the ornaments of brick and plaster thrown down. In private houses the destruction was almost universal. Besides those which fell at the moment, several fell afterwards. Between thirty and forty lives were lost. The loss of property was estimated at 6,000,000 of dollars. At Callao the shock was felt after the dust was seen to rise at Lima, so that it had proceeded from the mountains towards the sea. The sensation of it on ship-board was the same as when a ship thumps violently at the bottom. The sea, which was before calm, suddenly bubbled and boiled all round, became turbid with mud and sand, even in 25 fathoms water, and continued to send up large air-bells for a considerable time afterwards.

31, 1518. HENRY II. of France was born at St. Germain, and, on the same day, in 1547, came to the throne, on the death of his father, FRANCIS I., who died at Rambouillet, in the province of the Isle of France, department of Seine and Oise, two months after his contemporary, Henry VIII. of England. See January 28.

— 1596. Was born, at La Haye, in Touraine,* DES CARTES, an eminent philosopher and mathematician. He died in 1650, at Stockholm, to which city he had been invited by Christina, who wished to profit from his instructions, and who received lessons from him in her library every morning at five o'clock. He was buried at Stockholm; but in 1667 his corpse was removed to France, and re-interred with great funeral pomp in the church of Saint Geneviève-du-Mont, at Paris.

— 1621. PHILIP III. died at Madrid. His death was occasioned by his scrupulous attention to *etiquette*. Being extremely incommoded by the great heat of a stove in an apartment in which he was holding a levee, and the officer whose duty it was to attend the fire being absent, and no one daring or condescending to extinguish the fire, the king, who had recently recovered from an illness, relapsed and died soon after, in the 43rd year of his age, and the 22nd of his reign.

— 1654. COCK-FIGHTING was prohibited by CROMWELL. It must appear astonishing to every reflecting mind, that a mode of diversion so cruel and inhuman as that of cock-fighting should so generally prevail, that not only the ancients, — barbarians, Greeks, and Romans, — should have adopted it, but that a practice so savage and heathenish should be continued in these better and more enlightened times of Christianity—a religion the purest, the tenderest, and most compassionate of all others.

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* Touraine now forms the department of Indre and Loire. Haye is seated on the river Creuse, twenty-five miles south of Tours. See SIDNEY HALL'S *Atlas*, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

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It is with great pleasure we learn, that this and some other savage customs are at present on the decline among us. Cock-fighting, bear-baiting, badger-baiting, &c. have received a severe blow in many places, from a most laudable resolution of the justices not to grant licences to such publicans as encourage those cruel pastimes at their houses. The vigilant exertions of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," whose views extend to the prevention of every species of cruelty to animals, will also greatly tend to extirpate those inhumanized amusements. See May 24, 1802. The "London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" has also been established for the express purpose.

31, 1783. Expired, at Petersburg, COUNT PANIN, one of the principal chiefs of the conspiracy that placed Catherine II. on the throne of Russia. He died of grief and chagrin—a fatal malady, to which discarded ministers of state are very liable. From the moment when Potemkin (see Oct. 15, 1791) resisted him in the council, and deprived him of the management of affairs, he began visibly to decline, and was a stranger to all repose of mind but what he looked for in death. Prince Orloff, a much more culpable coadjutor in that sanguinary business, closed his term of life in a still more tremendous manner at Moscow, in April of the same year. The bleeding shade of Peter III. (see July 9 and 17, 1762) pursued him into every retreat; haunted his affrighted mind by day, and scared him in visions of the night: he beheld it incessantly aiming at him an avenging dart; and he expired in despair, awfully verifying the remark, that "Horror gnaws the guilty soul of dying sinners."*

> What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
> The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
> Is Virtue's prize. POPE.

* This subject is pursued at some length in the late author's *Arith. Quest.*, art. Death of Cardinal Beaufort.

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APRIL.

Mindful of disasters past,
And shrinking at the northern blast,
The sleety storm returning still,
The morning hoar, the evening chill—
Reluctant comes the timid Spring.

WARTON.

APRIL, the fourth month in the year, derived its name of *Aprilis* from *aperio*, to open; because the earth in this month begins to open her bosom for the production of flowers and vegetables.

The name to Spring's soft *op'ning pow'r* they give,
Soon as the rugged blasts of Winter cease,
Then genial Spring, they say, yields her increase.

MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

On this account, artists represent April by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn-buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus (see *Exer. on the Globes*), the constellation through part of which the sun travels in this month.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

SHAKSPEARE.

Another pleasing occurrence in this month is the various melody with which the groves are filled, when, as "the poet of the Seasons" expresses it, every copse, and tree, and bush is prodigal of harmony. Among these the return of "Sweet Philomel" deserves to be particularly noticed.

Now the wise nightingale, that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old music bring.

WALLER.

This bird, the most famed of the feathered tribe for the variety, length, and sweetness of its notes, visits England from the Continent, crossing the sea where it is narrowest, between Dover and Calais, in the beginning of April, and leaves us in August.

Sweet poet of the woods, a long adieu!
Farewell soft minstrel of the early year!
Ah! 'twill be long ere thou shalt sing anew,
And pour thy music on the "night's dull ear."

CHARLOTTE SMITH.

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During its continuance here, its range is confined to a part of this island; it is not found in Scotland,* Ireland, or North Wales, nor in any of the northern counties, except Yorkshire; and it does not migrate so far to the west as Devonshire and Cornwall, being seldom found more than 170 miles from Dover.† It begins its song in the evening, and continues it the whole night.

> Poor melancholy bird, that all night long
> Tell'st to the moon thy tale of tender woe.
>
> CHARLOTTE SMITH.

Hence Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," aptly terms the nightingale "the night-warbling bird;" and in his poem intitled "Il Penseroso" he thus speaks of this enchanting songstress:

> Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
> Most musical, most melancholy!
> Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
> I woo to hear thy even song.

And also in his fifth elegy, written on the arrival of spring, the imagery of which was afterwards transferred into his first sonnet:

> O Nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray,
> Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Milton's beloved retreat was on Forest Hill, three miles from Oxford. The beauties of this spot are described in that fine passage of his "L'Allegro," "Sometime walking, not unseen," &c. The groves near this enchanting village are said to be still famous for nightingales.

Another of the feathered race, "attendant on the spring," that renews his note at this charming season, is the cuckoo.

> Delightful visitant! with thee
> I hail the time of flowers,
> When heaven is fill'd with music sweet
> Of birds among the bowers.
>
> LOGAN.

Early in this month, too, that welcome guest and harbinger of spring, the swallow, returns.

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* The nightingale is enumerated among the birds of Sweden by Dr. Thomson.

† See WHITE'S *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Migration.

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"The swallow for a moment seen,
Skims in haste the village green."*

The 24th of February is marked, in the old Roman calendar, for the day on which swallows begin to appear in Italy; but their appearance in England is not before April.

Am I deceived? Does not the swallow bring
Now welcome news—forerunner of the spring?
But thou hast, Progne,† often cause to moan,
For coming back before the winter's gone.

The swallow then forsakes her wint'ry rest,
And in the chimney chatt'ring makes her nest.

MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

A sarcastic remark of our great bard, which we trust will be received with the allowance usually granted to poetic licence, shall conclude our account of this month.

Men are *April* when they woo, *December*‡ when they wed. Maids are *May* when they are maids; but the sky changes when they are wives.

SHAKSPEARE.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, Is vulgarly called APRIL-FOOL DAY, from the practice of passing some joke or deception upon children or ignorant persons. The French, who have a similar custom on the 1st of April, term the object of this mockery *un poisson d'Avril*, a name which they likewise give to the mackerel, a silly fish that is

* The migration of various birds, though rather a curious than an important inquiry, is, nevertheless, one which must be highly gratifying to every mind that can admire the wisdom of the GREAT ARCHITECT OF NATURE. The instinct of the swallow is indeed wonderful: it appears among us just at the time when insects become numerous; and it continues with us during the hot weather, in order to prevent them from multiplying too much. It disappears when these insects are no longer troublesome. It is never found in solitude; it is the friend of man, and always takes up its residence with us, that it may protect our houses and our streets from being annoyed with swarms of flies. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Hirundo and Migration.

† For Procne, or Progne, see LEMPRIERE'S *Classical Dictionary.*

‡ See December.

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easily caught in vast multitudes during this season. We have, it is conjectured, borrowed the practice from our neighbours, changing the appellation from *fish* to *fool*. There is good reason for believing that with us the custom is of no very great antiquity, as none of our old plays, nor any writer so old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, has any allusion to it. In Scotland it is termed *hunting the gowk*—a term applied to some simpleton, who is sent on sleeveless errands with a letter in which is written—

> On the first day of April,
> Hunt the gowk another mile.

And he is thus made to waste his weary steps till the fraud is discovered.

> "But 'tis a thing to be disputed,
> Which is the greatest fool reputed,—
> The man that innocently went,
> Or he that him design'dly sent."

With respect to the origin of the custom among the French, nothing satisfactory has been offered, the subject having ineffectually exercised the skill of their own antiquaries.

> The first of April, some do say,
> Is set apart for All-Fools' Day;
> But why the people call it so,
> Nor I nor they themselves do know.
>
> *Poor Robin's Almanack.*

Among the ancient Romans, a day is marked in their calendar as consecrated to *fools*—*Dies Stultorum*, or the *Fools' Day*. Once every year a festival was held in honour of the goddess Fornex, who taught the Romans the mystery of baking bread. On the day of celebration little tablets were suspended round the Forum, directing the city-wards to what temple they were to repair; and the joke or trick consisted in calling those persons *fools* who could not *read* the labels, and whose ignorance therefore prevented them from resorting to the place of entertainment till it was too late to share in the festivity.

> The master of the city-wards proclaim'd
> Her solemn feast, then *Fornacalia* named.
> No stated day the sacred fasti show,
> But, that the people might th' appointment know,
> There round the Forum little tablets hung,
> Declaring to what fane what wards belong;
> But such as could not *read*, and *foolish* were,
> And knew not to what temple to repair,
> By ridiculing wags were made a jest,
> And only in the ev'ning kept the feast.

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Indeed, we may readily believe that all nations have had, or ought to have, some particular period dedicated to *fools*, as the great mass of mankind can sympathize with its observance; *for*, as a fine modern writer says, *we have all a touch of the same.*

1, 1405. TIMOUR, or TAMERLANE, a famous Asiatic conqueror, died at Otrar, in Western Tartary. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Ak-Shehr, Angoura, Kesch, Kupele, Otrar, Zagatai.

— 1406. ROBERT III., King of Scotland, died of grief at Rothsay. See Flamborough Head and Paisley, BOURN'S *Gazetteer;* also Feb. 21, 1437.

— 1771. At FLAXLEY, about ten miles from Gloucester, an accidental fire destroyed a magnificent abbey, which was built in the reign of Henry I.* An abbey is a monastery or house of retirement for religious persons, whether men or women.

> With easy roads he came to Leicester;†
> Lodged in the Abbey, where the reverend abbot,
> With all his convent, honourably received him.
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

The monasteries in England were destroyed by Henry VIII., the proud asserter of the Pope's supremacy, and its triumphrant destroyer, about the year 1538.‡ Monastic establishments were suppressed in France soon after the commencement of the Revolution. See January 13, 1790.

— 1801. The PASSAGE OF THE SOUND was effected, in spite of the fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable, by that gallant officer, ADMIRAL SIR HYDE PARKER, who died in 1811, in the 89th year of his age. The Sound is a strait leading out of the Cattegat into the Baltic Sea, between the island of Zealand and the south part of Sweden.

— 1810. MARRIAGE OF BUONAPARTE to Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis II. The civil union took place at St. Cloud (see Aug. 1, 1589, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*); the public entry into Paris and the religious ceremony followed on the next day: the latter was performed in the chapel of the Louvre. Many days of revellings, rejoicings, illuminations, &c., succeeded this extraordinary event.

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* See December 1, 1135. † See November 28, 1530.

‡ Dr. Johnson, having once recommended to two young gentlemen to read the History of England, asked them some months afterwards, if they could recollect who first destroyed the monasteries in our island. One modestly replied he did not know; the other said *Jesus Christ*. MRS. PIOZZI'S *Anec.*

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Thus he in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits, but of true virtue void;
Who having spilt much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations, and achieved thereby
Fame in the world, high titles and rich prey,
Has changed his course to pleasure. MILTON.

The issue of this marriage was Napoleon Joseph, born March 20, 1811, and immediately created King of Rome,—a title which was discontinued after the deposition of his father, and succeeded by that of Duke of Reichstadt. He died at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, July 22, 1832. Reichstadt is in Bohemia. The Ex-Empress, Louisa, was, in 1814, declared Arch-Duchess of Parma, a fertile district in the north of Italy.

2, 1512. FLORIDA, a considerable country in the south part of North America, was re-discovered* by Ponce de Leon, an able Spanish navigator, but who undertook this voyage from the most absurd motive that can be well imagined; viz. the discovery of a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to all old men who had tasted them. The Floridas, East and West, have been ceded by Spain to the United States of America. The latter have thus acquired a district highly advantageous to the integrity and compactness of their soil; and their territory is rendered more contiguous to the British West-India islands. St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, and Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, also give to the United States a desirable port on the Atlantic and on the Gulf of Mexico.

— 1755. COMMODORE JAMES captured Severndroog Castle (on the Malabar coast, six miles south of Bombay, in Asia), belonging to Angria, a noted pirate, formidable by his power and depredations. To commemorate this heroic event, and to manifest her affectionate respect to the memory of her deceased husband (see Dec. 16, 1783), Lady James erected, in 1784, on the northern brow of Shooter's-Hill, Kent, a triangular building, the summit of which is upwards of 140 feet higher than the top of St. Paul's cupola. The spot on which it is built possesses, indeed, so commanding an aspect, that it was selected by Government for the site of a telegraph (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Telegraph), which communicated on one side with the Admiralty, in London, and on the other with the flag ship at the Nore, a noted place near the mouth of the river Thames.

— 1801. LORD NELSON, after a very severe engagement, gained a

* It was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. He was a native of Bristol, but the son of a Venetian.

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complete victory over the Danes, off Copenhagen, when eighteen sail of ships were either captured or destroyed. Our loss of men was considerable, besides the death of Captains Moss and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, to whose memory monuments have been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

2, 1804. Was lost his Majesty's ship the APOLLO, with forty of her convoy, on the coast of Portugal, three leagues north of Cape Mondego, when on her passage to the West Indies.

3, 33. JESUS CHRIST suffered a painful and ignominious death by crucifixion,* at Jerusalem. Ferguson, in his "Astronomical Essays," has fully proved that the darkness which then happened was supernatural. The events which occurred during this shocking scene are well expressed in the subsequent lines:—

> Within the volume of my time I 've seen
> Hours dreadful and things strange; but that sore time
> Did trifle former knowings; the high heavens,
> As troubled at man's act, in hideous sort
> Threaten'd this bloody stage: the cumb'rous earth
> Was feverish; and you, ye elements,
> Forgot your use: the sun was sick to death;
> The moon withdrew her light; and the fix'd stars
> Hid their faint beams: all nature stood appall'd:
> Man, not e'en man, dared look on what he 'd done;
> For those, who late with hands injurious smote
> The Son of Mary's breast, now smote their own
> In dread astonishment. GILBANK.

— 1826. REGINALD HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta, died at Trichinopoly, in Hindostan, in the 42nd year of his age. In 1803 his poem of "Palestine" gained the prize for English verse at Oxford. His father, who was present in the theatre, and had the felicity of witnessing the success of his son when only nineteen years of age, soon after died, as it is supposed, from excess of joy. The bishop's death was accelerated by his exertions in endeavouring to extend the benefits of the Gospel in India.

Joy is said to have caused the death of Sophocles, of Pope Leo X. (see Magliana and Eton, BOURN'S *Gaz.*), and of Oughtred the mathematician.

4, 1581. QUEEN ELIZABETH dined at Deptford, on board the Pelican, the ship in which Drake (see Jan. 28, 1596) had circumnavigated the globe, and after dinner conferred on him the honour of knighthood. This celebrated vessel was afterwards broken up: and a chair, made out of the relics, was presented

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* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Crux, and *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

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to the University of Oxford, upon which Cowley (see July 28, 1667) wrote the following verses :—

> To this great ship which round the globe has run,
> And match'd in race the chariot of the sun,
> This Pythagorean* ship, (for it may claim,
> Without presumption, so deserved a name,
> By knowledge once, and transformation now,)
> In her new shape this sacred port allow.
> Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from Fate
> A more bless'd station, or more bless'd estate ;
> For lo ! a seat of endless rest is given
> To *her* in Oxford, and to *him* in Heaven.

The chair is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.—It must excite the indignation of every true-born Englishman to learn that the Resolution, the ship in which the immortal Cook sailed round the world, was transformed into a smuggling whaler, under the colours of France. The Resolution, like the Pelican, should have been preserved for a national monument. The fact is asserted by Mr. Barrow, in his "Voyage to Cochin China."

4, 1774. Died OLIVER GOLDSMITH, author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Citizen of the World," and two comedies ; but more eminent as a poet by "The Deserted Village,"† and "The Traveller," poems of extraordinary merit. With great power of wit, and much learning, Goldsmith could be called neither wise nor happy. Simple, honest, humane, and generous in the extreme, he was also irritable, passionate, peevish, and sullen ; indeed, never was a finer picture at full

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* See Pythagoras, Index.

† Auburn hamlet, the scene of this delightful poem, is in the county of West Meath, Ireland, about five miles from Athlone. Hence Goldsmith is sometimes styled "The Poet of Auburn." Of "The Deserted Village," Dr. Aikin says, "It is one of those poems which take possession of the heart and imagination with irresistible sway, and cannot satiate by repeated perusal." *Letters on English Poetry.* Dr. Johnson said of Goldsmith's "Traveller," that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time.

> On Alpine cliff or Europe's traversed plain,
> Enchanting Goldsmith pens his moral strain :
> Bids every land before our vision glide,
> Condemns its luxury, or scorns its pride :
> At home, alas ! on "Auburn's village green,"
> Weeping describes the desolated scene.
> Rest, then, sweet moralist ! thine Auburn may
> "Deserted" be, but never will thy lay !
>
> *The Bardiad.*

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length given to the world, than the sketch by Garrick of this incomprehensible and heterogeneous character, in a fable called Jupiter and Mercury. See DAVIES's *Life of Garrick*. Goldsmith was born in Ireland, at Pallas, near Roscommon, Nov. 29, 1728: he was privately interred in the Temple burying-ground, and a monument erected to his memory in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

4, 1789. Died at Tottenham,* a pleasant and respectable village in Middlesex, and four miles north of London, JOHN ARDESOIF, Esq., a young man of large fortune, and in the splendour of his horses and carriages rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where, it is said, he sacrificed too much to conviviality. Mr. A. was fond of cock-fighting; and had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost: which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever was the result of his rage and inebriety, which in three days put an end to his own life. It is surely high time that cock-fighting, and all such savage amusements, were exploded from a civilized, a Christian, and a Protestant community. What can be that principle in human nature which is capable of deriving delight from such shocking spectacles! See March 31, 1654, and May 24, 1802. The riotous joviality generally attendant upon cruel amusements, and the ludicrous coolness with which their participators describe circumstances which pain all decently-educated minds, must tend to destroy all sympathy even with the most shocking cases of wounds and slaughter, and are, perhaps, the not very remote cause of the brutality and murders which continue to disgrace the country.

— 1802. Expired, in the 69th year of his age, LORD KENYON, many years Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was born at Gredington, Flintshire, educated at Ruthin, a town nearly midway between Denbigh and Langollen, in North Wales, and died at Bath. Lord Kenyon was a man of deep legal knowledge, inflexible integrity, and sound constitutional sentiment. See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1827. CAPTAIN PARRY, in the Hecla, sailed from the Nore to attempt to reach the North Pole, and proceeded as far north as 81° 5′ 32″; but not finding anything like a field of ice he stood back to the southward, and anchored his ship in a bay on the north coast of Spiterzbergen in long. 16° 45′ E. and lat. 79°

* One of the three alms-houses in this village was erected by a Spaniard named Zanches, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. See Philip II., Index.

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55′ N. In the Dutch charts it is called Treurenberg Bay. This bay he afterwards quitted with part of his crew in two boats, and after almost insurmountable difficulties reached the latitude of 82° 45′ N., in long. 19° 25′ E.

5, 33. THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST.

The rising again from the state of the dead is an event, the belief of which constitutes one of the principal articles in the Christian creed. Our Lord, after proving his divine mission by the miracles which he wrought, and by the completion of ancient predictions in which he was described, declared that the doctrine of a resurrection was one of those important truths which he came to announce to mankind. And to show that such an event was possible, he restored to life three persons, viz. the daughter of Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue; a young man of Nain, who was carried on his bier to be buried; and his own much-beloved friend, Lazarus of Bethany, whose body at the time was thought to have become the prey of corruption. By thus raising others, and particularly by rising himself, from the dead, our Saviour fully demonstrated that a resurrection from the dead is possible. And he, moreover, declared to his followers that there is to be a GENERAL RESURRECTION both of the just and the unjust, instructing his disciples to propagate this doctrine through all nations; St. Paul also confessing, that, if there be no resurrection of the dead, preaching is vain, and our faith is vain. This single text places the importance of the resurrection of our Blessed Saviour in the most striking point of view. The hope of a future existence has always been the buoyant principle of reflecting man; and the distinguishing feature of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION is, that it gives a power and weight to this doctrine which unassisted nature could not possibly obtain. It supersedes speculative reasoning, by building our faith on a FACT, and by pointing to the resurrection of its great Founder, as the forerunner of its own. And as this is certainly the most important fact in the Gospel history, so, in proportion to its importance, the credibility of it is, perhaps, when well considered, the greatest possible, as many writers on this interesting subject have fully shewn. See particularly GILBERT WEST'S *Treatise on the Resurrection*, and Dr. PRIESTLEY'S *Notes on all the Books of Scripture*.

Shall MAN be left abandon'd in the dust,
When fate, relenting, lets the flower revive?
Shall Nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Bid him, though doom'd to perish, hope to live?
Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury, and pain?
No! Heaven's *immortal spring* shall yet revive,
And man's majestic beauty bloom again. BEATTIE.

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5, 1603. JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND, and I. OF ENGLAND, set out from Edinburgh to take possession of the English crown (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Equest. Expedition), in consequence of the death of Queen Elizabeth. See March 24, 1603.

— 1605. Expired, at the age of 80, in London, his native city, that diligent collector of domestic antiquities, JOHN STOW. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Undershaft, St. Mary-Axe, near Leadenhall Street. His "Chronicles of England" and his "Survey of London" are useful works. It is a little extraordinary that Stow, and Speed, another well-known chronologist, historian, and antiquary, were originally both tailors. The latter was born at Farrington, Cheshire, 1555, and died in 1629.

— 1753. ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. On this day the Parliament passed an act to pay 20,000*l.* to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, the sum to be raised by a lottery. See Jan. 11, 1753; and Museum, Index.

— 1797. Died the REV. WILLIAM MASON, at Aston, about eight miles south-east from Sheffield, W. Riding of Yorkshire. As a writer, he chiefly distinguished himself by "Elfrida" and "Caractacus," tragedies; "The English Garden," a poem; and "Memoirs of Gray, the Poet," in 4 vols. 8vo. See March 24, 1767; and Gray, Index.

— 1804. Died, aged 80, at Boldre, near Lymington, and in the New Forest, Hants, WILLIAM GILPIN, an English divine, a biographer, and an inimitable investigator of the charms of English sylvan scenery and of Nature's picturesque beauties. His "Remarks on Forest Scenery" should be the companion of all those who love to retire from the highly-embellished garden, or the artificial landscape, and to contemplate Nature in her wilder form, as seen in the woodland haunt and forest glade. Mr. Gilpin was brother to Mr. SAWREY GILPIN, R.A., a celebrated painter of wild animals and of horses, who died in 1807.

MR. GEORGE STUBBS, who also excelled in that department of the art, died in the same year. His most noted picture is Phaëton being carried away by the horses of the sun. He also painted Eclipse, the race-horse, and it is deemed the best likeness of that celebrated performer. See BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.* art. Horse.

— 1811. SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. Died, in his native city, Gloucester, ROBERT RAIKES, the inventor, in 1780, of the *Sunday-school.* He enjoyed the happiness of seeing his benevolent purposes advanced to an incalculable extent, by the facilities subsequently afforded to the education of the poor, which have shed the light of useful knowledge on the darkest abodes of ignorance. See Introduction, page 4, and Lancasterian Education, Index.

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Remembering the important law of Christianity, that *no man liveth unto himself*, Mr. Raikes sought for occasions of disinterested and productive exertion, and began his philanthropic career by relieving, instructing, and employing some forlorn miserable wretches who were immured in the county Bridewell for petty offences. Prevention of crimes by instruction or reproof, and compassion for even justly-suffering criminals, were united in his idea of Christian benevolence, which

> "To every want, and every woe,
> To guilt itself when in distress,
> The balm of pity will impart,
> And all relief that bounty can bestow."*

Mr. Raikes was, at his decease, which occurred without any previous indisposition, in his 76th year. Thus he came *to his grave in a full age*, and might surely have solaced "life's yellow leaf" with the promise of his great Exemplar—*Blessed art thou, for these cannot recompense thee; but thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.* In the meantime the name of Robert Raikes will not soon be forgotten among those who have diffused light over *the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty*. Nor, comparing what he found with what he left, as to the provision for the education of the indigent, will it be deemed extravagant if we apply to the Inventor of the Sunday-school the line inscribed in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of its great architect,†—*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice*‡—"If you would see his monument, look around." A very interesting memoir of Mr. Raikes is given in the 6th vol. of the *Monthly Repository*, old series; and a good likeness of this great benefactor of mankind was published from a picture by Romney.

6, 1199. Richard I. died at Chalus, near Limoges, in the department of Upper Vienne, France, of a wound which he received from an arrow shot by Bertrand de Gourdon, whose father and two brothers that monarch had killed. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Sagitta; and Richard I., Index.

— 1348. Died calmly, serenely, and undismayed at the approach of the king of terrors, the beautiful Laura, illustrious by her

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* See Index, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Howard.

† See Index, art Wren.

‡ The epitaph of Masaccio, or Maso, an eminent Italian painter, in the Carmelite Church at Rome, which he painted in fresco,

> Se alcuno cercasse il marmo o il nome mio,
> La chiesa è il marmo, &c.,

furnished the hint of Sir Christopher Wren's in St. Paul's.

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own virtues, and immortalized in the verses of Petrarch. Modesty was the peculiar characteristic of this lovely woman; and it appears that she was not puffed up either with her beauty, or the fame derived from the praises of Petrarch. She was extremely reserved towards the men; yet she knew how to unite gaiety and politeness with wisdom and the principles of religion. When she spoke, her eloquence and modesty enchanted every heart. When she was silent, her looks charmed and instructed. Her voice was a source of continual enchantment, soft, angelic, and divine (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Serpens): it could appease the wrath, dissipate the clouds, and calm the tempests of the soul; and her sweetness of temper won upon every heart. She was buried, according to common report, in the Cordeliers' Convent at Avignon (her native place, though some say she was born at Vaucluse, eight miles from Avignon), in the south of France; and Francis I. wrote an epitaph at her tomb, of which the following is a translation:—

> You here behold, reduced to narrow space,
> Her whose renown defies both time and place.
> In eloquence her lover all surpass'd,
> His works to late posterity will last.
> O gentle shade! of virtues rare possess'd,
> Silence profound will ever praise thee best:
> Words are but wind, and little sense impart,
> When the grand theme transcends the speaker's art.

6, 1590. Died, Sir Francis Walsingham, at his house in Seething Lane. He was one of the most profound of Elizabeth's statesmen, and her frequent representative at foreign courts. See Chiselhurst, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1695. Died, at the age of 89, Dr. Richard Busby, master of Westminster School, who, by his skill and diligence in the discharge of that important and laborious office for the space of fifty-five years, bred up the greatest number of eminent men in church and state that ever at one time adorned any age or nation. He was extremely severe in his school,* though he applauded and rewarded wit in his scholars, even when it reflected on himself. He was born at Lutton, a hamlet of Long

* At Middle Raisin, a village in Lincolnshire, is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI. The common seal yet used by the trustees of this foundation exhibits a man exercising the birch upon a sensitive part of a suppliant youth, while other scholars are shewn at their forms. The motto: Qui parcit virgam, odit filium, 1552—"He who spares the rod, hates the child." Such appears also to have been Dr. Busby's opinion: it had the countenance likewise of Dr. Johnson: "A boy," says the Doctor, "neglects to-day to learn his task; he is flogged, and to-morrow he learns it."

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Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and was indebted to the constant habit of temperance for a very long life. A fine monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a suitable Latin inscription. The celebrated Dr. Barrow, one of the most illustrious of Busby's pupils, is interred near his preceptor. Thus the master and the disciple, who "were lovely for their pursuit of knowledge in life, are not divided in death."

6, 1752. MARY BLANDY was hanged at Oxford, for the murder of her own father, by giving him white arsenic in his gruel and tea. See August 15, 1751. This foul murder was undertaken with the utmost deliberation, carried on with an unvaried perseverance of intention, and at last accomplished by a frequent repetition of the baneful dose, administered with her own hands: a crime so shocking in its own nature, and so aggravated in all its circumstances, as will render this wretched woman infamous to the latest posterity, and make our children's children, should they read the horrid tale in her trial, blush to think that such an inhuman creature ever had an existence. One Cranstoun, a libertine captain in the army, was the execrable monster at whose instigation she undertook the unnatural deed; he hoping thereby to obtain her in marriage with a considerable fortune, though he had then a wife and children in a distant part of the country. From this unhappy lady's example, youth may see the dreadful consequences of disobedience to a parent. Had she listened to her father's admonitions to dismiss from her acquaintance the wicked Cranstoun, this dreadful calamity had never befallen her. Let it moreover be remembered, that innumerable disasters and indelible disgrace are frequently entailed on young persons through life, by their pertinaciously disregarding, neglecting, and despising the advice of their preceptors and guardians, the representatives of parents. May these, and similar considerations, fix in the minds of our young readers that excellent maxim of resolutely resisting the *first* temptations to sin; for if once they yield, though but ever so little, such is the progressive nature of vice, it will not be in their power afterwards to prescribe limits to their deviations.*

Be obstinately just;
Indulge no passion, and deceive no trust.
Let never man be bold enough to say,
"Thus, and no farther shall my passion stray."
The first crime past, compels us into more,
And guilt grows *fate*, that was but *choice* before.
AARON HILL'S *Athelwold.*

* See James i. 15, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Joseph.

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6, 1803. Col. Montgomery was killed by Capt. Macnamara, in a duel at Chalk Farm, in the vicinity of Pancras and Kentish Town, near London. In the reign of Queen Anne a duel still more fatal occurred between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. Lord Mohun was killed on the spot, and the Duke died of his wounds, as his servants were carrying him to his coach. One of the seconds was also wounded in the affray. In 1613 a desperate duel was fought in the vicinity of Bergen-op-Zoom, when Lord Edward Bruce was killed by Sir Edward Sackville. It is greatly to be lamented, that society should be deprived of men of courage and ability by this mode of vindicating their honour. *Guardian*, No. 133.

7, 1498. Charles VIII., King of France, styled the *Courteous* and *Affable*, died at Amboise, in the 27th year of his age, and the 14th of his reign. He was succeeded by his cousin Louis XII. See Jan. 1, 1515; and Oct. 9, 1514.

— 1710. Died, in his native island, Barbadoes, the most easterly of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, Christopher Codrington, a brave English officer, and not less distinguished for his learning and benevolence. His body was brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, at Oxford, in the chapel of All-Souls' College, of which he had been a Fellow. To this seminary he left a noble legacy, consisting of his books, worth 6000*l.*; and 10,000*l.* sterling, to be expended, 6000*l.* in building a library, and 4000*l.* in furnishing it with books. His plantations in Barbadoes were bequeathed to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. See Society, Index.

— 1779. As Miss Reay, an actress, was coming out of Covent Garden Theatre, in order to go home in her carriage, aclergyman of the name of Hackman stepped up to her, and, without the smallest previous menace or address, instantly shot her dead with a pistol. The wretched culprit, who but a few years before had taken orders, was, it is said, urged to the commission of this horrid crime by jealousy and despair: he suffered death on the 19th of the same month. He was born at Gosport in 1752, and was for some time an officer in the army. Miss Reay was a daughter of a labourer in the parish of Elstree, about eleven miles N.N.W. from London, in Hertfordshire. She was buried in the churchyard of that parish; as was also Mr. Weare, who was murdered by Thurtell in Gill's Hill Lane, in the Parish of Aldenham, October 24, 1823.

— 1807. Died at Paris, aged 75, the celebrated astronomer Lalande, whose works are known in every civilized part of the globe. He was born at Bourg, in the department of L'Ain, province of Bresse. His most celebrated work is his "History of Astronomy," which must always be regarded as a production

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of the first importance, and as having tended most materially to diffuse a knowledge of the subject among his contemporaries.

8, 1341. PETRARCH on this day, being Easter Sunday, was crowned with laurel * at Rome, in the most pompous and magnificent manner. If glory belongs to the talents of the mind, as well as to military prowess, it is but just to adorn with laurel the brows of poets as well as the brows of heroes. This tree, by its perpetual and beautiful verdure, announces immortality both to the one and to the other. Petrarch's friends shed tears of joy; and though he was himself in a sort of intoxication, he felt at the bottom of his soul that such honours were incapable of conferring true happiness, and far exceeded his desert. "I blushed," says he, "at the applauses of the people, and the unmerited commendation with which I was overwhelmed." A sentiment becoming a man whose mind was deeply imbued with religion; who had, on another occasion, said, "Let us *read* the historians, the poets, and the philosophers; but let us have in our *hearts* the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in which alone is perfect wisdom and perfect happiness." See Bacon, Index; and April 6, 1348; July 18, 1374.

— 1364. JOHN, King of France, died in the Savoy Palace, Strand, London, and was succeeded by his son Charles V., surnamed the *Wise*. See Poitiers, Index, and Battle of Poitiers, *Arith. Quest.*

— 1750. ANTHONY BLACKWALL, an eminent divine and schoolmaster, expired at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire. He was born in Derbyshire, and is particularly celebrated for his work intitled "The sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and true Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament."

9, 1483. Expired at Westminster, EDWARD IV., in the 42nd year of his age, and 23rd of his reign. He was a bad and vicious prince, destitute of all virtues; but brave, capable of activity, and enterprising in great emergencies. He was buried

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* According to poetic fiction, Daphne, the daughter of the river Peneus, was changed into a laurel by the gods, to shelter her from the pursuit of Apollo, who ran after her along the banks of this river: "Since you cannot be my wife, then," said he, "you shall at least be my laurel;" and from this time the laurel tree was consecrated to that god, who being himself the god of poetry, it afterwards became the custom to crown poets with it. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Laurel.

The Peneus was a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus, and falling into the Thermean Gulf, after a wandering course, between Ossa and Olympus, through the beautiful vale of Tempe.

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at Windsor, and was succeeded by his son Edward V., who was only twelve years of age, and never crowned, being soon after, together with his brother, privately murdered in the Tower, by order, as is generally supposed, of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. This, however, is an event respecting which considerable doubt is entertained. See BAYLEY'S *History of the Tower*. Edward IV. was of the house of York. See June 20, 1483.

9, 1492. LORENZO DE' MEDICI expired at Florence, when he had lived no more than forty-three years. He was remarkable for his depth of penetration, versatility of talent, and comprehension of mind. He formed various schemes for the advancement of learning and the arts, which he prosecuted with a degree of energy and success which have deservedly procured him the title of *Lorenzo the Magnificent*.

— 1626. Died, the famous LORD BACON, in the 66th year of his age, at the Earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate. He was buried privately in St. Michael's Church, at St. Alban's, Herts. The spot that contains the remains of this great man lay obscure and undistinguished, till the gratitude of a private individual, *formerly his secretary*,*—"living, his attendant; dead, his admirer,"— erected a monument to his name and memory. Lord Bacon was a splendid genius and a profound philosopher: perfection is not, however, the lot of human nature; he was venal as a judge. Thus Pope has not unaptly characterized him as

The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

See January 22, 1560.

— 1747. SIMON FRAZER, LORD LOVAT, was decollated on Tower Hill, in the 80th year of his age. He had been convicted of high treason, having been engaged in the Scotch rebellion of 1745. This nobleman, whose life had been a perpetual contradiction to all the decencies, moralities, and best principles of action, suffered death with great dignity and resolution. So much easier, it has been remarked, is it for a man to die well, than to live well. See Aug. 18, 1746.

10, 1736. PRINCE EUGENE, whose name had been long famous throughout all Europe, died at Vienna, in the 73rd year of his age. He shared in the glories of the illustrious Marlborough. See Index.

— 1752. Died, at Bath, WILLIAM CHESELDEN, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born at Somerby, a place near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, in 1688. He was buried at Chelsea. So early as the age of twenty-two he read lectures publicly on

* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Grateful Servant, and Servant.

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anatomy; and in 1728 he distinguished himself by giving sight to a lad nearly fourteen years old, who had been totally blind from his birth. See Feb. 16, 1754.

11, Is the FESTIVAL OF ANTIPAS, a faithful witness or martyr mentioned Revelation ii. 13. It is said that he was one of our Saviour's first disciples, and that he suffered martyrdom at Pergamus, of which place he was bishop. Pergamus was a town of Mysia, in Asia, on the river Caycus. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Parchment, and Galen.

— 1512. Was fought the famous BATTLE OF RAVENNA, in the north-east part of Italy, when that celebrated hero Gaston de Foix was slain in the moment of victory, in the 24th year of his age. See *Arith. Quest.* Ravenna, though once a considerable city, and often the residence of Roman emperors, is now in a desolate state.

— 1689. KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY were crowned at Westminster.

— 1814. BUONAPARTE abdicated the government of France, and Louis XVIII. was soon after recalled to occupy the throne of his ancestors.*

12, 1700. Died at London, in the 56th year of his age, JOHN SEDDON, an eminent writing-master, who, in fancy, invention, and the ornamental parts of penmanship, greatly excelled all his contemporaries,† more especially in the variety of his flourished figures, for which he had a peculiar genius. Pencilled knots and figures, sprigged letters, and most of the gewgaw decorations, so much in vogue in Seddon's time, have long since been consigned "to the tomb of the Capulets," as repugnant to the *natural* province of the pen, and outraging the just principles of penmanship. Hence succeeding masters,‡ discarding this useless and laborious trifling, have, by

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* It is worthy of remark, that none of the kings of France have been succeeded by their own sons for nearly two centuries: Charles X. succeeded his brother Louis XVIII., who succeeded his brother Louis XVI., who succeeded his grandfather Louis XV., who likewise succeeded his grandfather Louis XIV., when about five years old; nor had Charles any son to succeed him, had he continued on the throne to his death.

† The most eminent of whom were Snell, Ayres, Clarke, More, Shelly, Ollyffe, and Snow. See August 10, 1575.

‡ Of which number Mr. Champion deserves particular notice, for his numerous, able, and well-known chirographic performances. He was a native of Chatham, in Kent, where he was born in 1709; received the chief part of his education in Foster Lane School, under Mr. Snell, to whom he served an apprenticeship; and afterwards became a celebrated private teacher, and master of an academy in Bedford Street, Bedford Row,

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a just combination and tasteful intermixture of the various hands, ornamented with graceful and easy flourishes judiciously disposed, produced performances in the caligraphic art that are calculated to yield a high gratification to every mind endowed with ability to perceive the beauties of proportion, form, and disposition, and to estimate the value of genuine writing; a species of ingenuity which, in the unrivalled hands of a Tomkins, fairly aspired to the denomination of a polite art, founded on the nicest discrimination of true taste. See Tomkins, Index.

Mr. Seddon at his decease was master of Sir John Johnson's free writing-school, in Foster Lane, Cheapside; in which he was succeeded by that indefatigable and elegant penman, Mr. Charles Snell, one of the first that practised writing in a free, bold, and neat manner. He died in 1733, at his house in Sermon Lane, Doctors' Commons, as did also the late lamented Mr. Tomkins, who long conducted the school in Foster Lane with distinguished reputation to himself, and benefit to the rising generation. It is a little singular, that the same seminary should have had the advantage of such talents as those possessed by Seddon, Snell, Champion, and Tomkins.

12, 1765. Expired, at his living at Welwyn,* in Hertfordshire, Dr. Edward Young, a celebrated poet and divine, who was born at Upham, near Winchester, in 1681. He was the author of many works in prose and verse; but his "Night Thoughts," a species of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has far excelled all those who have attempted to write in this manner, is esteemed his master-piece. "In this work," says the pious Hervey, "energy of language, sublimity of sentiment, and the most exquisite beauties of poetry, are the *least* perfections to be admired. Almost every line glows with devotion. These 'thoughts' give the highest entertainment to the fancy, and impart the noblest improvement to the mind: they not only refine our taste, but prepare us for death, and ripen us for glory. I never take up this admirable piece," continues Mr. Hervey (see Dec. 25, 1758), "but I am ready to cry out, *Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens*," i. e. "Inspire me with such a spirit, and life shall be delighted, nor death itself unwelcome." Dr. Young was not the mere speculative Christian and philosopher. He gave in his lifetime to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts the noble benefaction of 1000 guineas.

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where he resided in 1761. We have endeavoured to discover the time and place of his death, but in vain.

* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Embroidery.

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12, 1782. Admiral Rodney gained a splendid victory over the French fleet commanded by the Count de Grasse, between certain islands situated near Guadaloupe, called The Saints, and the island of Dominique, in the West Indies. See Rodney, Index; Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Guadaloupe, and *Exer. on New Test.*, No. 97.

13, 1748. Died, at his native place, Blandford, Dorsetshire, aged 49, the amiable Christopher Pitt, an English divine and poet, who translated Vida's* "Art of Poetry," wherein he distinguished himself, both by its general elegance and by the skilful adaptation of his numbers to the images expressed. But what chiefly raised his name was his translation of Virgil's "Æneid:" which, if we compare it with that of Dryden, we shall find that Dryden leads the reader forward by his general vigour and sprightliness, and Pitt often stops him to contemplate the excellence of a single couplet; that Pitt pleases the critics, and Dryden the people; that Pitt is most quoted, and Dryden most read.

— 1814. Died, in his apartments at Chelsea Hospital, Charles Burney, Mus. D., F.R.S., and Member of the National Institute at Paris; whose "History of Music," and other valuable works, are well known. Dr. B. was, at his death, in the 88th year of his age, having been born at Shrewsbury in 1726.† See May 26, 1784.

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* The "immortal Vida" (styled by Eustace "The Christian Virgil") was thirty years Bishop of Alba, in Piedmont, Italy, and one of the most excellent Latin poets who have appeared since the Augustan age; having been styled the Virgil of the second Augustan era, in which "a Raphael painted, and a Vida sang." He was born at Cremona, in 1470, and died in 1566, soon after being made bishop of his native place.

> Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
> As next in place to Mantua,* next in fame! Pope.

† The late Admiral Burney, who died November 17, 1821, was son of the subject of this article, and of course brother to Madame D'Arblay, the celebrated novelist, and to the late Dr. C. Burney, the eminent Grecian. Admiral Burney accompanied Captain Cook in his last two voyages round the world, and was one of the most scientific and best geographers in our country. A brighter constellation of genius and learning has seldom irradiated one domestic circle than that which appeared in this family: nor was its intellectual brightness more evident than that sunshine of the soul which gives the peace of heaven within, and diffuses happiness on all around. Dr. Johnson, in a letter written by him to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion to the command of the Bristol, a 50-gun ship,

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* See October 15, 70 B. C.

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14, 1471. Was fought the BATTLE OF BARNET, in which Nevil Earl of Warwick, commonly styled "The King maker," was slain, and victory declared for Edward IV. An obelisk has been erected at the north end of Barnet, to commemorate this battle. See *Miscel. Quest.*

— 1685. Indigence, with its concomitants, sorrow and despondency, brought to his grave, in the 34th year of his age, that eminent English dramatic writer, THOMAS OTWAY.

> Kindred spirits, pitying, shall relate
> Poor Otway's sorrows, and lament his fate!
>
> CHARLOTTE SMITH.

It is said, indeed, that, in the rage of hunger, going eagerly to devour a roll which charity had bestowed, this unfortunate poet was choked with the first mouthful, at an obscure house in the Minories, London.

> But what avail'd the poet's tragic art,
> To please the fancy or to mend the heart?
> If loud applause by men of taste was given,
> They kindly left him to the care of Heaven.
> * * * * *
> Condemn'd to penury, disease, and pain,
> He dragg'd with weary steps life's heavy chain,
> And doomed, with aggravated grief, to find
> The great regardless, and the rich unkind!
> At length the niggard poor relief supplied;
> The famish'd bard but tasted, groan'd, and died.
> Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
> When genius languish'd in distress and pain;
> While pamper'd sycophants, a servile band,
> Enjoyed the favours of his lavish hand.

His comedies are too licentious to be tolerated at the present day; but his "Orphan" and "Venice Preserved," tragedies, contain some of the finest specimens of impassioned poetry to be found in our language. Otway was born at Trotting, or Trotton, in Sussex.*

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in 1781, says, "I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship on the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney. I love all of that breed whom I can be said to know; and one or two, whom I hardly know, I love upon credit, and love them because they love each other."

* William Pattison, another poet of genius, born in Sussex, died of want and the small-pox, at twenty years of age, in 1726. His imprudence had long rendered his life miserable.

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14, 1707, O.S. Was fought the fatal BATTLE OF ALMANZA,* between the confederate forces under the Earl of Galway, and the French and Spanish commanded by the Duke of Berwick; when most of the English were killed or made prisoners of war, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge. See Berwick, Index, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1711. Louis the Fourteenth's son, styled the GRAND DAUPHIN, died of the small-pox at Meudon, a few miles west from Paris. See Aug. 17, 1720, note, and BOURN'S *Gaz.*, Meudon.

— 1759. Expired, that great master of harmony, GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL; and on the 20th he was interred in Westminster Abbey, where, by his own order and at his own expense, a monument was erected to his memory. He was born February 24, 1684, at Halle, in Upper Saxony, Germany, and became one of the most eminent masters and composers of music that ever existed; indeed, his compositions are admired throughout Europe. He resided many years in this country, and met with encouragement equal to his vast abilities. See May 26, 1784.

— 1793. The island of TOBAGO, in the West Indies, was captured by the English. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Tobacco.

— 1809. Died, in his 78th year, at the episcopal palace at Fulham, in Middlesex, BEILBY PORTEUS, Bishop of London. He was born at York, commenced his classical education at Ripon School, and finished his studies at Christ's College, Cambridge, where, it is said, an undeviating assiduity and laborious industry occupied and distinguished almost every moment of his life. His poem "On Death" gained the Seatonian prize† in 1759. The following lines seem so appropriate to the subject, and so congenial to the feelings of our common nature on the approach of that most awful event, that we cannot refrain from transcribing them.

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* Almanza is a small town in the province of Murcia, in about 39 deg. of north lat. See WILKINSON'S *Gen. Atlas.*

† The Rev. Thomas Seaton, a native of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, who died about 1750, left by his will an estate to the University of Cambridge for ever; the rents to be disposed of yearly to that master of arts whose poem on a subject given shall be best approved by the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek professor, or any two of them. The subject to be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being—death, judgment, heaven, hell, purity of heart, or whatever else may be judged to be most conducive to the honour of God and the recommendation of virtue. The poem to be always in English, and to be printed. See *Musæ Seatonianæ*, a complete collection of the Cambridge prize poems.

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At THY good time
Let Death approach. I reck not—let him but come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance arm'd,
Too much for man to bear. Oh! rather lend
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his stroke,
And shed thy comforts o'er me; then put on
The gentlest of thy looks. But chiefly THOU,
Whom soft-eyed Pity once led down from Heav'n,
To bleed for man, to teach him how to live,
And oh! still harder lesson! how to die,—
Disdain not Thou to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain. Forgive the tear
That feeble Nature drops; calm all her fears,
Wake all her hopes, and animate her faith."

Dr. Porteus was also a strenuous advocate for the abolition of that diabolical commerce, the slave-trade (see May 1, 1807); and he deserves great and unqualified praise for his encouragement of the education of the negroes upon Mr. Lancaster's admirable plan.* His private character was unexceptionable; affable, amiable, easy of access, primitive in respect of manners, and unspotted in point of morals. This venerable and apostolic prelate delivered and afterwards published a valuable course of lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew. His remains were interred in a vault in the chapel at Sundridge, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, built and endowed by himself expressly for this purpose.

15, 1776. Expired the REV. JAMES GRANGER, a native of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire. He was a learned divine, and author of an entertaining and valuable work, under the title of "A Biographical History of England." Being seized with a fit whilst administering the sacrament on Easter Sunday, he died the next day at his vicarage of Shiplake, a few miles from Henley, in Oxfordshire.†

In human hearts what bolder thoughts can rise
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?
Where is to-morrow? In another world!
For numbers this is certain; the reverse
Is sure to none.‡ YOUNG.

16, 1687. Expired, in neglect and obscurity, at an inn at Kirby

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* See page 5, Introduction; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Century, and Education, Lancasterian.

† His death was similar to that of the Cardinal de Berulle, who died in 1629. See October 2.

‡ See Death, Sudden, Index; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Procrastination.

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Moorside, a village a little to the west of Scarborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, the prodigal son of a most rapacious father (see Aug. 23, 1628), who was invested with wealth, beauty, parts, dignity, place, and power, only to show their insignificance when unaccompanied with wisdom and virtue.

> To whom can riches give repute or trust,
> Content or pleasure, but the good or just.
> Judges and senates have been bought with gold;
> Esteem and love were never to be sold. POPE.

He took with him, says Oldmixon, a company of ruffians into Yorkshire, got money from the tenants by force, was guilty of a riot at an inn, and died! Pope's affecting lines on the death of Villiers are quoted in the *Arith. Quest.*, where also are mentioned some particulars concerning this celebrated spendthrift. See art. Fatal Effects of Profligacy, No. 372.

16, 1746. The DUKE OF CUMBERLAND gained a complete victory over the rebels at Culloden, near Inverness, in Scotland; an auspicious event, which terminated the rebellion begun in 1745.* The cruelties practised by the Duke's army upon the defenceless inhabitants of the adjacent districts, after the battle, are detailed in Smollet's "History of England." In consequence of these barbarous, because unnecessary, severities, the Duke was many years after designated by the title of "The Butcher." See HORACE WALPOLE'S *Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.*

— 1788. Died in France, in the 81st year of his age, the far-famed COUNT DE BUFFON, a man of uncommon genius and surprising eloquence, the most astonishing interpreter of nature that perhaps ever existed, and oftens tyled "The French Pliny."† He spent fourteen hours every day in study; and when we examine the extent of his knowledge and the number of his works, we wonder at his having executed so much even in that time. He was born at Montbard, in the department of Côte d'Or, province of Burgundy, at which place his remains were interred.

— 1825. Died at the seat of the Countess of Guildford, Putney Hill, Surrey, HENRY FUSELI, an eminent painter, born at Zurich, in Switzerland. He and the famous Lavater studied together at Berlin; and on his quitting the physiognomist for London, he received from him a slip of paper con-

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* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Scotch Rebellion, and *Miscel. Quest. in English History.*

† He was styled the French Pliny, because, like that ancient philosopher, he studied natural history.

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taining this admonition: "Do the third part of what you can do." In presenting this oracular prescript, he said, "There, my dear friend, hang that up in your bed-chamber; keep the counsel constantly in mind, and I know what will be the result." The first employment of Fuseli in England was that of a teacher and translator of languages; he afterwards became one of the most celebrated artists of his time, and keeper of the Royal Academy. His life was extended to more than 80 years.

17, 1668. Expired SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, an eminent poet, born at Oxford in 1605. He acquired great reputation by writing poems and plays, and succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureate* in 1637. In the time of the Commonwealth he was imprisoned; but, at the intercession of Milton, his life was saved, and he was set at liberty. After the restoration of Charles II. he revived the drama, and obtained a patent for a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he died.

— 1711. JOSEPH I., Emperor of Germany, died at Vienna, aged 33. His reign of only six years was employed in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the crown of Spain to his brother, in which he was assisted by the English, and the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, Almanza, Malplaquet, Briheuga, and Villa Viciosa were fought in his reign. BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, and BUTLER'S *Mis. Quest.*

— 1761. Expired, in the 85th year of his age, the celebrated BENJAMIN HOADLY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, born in 1676, at Westerham (see Jan. 2, 1727), near Seven-Oaks, in Kent. Having preached a sermon, March 31, 1717, on "The Nature of the Kingdom of Christ," in which he asserted the true dominion established by our Saviour, he drew on himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, and occasioned the famous

* The laureate's province is to write half-yearly laudatory verses; a practice which, it is said, exists in England alone. The celebrated Gibbon took the liberty of recommending its abolition, and, in order to render his advice more palatable to the court, seasoned it with an elegant compliment. "From Augustus to Louis," says he, "the Muse has too often been false and venal; but I much doubt whether any age or court can produce a similar establishment of a stipendiary poet, who, in every reign, and at all events, is bound to furnish twice a year a measure of praise and verse, such as may be sung in the chapel, and, I believe, in the presence of the sovereign. I speak the more freely, as the best time for abolishing this ridiculous custom is while the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet[1] a man of genius." GIBBON'S *Decline*, &c., chap. lxx.

[1] The poet at that time was Thomas Warton. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Poet Laureate, for an account of the origin of this office.

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Bangorian controversy; a contest which, as Steele observes, ended in the utter confusion of his enemies. See STEELE'S *Letters*, vol. i. pp. 173, 180. Hoadly's learning, ingenuity, and controversial talents were admitted by his keenest opponents; and his good sense and candour operated more to conciliate the respect and affections of the community towards the religious establishment of the country, than the conduct of any of his contemporaries.

> England must long revere a Hoadly's name;
> Thy prelate, Winchester, has fix'd his fame.
> Meek, unaspiring, virtuous, and sincere,
> Firm in opinion, in his tenets clear;
> Fearless, a literary war he waged,
> And prejudice and error both engaged.
> He wrote for *Truth*, and in her cause prevail'd;
> And, full of days and honour, lived to see
> Th' enlighten'd realm by what he taught more free.
>
> KEATE.

See November 3, 1534.

17, 1790. Died at Philadelphia, aged 84, DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the legislator of America, and the prime mover of every measure taken in that country which caused the separation from Great Britain; whose discoveries in science have associated his name with that of Newton; whose political reflections have placed him by the side of a Solon and a Lycurgus; and the unremitting labours of whose whole life were directed to public utility. He was originally a printer, and a native of Boston, in America. The account which he himself has left of his life, as Dr. Price well remarks, shews, in a striking manner, how a man, by talents, industry, and integrity, may rise from obscurity to the first eminence and consequence in the world. See Dec. 16, 1783.

18, 1689. Died, in the Tower of London, from the united effects of terror and intemperance, deservedly execrated by mankind, the infamous JUDGE JEFFERIES, Baron Wem.* He was, says Burnet, scandalously vicious, drunk every day, and furiously passionate; and when Lord Chief Justice, he even betrayed the decencies of his post, by not affecting to appear impartial, as became a judge (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Kenyon), and by running upon all occasions into noisy declamation. "The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot." Prov. x. 7. His cruelties in the West of England

* The town thus disgraced by having given a title to such a brutal ruffian is a few miles north of Shrewsbury, in Shropshire; and his birth-place was Acton, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, Wales.

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after the Monmouth rebellion, are noticed in the *Arith. Quest.*, and in *Mis. Quest. in English Hist.**

18, 1794. Died that eminent lawyer and upright statesman, CHARLES PRATT, EARL CAMDEN, who acquired immortal honour as a British magistrate, by granting John Wilkes a habeas corpus, and afterwards, on his being brought before the Court of Common Pleas, discharging him from the Tower, where that celebrated political writer had been confined by an illegal *general warrant*. His wise, equitable, and intrepid conduct on this remarkable occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, was so acceptable to the nation, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired his portrait, which was put up in Guildhall.

> With hand impartial still prepared to wield
> The sovereign's sword, or raise the people's shield,
> Array'd in state, behold a Camden claim
> His country's reverence and his virtue's fame.
> His patriot aspect still the culprit awes,
> And speaks the firm assertor of the laws.
>
> SHEE'S *Commemoration of Sir J. Reynolds.*

The cities of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich also presented him with the freedom of their respective corporations.

The son of this distinguished nobleman, the Marquis Camden, to his immortal honour, performed a munificent act of patriotism some years ago in relinquishing a lucrative sinecure. He died in 1840.

— 1802. Expired, at the Priory, near Derby, ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. As a physician, he took every opportunity to impress a dread of spirituous liquors on the minds of his patients; and certainly the most eminent of the faculty unanimously concur with him in declaring, that the general effect of drinking ardent spirits is an inflamed liver, leprous eruptions on the face, gout, dropsy, epilepsy, melancholy, and insanity.†

During his whole life, Dr. Darwin was remarkable for humanity of disposition, which was particularly conspicuous in the care

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* It is remarkable, that the late Countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter to the inhuman Jefferies. See Bridgewater and Taunton, in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

† Dr. Lettsom published, some years ago, on a half-sheet of paper, a curious *Scale of Health*, entitled "A Moral and Physical Thermometer; or, a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance." The following is a brief abstract of this singular performance, which was

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he took *even of the lowest animals.** Having arrived at the age which the Psalmist assigns as the usual limit of the life of man, his career of usefulness and benevolence was finished by a painless exit; for, after a few hours' indisposition, he expired in an elbow-chair, without the least perceptible emotion whatever; a circumstance the more remarkable, as he had frequently expressed a strong desire, that the termination of his existence might be without pain. Dr. Young has expressed a similar mind-soothing wish, in the following affecting lines:—

> And since all pain is terrible to man,—
> Though transient terrible,—at THY good hour,
> Gently, ah gently, lay me in my bed,—
> My clay-cold bed.

See April 14, 1809.

Dr. Darwin was born at Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, in 1731. His chief works are "Zoonomia; or, the Laws of Organic Life;" "The Botanic Garden;" "The Temple of Nature" (a posthumous publication); and "A Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding-Schools," a work containing many useful hints to those who are entrusted with the care of females.

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taken, as the Doctor informs his readers, from a publication of his friend, the late Dr. Rush, in America. The original was reprinted in the "European Magazine" for February and March, 1810.

TEMPERANCE.

Water, milk and water, small-beer.—Health, wealth, serenity of mind, reputation, long life, and happiness.

Cider and perry, wine, porter, strong beer.—Cheerfulness, strength, and nourishment, when taken only at meals, and in moderate quantities.

INTEMPERANCE.

Punch, toddy, crank, grog, brandy and water, flip, shrub, bitters infused in spirits, usquebaugh, gin, brandy, rum, whiskey.—VICES: Idleness, peevishness, quarrelling, fighting, lying, swearing, obscenity, swindling, perjury, burglary, murder, suicide.——DISEASES: Sickness, tremors of the hands, bloatedness, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, sore and swelled legs, jaundice, pains in the limbs, dropsy, epilepsy, melancholy, madness, palsy, apoplexy, death.——PUNISHMENTS: Debt, black eyes, rags, hunger, hospital, poor-house, jail, whipping, the hulks, Botany Bay, gallows.

* An amiable quality, which is strongly enforced in his "Plan for Female Education." See sect. 17. See also, on this subject, art. Musca and Lepus, in the *Exercises on the Globes;* and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Horses.

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19. The sun enters the constellation ♉, TAURUS, the Bull. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

— 1390. ROBERT II., King of Scotland, the first of the Stuarts, died in his castle of Dundonald, south of the river Irvine, Ayrshire, after a reign of nineteen years. He carried on war by his generals, and was usually successful. He administered justice diligently and impartially, severely restrained robbery, was steady in his conduct, and faithful to his word.

— 1529. ORIGIN OF THE TERM "PROTESTANT." On this day a few of the electors and princes of Germany, joined by the inhabitants of Strasburgh, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Hailbron, and seven other cities, published a *Protestation* against a decree of the Diet (the assembly of the states of the German empire), and petitioned the emperor to have it revoked. Hence the name of *Protestants* was at that period given to the reformers of religion in Germany; and it has since become the general denomination of sects of every description, who, continuing to profess Christianity, abjure the errors of Popery, whose adherents are called Romanists, Catholics, Roman Catholics, or more properly Papists, because of their subjection to the Pope,* whom the greater part of them receive and honour as Christ's vicar, and universal bishop.

The Protestants in England are divided into Conformists and Non-conformists; or, as they are commonly denominated, Churchmen and Dissenters. The former are those who conform to that mode of worship and form of church government which are established and supported by the state; the latter are those who meet for divine worship in places of their own.† The term "Dissenter" or "Protestant Dissenter" comprehends more especially those of the three following denominations: *Presbyterians, Independents,* and *Baptists.*‡ See, on the subject of Protestant Dissenters, the REV. SAMUEL PALMER'S *Protestant Dissenters' Catechism.*

— 1739. Died DR. SAUNDERSON, Professor of Mathematics at

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* In Latin *Papa*, a name at first given to all bishops, but afterwards appropriated to the Bishop of *Rome*, when he usurped the office of universal bishop. See July 8, 1174.

† The first institution of this kind in England was a presbytery, established Nov. 20, 1572, at Wandsworth, a village about five miles from London, on the river Wandle, and adjacent to the banks of the Thames, in Surrey.

‡ Protestant Christianity in general cannot be defended on any other principles than those on which Dissenters found their separation, viz. the right of private judgment, liberty of conscience, the acknowledgment of Christ alone as head of his church, and the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures as the rule of faith and practice.

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Cambridge. He had been blind from two years of age, and yet was a very learned man, and the greatest mathematician of his time; he formed an orrery himself, with which he gave lectures to his pupils.

19, 1775. Commenced a civil war between Great Britain and her American colonies. At Lexington, between Boston and Concord,* in North America, the first opposition was made to the British troops on this memorable day. The chief origin of this contest was the refusal of the Anglo-American colonies to be taxed, unless they were represented in the British Parliament. See *Miscellaneous Quest.*; also Dr. Gordon's *History of the American War.*

— 1791. Died at Hackney, in the 69th year of his age, the celebrated Dr. Richard Price, a Dissenting minister, universally known for his numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was the friend of man; and though one of the most diffident,† he was one of the most intrepid assertors of his rights, and one of the most distinguished patriots and benefactors of nations. His private character exhibited fervent and exalted piety; his charity was

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* This place, which is situated in a pleasant and healthful spot about eighteen miles from Boston, owes its name to the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives, in 1635, by the English settlers. It is famous in the history of the American Revolution, as having been the seat of the Provisional Congress in 1774; and the general court has frequently held its sessions here when contagious diseases have prevailed in Boston. See Dr. Morse's *Amer. Gaz.*

† In Mr. Morgan's concise, but pleasing "Memoirs of Dr. R. Price," a remarkable instance is recorded of the effect which was once produced by his diffidence. Having detected an error of the famous M. de Moivre, but doubting his own accuracy, he puzzled himself so much in the correction of it, that the colour of his hair, which was naturally black, became changed in different parts of the head into spots of perfect white.—It is related of Guarini, who first introduced Greek into Italy, that, losing a box of manuscripts by shipwreck, it caused him so much grief, that his hair became gray in a single night. He died in 1460. *Dict. Univ. Historique; Literary Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1826.—Ludovico Sforza is said to have become gray from fear. The same is asserted of Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI., though not in quite so short a period. To grief, and not to fear, this change in her was to be attributed. Lord Byron seems to have had these instances in his mind when he wrote his "Prisoner of Chillon."

My hair is gray, but not with years;
Nor grew it white
In a single night,
As men's have grown from sudden fears.

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diffusive, for he gave away a *fifth* of his income to the necessitous. In the midst of the severest agony of pain he frequently exclaimed, that "the goodness of God was unquestionable." "While looking forward to death," said this benevolent and venerable man, a short time before his decease, "there is comfort in being able to reflect *that we have not lived in vain*, and that all the useful and virtuous shall meet in a better world beyond the grave."*

> Oh! how great to mingle interest
> With all the sons of reason, scatter'd wide
> Thro' habitable space, wherever born!
> To call heaven's rich unfathomable mines
> Our own! to rise in science as in bliss! YOUNG.

19, 1804. Between this day and the 14th of the following May 2500 of the white inhabitants of St. Domingo were indiscriminately butchered by the ensanguined negroes, encouraged by their infuriated commander, GENERAL DESSALINES; and the dreadful work of destruction then ceased from necessity, for no more victims remained.

St. Domingo, the second in size, and, before its troubles, one of the most prolific of the West India Islands, was discovered by Columbus in 1492. He called it Hispaniola, or Little Spain: but a city which he founded there in 1494, being dedicated to St. Dominic,† the entire island was at length styled

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* See Feb. 22, 1723; Feb. 6, 1804; and Oct. 14, 1601.

† Dominic de Gusman, a Spanish priest, born in 1170, at Calaroga, in Old Castile, was the founder of the famous monastic order called Dominicans, whose power, authority, and influence became universal. They had a monastery in Oxford, and another with a commodious convent in London, on the banks of the Thames, whence the place is still called Blackfriars, from the name by which the Dominicans were known in England. They were perpetually employed in stigmatizing with the opprobrious term "heretic" numbers of learned and pious men; in encroaching upon the rights and properties of others, to augment their possessions; and in laying the most iniquitous snares and stratagems for the destruction of their adversaries. They were the principal counsellors, by whose instigation and advice Leo. X. was determined on the condemnation of Luther.[1] The papal see never had more active and useful abettors than this order, and that of the Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola, who was born in Guipuscoa, a province in the north-east part of Spain, in 1491, died at Rome in 1556, and was canonized in 1622. The intriguing Je-

[1] See an account of the Dominicans in BURNET'S *Travels through France*, or MOSHEIM'S *Eccl. Hist.*, and in DR. REES'S *Cyclop.* and *Ency. Brit.*

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St. Domingo. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed in battle and in cold blood above 3,000,000 of the aborigines (including women and children) before they achieved the conquest of the whole country. The French, in their late conflicts with the blacks, were guilty of the basest treachery and the most atrocious barbarities. The contest terminated, however, in the sovereignty of the African race over this extensive and fertile island, and they completely established themselves as an independent state, in spite of the strenuous exertions of that most powerful nation. The new sovereign of St. Domingo (Dessalines) restored to it the ancient name *Hayti*, and declared himself Emperor, by the style of *James the First*. See June 2, 1811.

Believers in the moral government of a benign God do not hesitate to consider the late successes of our dark-coloured brethren as symptoms which appear to develop a providential plan for the relief of that much-injured people, and the just punishment of their merciless oppressors. It has been calculated, that the voracity of European avarice has been glutted with the murder of 180,000,000 blacks, since the commencement of that greatest opprobium of the commercial Christian world, "THE SLAVE TRADE!" See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Sugar; and *Exer on the Globes*, art. Apis. See also May 1, 1807.

19, 1807. Expired JOHN OPIE, Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy; and, in the eye of an applauding public, one of the first painters in the English School.

> To Opie's pencil liberal Nature gave
> Her fleeting forms with truth severe to save;
> To paint emotion in its liveliest glow;
> To thrill with horror or to melt with woe.
> These nature all! COTTLE.

The early productions of this self-taught genius obtained for him the title of the *Painting Chatterton* (see Chatterton,

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suits were suppressed in 1773; but the Pope, duly appreciating the value of such powerful coadjutors, resuscitated that hateful and rapacious monster, ecclesiastical supremacy, and by a bull or brief, dated August 7, 1814, completely re-established this company of arch impostors. They were, however, banished from Spain and Russia in 1820. See May 24, 1814.

The kinds of friars are very numerous: Augustine—Dominican, or *black*, or preaching friars—Franciscan, or *gray*, or begging friars; and Carmelites, or *white* friars. REES's *Cyclop.*

Dominic died at Bologna in 1211, or, according to other accounts, in 1221.

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Index); but, though he strongly resembled that wonderful poet in ardour and preseverance, a just distinction is claimed in favour of his moral character, as he had the happiness of seeing a mother and a sister as much benefitted as they must have been delighted, by his prosperity. Mr. Opie was born in May, 1761, near Truro (see Foote, Index), in Cornwall, of reputable parents; his father and grandfather having been master-carpenters in that neighbourhood, and his mother of a good family. His remains were deposited near those of Sir Joshua Reynolds (see Reynolds and Barry, Index), in St. Paul's Cathedral, where he had, at an early age, expressed a wish to be buried.

The lectures on painting which this powerful artist delivered at the Royal Academy were published by his widow, the authoress of several popular and amusing works, who prefixed to the lectures a memoir of the author's talents and character.

19, 1824. Lord Byron died at Messolunghi, Misologio, or Missolonghi, Turkey in Europe. He was a poet of extraordinary fancy, but of licentious manners. His remains, with the exception of his *heart* left in Greece to be placed in a mausoleum, were brought to England, and interred in the family vault at Hucknall, about eight miles west of Nottingham. He was 36 years of age.

— 1829. The Earl of Buchan died at Dryburgh Abbey, on the banks of the Tweed, in his 87th year. He was the patron of Burns and other literary characters, and was an inflexible patriot.

20, 1534. Elizabeth Barton, commonly called "The Holy Maid of Kent," a religious impostor, was executed at Tyburn, London.

— 1653. Cromwell went to the House of Commons and dissolved the Parliament, desiring one of his soldiers to take away "that fool's bawble," the mace!

The mace is an ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

> He mightily upheld that royal mace
> Which now thou bearest. Spenser.

— 1657. The renowned Blake entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships (secured with great nautical skill, and well protected by a castle and forts on the shore) in the harbour of Santa Cruz (see July 24, 1797), in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, near the north-west coast of Africa. This was thought, at the time, to be one of the greatest naval exploits that had ever been accomplished. It was, indeed, so miraculous, says the Earl of Clarendon, that all men who knew the

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place wondered that any sober man, with what courage soever endowed, would ever have undertaken it; and the victors could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done; whilst the surviving Spaniards comforted themselves with the belief that they were devils, and not men, who had destroyed their ships in such a manner. As this was the greatest, so it was the last action of this gallant man; for, being at the time nearly consumed by a dropsy and scurvy, he shortly after hastened home, that he might yield his last breath in his native country; and as he came within sight of land, he expired. See Aug. 17, 1657, and Sept. 4, 1657.

20, 1689. LONDONDERRY, in the north of Ireland, was invested by a considerable army belonging to James II., who for some time commanded it in person; but the heroic inhabitants and garrison, under the direction of MR. WALKER, a clergyman, though reduced to the extremity of famine, so valiantly defended the place, that the siege was abandoned by the enemy, with the loss of about 9000 men. The inhuman cruelties practised by the French general, Rosene, upon the defenceless Protestants near Londonderry, are particularly related by Smollet. See June 30, 1689.

21, 753 B. C. ROMULUS began to lay the foundation of the city of Rome, on the banks of the Tiber, and at the distance of about sixteen miles from the sea. The 21st of April was therefore called "*Dies Natalis Urbis Romæ*," or *the Birthday of the City of Rome.* The festivals of Pales were annually celebrated on this day, with great solemnity, by the ancient Romans; and when Rome became powerful, a form of worship was established to her as a deity, and temples were raised to her honour. The goddess Roma was represented, like Minerva, all armed, and sitting on a rock, holding a pike in her hand, her head being covered with a helmet, and a trophy at her feet. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Minerva, Lupus, and Pales.—The Pantheon is the most perfect of the temples now remaining at Rome; and St. Peter's Church, according to Mr. Duppa, is the grandest display of architectural splendour that ornaments the Christian world. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. St. Paul's Church, and BOURN'S *Gaz.*, art. Rome.

— 323 B. C. ALEXANDER THE GREAT, a native of Pella,* died in the 33rd year of his age, through intoxication, at

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* Pella was a celebrated town of Macedonia, a country which was situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece (in the modern Turkey in Europe). It became the capital of the country after the ruin of Edessa. Philip, King of Macedonia, was educated there; and in consequence of

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Babylon, on the Euphrates, a river which runs into the Persian Gulf, in Asia,* and was interred at Alexandria, in Egypt, a city which he had himself built. See March 21, 1801, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Diana's Temple, and Wine, Schiras.

21, 1142. Expired, near Chalons, in France, PETER ABELARD, one of the most learned doctors of the twelfth century, born at Palais, a village four leagues from Nantes (in the department of Lower Loire), 1079, and famous for his attachment to Heloise, a canon's niece at Paris. Abelard's body was sent to Heloise and deposited in the Paraclete, at Troyes, and she was also buried in the same sepulchre in 1163. Their remains after the Revolution were removed to the Museum at Paris, and afterwards to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

— 1807. Expired, while on a visit in London, the REV. GEORGE WALKER, F.R.S., an eminent Dissenting minister of Nottingham, and a mathematician of singular accomplisments. His volumes of printed sermons are pregnant with genius and noble sentiments. His "Appeal to the People of England" upon the subject of the Test Laws, was, in the opinion of Mr. Fox and Mr. Wakefield, the best pamphlet published on that occasion. Of a petition for recognizing American independence, drawn up by him, Mr. Burke declared, that he would rather have been the author of that piece, than of all his own compositions. He was an intrepid advocate in the cause of truth, liberty, and virtue; manifesting on all occasions an undeviating rectitude of conduct—a mind superior to every sensation of malice and resentment—a breast overflowing with the milk of human kindness—an ardour, an enthusiasm in laudable pursuits—and an unwearied assiduity, even to his own hindrance, in public services. Mr. Walker was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the year 1735.

— 1843. The DUKE OF SUSSEX died at Kensington Palace, in the 74th year of his age. He was buried by his own desire at Kensall Green.

22, 1509. Expired at his favourite palace at Richmond, in Surrey, HENRY VII., a native of Pembroke, in South Wales. He was magnificently buried in the chapel built by and named after him in Westminster Abbey. His ruling passion was a

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Alexander having been born there, he is often styled *Pellæus Juvenis*, the "Pellæan Youth," and sometimes the "Pellæan Chief." The tomb of the poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. See CELLARIUS'S *Geog. Ant.*, tab. 11.

Pella is now called Janizza; it would be placed in modern maps about thirty miles S. W. of Salonichi, the ancient Thessalonica.

* See CELLARIUS'S *Geog. Ant.*, tab. 28.

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love of "*filthy lucre:*" he left behind him nearly two millions of money extorted from his subjects; but to atone for his avarice, he converted the palace of the Savoy into a hospital, and built some religious houses. The palace stood near the north abutment of Waterloo Bridge, Strand, Westminster. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

22, 1663, is the date of the charter by which the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND became a corporation. This Society is a body of persons of eminent learning, instituted by Charles II. for the promoting of natural knowledge. It had its origin in an assembly of ingenious men residing in London, who, being inquisitive into natural and experimental philosophy, agreed, about the year 1645, to meet weekly on a certain day, to discourse upon such subjects. The members of this society annex to their names the letters F.R.S., which mean Fellow of the Royal Society.

— 1707. Was born, at Sharpham Park, a small distance from Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, HENRY FIELDING, one of the most celebrated English writers, in the line of wit and humour, and styled by Sir Walter Scott "The Father of the English novel." His marriage with a lady possessed of a fortune of 1500*l.*, and an estate of 200*l.* a year at his mother's death, and his great literary talents, might have secured him an honourable support; but by indulging a ridiculous passion for appearing a man of large fortune, he reduced himself from a handsome competency to the unpleasant situation of having no fortune at all, and accepted the office of an acting magistrate for Middlesex. Fielding died at Lisbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1754. The last gleams of his genius were displayed in a small piece entitled "A Journey to Lisbon." The first sentence in it comes with a touching effect on those who are "*saluted by a father's honoured name.*" He was interred in the burying-ground of the English Factory at Lisbon, where a monument was erected to his memory by his countrymen in that city, on which was inscribed an elegant epitaph, from the pen of Le Chev. de Meyrionet, the French consul; but there is no stone now to indicate where his remains lie.

— 1715. There was a remarkable eclipse of the sun, about nine o'clock in the morning: the darkness was so great for about three minutes and thirteen seconds, that the stars appeared, and the birds and other animals seemed to be in great consternation. A solar eclipse is an occultation or hiding of the sun's body from our sight, occasioned by an interposition of the moon between the earth and sun.

23. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. St. George has been chosen by England and Portugal for their patron saint. He is generally represented on horseback, encountering with a dragon; and is highly

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venerated in all the countries which adhere to the rites of the Greek Church. Great difficulties have, however, been raised about this saint or hero. Some have called his very existence in question; others suppose him only a symbolical device of victory; and, finally, Mr. Gibbon has sunk him into an Arian* bishop of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the rival of Athanasius, in the reigns of Constantius and Julian, and says, at the close of the article, "The *infamous George of Cappadocia*,† having assumed the mask of a martyr, a saint, and a Christian hero, has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and the garter."‡ The occasion and manner of his death, both as related by ecclesiastical writers and Mr. Gibbon, with other particulars concerning him, may be seen in the *Ency. Brit.*, art. George (St.)

23, 1215. Louis IX., styled St. Louis, was born at Neuville, near Beauvais, in the province of the Isle of France. He was the son of Louis VIII., was a zealous crusader, a lover of justice, and a benevolent prince. See Aug. 25, 1720, and Tunis, Bourn's *Gaz.*

— 1616. William Shakspeare, the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, expired on the anniversary of his natal day (see Feb. 22, 1806), at his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire.

> There sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
> Warbled his native wood-notes wild.
>
> Milton.

As a dramatic writer he was an absolute original, and of such a peculiar cast as hath perpetually raised and confounded the emulation of his successors; a compound of such very singular blemishes, as well as beauties, that these latter have not more mocked the toil of every aspiring undertaker to emulate them, than the former, as flaws intimately united to diamonds, have baffled every attempt of the ablest artists to take them out without spoiling the whole.

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* See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, art. Arian.

† Thus surnamed, according to our author, from his parents or education. He was born at Epiphania, in Cilicia. Cappadocia and Cilicia are districts in Asia. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

‡ The order of the Garter, which was instituted April 23, 1349, by Edward III., is the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world. The knights companions are generally princes and peers; and the king is the sovereign or chief. The college of the order is seated in the Castle of Windsor, within the Chapel of St. George, where the knights are always installed.

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Like Homer, Dante, Milton, Spenser, Young,
The *Bard of Avon* hath sublimely sung.
What loftier praise can fondest judge confer?
Yet must concede his warmest flatterer,
That deeper learning had improved his taste,
Too oft by low vulgarities debased.

BURTON'S *Bardiad.*

Dr. Johnson's lines on Shakspeare are admirably descriptive of his unrivalled powers, and are said to contain the noblest eulogy that ever was bestowed on a poet.

Each change of many-colour'd life he drew;
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new.
Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
And panting *Time* toil'd after him in vain.

In the beginning of King James's reign he was one of the principal managers of the playhouse, till having acquired such a fortune as satisfied his moderate wishes and views in life, he quitted the stage and all other business, and passed the remainder of his time in an honourable ease. He was born in 1564, and was the eldest son of a considerable wool-dealer at Stratford.

The ground on which Shakspeare's dwelling-house stood is now a garden; and every Englishman will concur with Mr. Malone, in wishing that it may enjoy perpetual verdure and fertility!

In this retreat our SHAKSPEARE'S god-like mind,
With matchless skill survey'd all human kind.
Here may each sweet that blest Arabia knows,
Flowers of all hues, and without thorn the rose,
To latest time their balmy odours fling,
And nature here display eternal spring!

MALONE.

23, 1616. Died MICHAEL CERVANTES, a very celebrated Spanish writer of plays, novels, and poems; born at Alcala de Henares, in 1547. His name is immortalized by that admirable satire against knight-errantry and romances, "Don Quixote." With all his merit, however, and the celebrity of his name, Cervantes with some difficulty kept himself from starving. See October 7, 1751.

— 1702. It being ST. GEORGE'S DAY, QUEEN ANNE was crowned at Westminster. She was of the Stuart race, and daughter of James II. and of his consort Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of the celebrated Earl of Clarendon. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

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23, 1740. Died, at Bath, THOMAS TICKELL, an ingenious poet; one of the writers in the "Spectator," and the beloved friend of Addison, whose death he lamented in an elegant elegy. This poem is remarkable for the justness of its sentiments, and the serious dignity of its poetry. The picture of the funeral in Westminster Abbey can never be read without exciting deep sympathy. Tickell was born at Bridekirk, near Carlisle, in Cumberland, in 1686. His grandson, RICHARD TICKELL, who threw himself in a fit of despondency from the window of his bed-chamber in Hampton Court Palace, and was killed upon the spot, Nov. 4, 1793, was the author of some admired poems and ingenious political pamphlets, among which may be mentioned as pre-eminent, "Anticipation" and "The Wreath of Fashion."

24, 1558. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France.

— 1779. Died WILLIAM SEWARD, a gentleman of fortune, learning, and leisure, who had a peculiar taste for making "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Characters in different Ages and Countries." His "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," 5 vols. 8vo., and his "Biographiana," 2 vols. 8vo., were very popular. He was born in London, 1747.

— 1814. LOUIS XVIII., King of France, sailed from Dover on his way to Paris, after being exiled from his native country twenty-two years. He landed at Calais after a passage of less than two hours and a half. See April 11, and September 16; also Calais, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

25, 68. AS SAINT MARK, says Calmet, was celebrating the holy communion on *this day*, at Alexandria, in Egypt, the Pagans, exasperated at his success as a minister of the Gospel, putting a rope about his neck, drew him along from place to place the whole day; in the evening conveyed him to prison; and on the *morrow* dragged him again through the streets in the same manner, till he expired. Some maintain, however, that he ended his life by fire: Calmet supposes that they might burn his body after he was dead; but Jerome asserts, that he expired in the eighth year of Nero, and was interred at Alexandria; from which we learn, says Dr. Harwood,* that he did not suffer martyrdom.

St. Mark the Evangelist, according to the greater number of both ancients and moderns, was the disciple and interpreter of St. Peter; and several among the former believed that St. Peter speaks of him in his first Epistle, v. 13, calling him his son in

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* See his learned and elegant *Introduction to the Study of the New Testament;* also January 14, 1794.

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the spirit, probably because he had converted him. It is thought that he was of the number of the seventy disciples,* and some add that he was one of those who forsook our Saviour (John vi. 66): but after St. Peter had recovered him to the faith, he continued stedfast in it, and went to Rome with him; where, about the year 63 or 64, he wrote his Gospel, at the request and for the benefit of the Christian church in that city, which was at that time the metropolis of all civilized nations. He resided at Rome in the time of Paul's imprisonment; that apostle reckons him among his fellow-labourers, and intended to send him to Colosse; and it is affirmed that he was present at the death of St. Peter and St. Paul. See June 29, 66.

Some, among whom is the celebrated Dr. Lardner, have not distinguished him from *John Mark*, mentioned Acts xii. 12, 25, xv. 39, and by St. Paul, 2 Tim. iv. 11, contending that there is but *one* Mark in the New Testament; but this notion is now, according to Calmet, almost entirely relinquished. The Evangelist Mark was the son of Mary, a pious woman of Jerusalem, at whose house the disciples used to meet. See John Mark, Index.

25, 1284. The unfortunate EDWARD II., son of Edward I. and Eleanor, sister of Alphonso XI., King of Castile, was born at Caernarvon. See BUTLER'S *Mis. Quest.* and *Arith. Tables;* also Sept. 21, 1327.

— 1595. Expired at Rome the illustrious poet TORQUATO TASSO; and his mortal remains repose in the church of St. Onofrio. He was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. See March 11th. His works show him to have been a philosopher, an orator, a logician, a critic, and a poet, excellent in every kind of composition. His "Gierusalemme Liberata," an epic poem (see *Arith. Quest.*), has been styled by Balzac, a French writer, the richest and most finished work since the age of Augustus. Several translations of this work have appeared, but a recent one by Mr. Wiffen combines both the spirit and elegance of the original.

— 1599. Was born at Huntingdon, upon the Ouse, the celebrated OLIVER CROMWELL. See Cromwell, Index.

— 1800. Expired at East Dereham, a few miles from Norwich, in Norfolk, WILLIAM COWPER, the much-admired bard, whose chaste and holy song will continue to delight, to charm, and to improve mankind, so long as virtue, humanity, and patriotism shall be esteemed on earth, and taste cultivated among men. Keen and sagacious reflections on life and manners, domestic

* Dr. Harwood says that the assertion of Epiphanius to this purport cannot be relied on.

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pictures of the tender kind, and a warm admiration of the beauties of nature, distinguish his poetry: these are, moreover, dignified by the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety. AIKIN'S *Letters on English Poetry.*

> Hear Cowper raise his bold and moral song,
> Arm'd with sweet tenderness, in virtue strong:
> Truth, while he sings, lets fall her honest tears,
> And mad Oppression startles while he hears!
>
> DR. LINN'S *Powers of Genius.*

A considerable portion of the life of this mild, amiable, and benevolent man was passed, however, under the pressure of extreme despair; his "morbid melancholy" having induced him to cherish the dreadful idea that he was *forsaken by his Creator,* though he had lived in the continual practice of *all* the virtues: so "dark and intricate were the ways of Heaven" towards this excellent Christian! To him seems applicable what our Saviour said to Peter: "What I do thou knowest not now, but hereafter thou shalt know it." When the records of *eternity* shall be exposed to our view, the most perplexed scenes which have been acted upon the stage of *time* will be satisfactorily reconciled. It will then be clearly discerned, that "*All* things worked together for good to them that loved God;" that the most puzzling providences, in which the truly virtuous were concerned, were, as the difficult passage through the Wilderness was to Israel, "the *right way* to a city of habitation."

> He led their march far wand'ring round;
> 'Twas the right way to Canaan's ground.
>
> WATTS.

> Ye vainly wise! ye blind presumptuous! now,
> Confounded in the dust, adore that power
> And wisdom oft arraign'd: see now the cause
> Why unassuming worth in secret lived,
> And died neglected; *why the good man's share*
> *In life was gall and bitterness of soul;*
> Why the lone widow and her orphan pined
> In starving solitude, while luxury,
> In palaces, lay straining her low thought,
> To form unreal wants.——
> Ye good distrest!
> Ye noble few! who here unbending stand
> Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,
> And what your bounded view, which only saw
> A little part, deem'd evil, is no more.

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The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring encircle all.

THOMSON.

Cowper was born in 1731, at Berkhampstead, Herts; resided many years near Olney,* north of Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, Bucks (from whose contiguous scenery many descriptions in his elegant poem of "The Task" were taken), and was buried at East Dereham. His translation of Homer, in blank verse, is highly esteemed for its fidelity.

26, 1521. FERDINAND MAGELLAN, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, in the service of the Emperor Charles V., was killed in battle with the natives of the island of Matan, one of the Philippines.

Here brave Magellan led his hardy band,
And perish'd, fighting, by a savage hand;
The first who sail'd round each discover'd shore,
And seal'd a truth but darkly guess'd before.

HERVEY'S *Australia.*

His ship, which was the first that circumnavigated the globe, arrived at Seville, in Spain, Sept. 7, 1522. Magellan discovered and passed the straits at the extremity of South America, which still bear his name; and he is deservedly styled the first circumnavigator. See BURNEY'S *Discovery in S. Sea,* and *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1716. Died, that upright patriot, LORD SOMERS, Chancellor of England. He was ever unwearied in the application of his abilities for the service of his country. As a writer, he greatly assisted the cause of liberty in the days of its utmost peril, the period of the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION. He was one of the counsel for the Seven Bishops (see June 17, 1688), and sustained the character of a judge, a senator, and a statesman, with the highest reputation. He was born in the ancient and pleasant city of Worcester, in the year 1650, and was interred in the church of North Mims, Herts, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

27, 1742. Died, in poverty, at Twickenham, of a broken heart, occasioned by the neglect of those whom he had essentially served by his pen, NICHOLAS AMHURST, a writer by profession. His principal literary undertaking was a daily publication called "The Craftsman," which was carried on for a number of years with great spirit and success in controlling the powers of administration, then conducted by the renowned Sir Robert Walpole. Amhurst was a native of Marden, in Kent, was educated

* Hence he is often styled "The Bard of Olney."

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at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and St. John's College, Oxford, and was *buried at the charge of his printer*, Richard Francklin.

27, 1785. Maximilian Julius Leopold, Duke of Brunswick, having gone upon the waters at Frankfort upon the Oder, to relieve the inhabitants of a village which was overflowed, the boat overset, and he was unfortunately drowned; thus dying, as he is said to have lived, in the highest exertions of humanity, aged sixty-three.

— 1794. Died, at the premature age of 48, Sir William Jones, one of the English judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in Bengal; a man not less distinguished by his zeal for science in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches of it. In Oriental learning, he perhaps exceeded every scholar in this or any other age. Unlike many other eminent literary characters, Sir William was a sincere and devout Christian, and at all times lent the Scriptures his utmost support. His opinion of the Bible was written on the last leaf of one belonging to him in these strong terms: "I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed." The following epitaph, written by and for himself, is equally admirable for its truth and its eloquence:—

Here was deposited
the mortal part of a man
who feared God, but not death;
and maintained independence,
but sought not riches;
who thought none below him
but the base and unjust;
none above him but the wise and virtuous;
who loved his parents, kindred, friends, and country;
and having devoted his life to their service,
and the improvement of his mind,
resigned it calmly,
giving glory to his Creator,
wishing peace on earth
and good-will to all his creatures,
on the day of
in the year of our Blessed Redeemer.

— 1794. Expired James Bruce, a celebrated traveller into Abyssinia, in Africa; who, after having encountered innumerable perils in distant regions, in search of the source of the

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river Nile,* met an untimely death by a fall down a staircase at his seat at Kinnaird, near Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, Scotland. He is often styled "The Abyssinian traveller."

28. Began at Rome, the FLORALIA, or feasts in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers and gardens. They continued some days, and were instituted to beg a blessing on the grass, trees, and flowers.

"The goddess Flora, deck'd with flowers, appears."

Of all the Roman festivals this was the most licentious. It was once checked by the presence of Cato, who went out of the theatre on account of some of its improprieties; and such was the power of self-conviction, that the company applauded him for his virtue.

— 1738. SHAKSPEARE's tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" was exhibited at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, for the laudable purpose of raising money to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of that immortal bard. It was placed in that interesting spot called the "Poets' Corner;" and never could place be named with more propriety; for here are to be found the names of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, Prior, Rowe, Gray, &c. Here also are the tombs of Handel and Garrick. Some of the more remarkable monuments in other parts of this solemn depository of the illustrious dead are those for Dr. Watts, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Isaac Newton, the Earl of Chatham, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, General Wolfe, Lady Nightingale, Lord Mansfield, Duke of Argyle, &c. Here likewise many of our monarchs have been buried; hence it has been termed "The Royal Mausoleum of Great Britain." These multifarious interments

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* This discovery was in vain attempted by the Persians, Greeks, and Romans; and how honourable they esteemed the enterprise, may be known from the speech put into Cæsar's mouth by the poet Lucan.

Long has my curious soul, from early youth,
Toil'd in the noble search of sacred truth;
Yet still no views have urged my ardour more,
Than Nile's remotest fountain to explore.

ROWE's *Pharsalia.*

It is now ascertained that the hitherto mysterious Nile rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of north latitude. Some information concerning this river may be found in the *Arith. Quest.*, and BOURN'S *Gaz.*, art. Geesh, Gondar, and Nile. See also *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Antinoüs; and June 15, and August 1, in this work.

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occasioned Dr. Young aptly to remark, that Westminster Abbey is an

> ——— ancient, sacred, and illustrious dome,
> Where soon or late fair Albion's heroes come,*
> From camps and courts, tho' great, or wise, or just,
> *To feed the worm, and moulder into dust.*
> That solemn mansion of the royal dead,
> Where passing slaves o'er sleeping monarchs tread,
> Now populous o'erflows.
>
> *The Last Day*, Book ii.

It has been often noticed, that the magnificence of its building, the solemn beauty of its architecture, and the profusion of its monumental sculptures, are admirably calculated to inspire the contemplative visitor of the Abbey with devout thoughts. The pious Addison has the following impressive observation on this subject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that GREAT DAY† when we shall *all* of us be *contemporaries*, and make our appearance together." *Spectator*, No. 26.

28, 1772. The COUNTS STRUENSEE and BRANDT, the former the minister, and the latter the favourite of the King of Denmark, were beheaded at Copenhagen, having their right hands previously cut off. Struensee was accused of having an intrigue with the queen, who was, in consequence, confined in the castle of Cronenburgh, near Elsineur, and afterwards conducted to Zell, in Germany. See May 10, 1775.

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* The immorta Nelson's exclamation, on commencing the battle of the Nile, was, "A peerage or Westminster Abbey!"—Thus Horace:

> ——— horæ
> Momento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.
>
> ——— in a moment's flight,
> Death or a joyful conquest ends the fight. FRANCIS.

† Great Day, for which all other days were made. YOUNG.

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28, 1789. Captain Bligh and nineteen of his men were compelled, by the mutinous crew of the Bounty, to go into an open boat near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands. They reached the island of Timour, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of 1200 leagues. See Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

29. The Greeks place the festival of Onesiphorus, who is mentioned honourably by St. Paul. 2 Tim. i. 16. He came to Rome, A. D. 65, while this apostle was in prison in that city (2 Tim. i. 16, 18), and at a time when almost every one had forsaken him. He arrived there from Asia, where he had already been serviceable to the Church. Having found St. Paul in bonds, after long seeking him, he assisted him to the utmost of his power; on which account the Apostle wishes all sorts of benedictions on himself and his family. Some say that he was Bishop of Colophon: others, of Cæsarea, without distinguishing which Cæsarea. He is placed among the seventy disciples; and the Roman martyrology asserts that he suffered martyrdom.

— 1779. Expired, in his 55th year, at Pershore, in Worcestershire, the Rev. John Ash, LL.D., an eminent Dissenting minister; author of a popular "English Grammar;" "The Complete English Dictionary," "Sentiments on Education," and other useful publications. Dr. Ash's dictionary is valuable, because it has most of the scientific terms with their derivation, and also both the past and present participles of verbs.—Pershore, the place of Dr. A.'s death, is about nine miles north-east of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, and the same distance south-east of Worcester. It is upon the Avon.

30, 66. Died at Rome, in the 27th year of his age, by phlebotomy, at the instance of Nero,* Lucan, the Latin poet, a native of Cordova,† in the South of Spain. His chief work is his "Pharsalia," in which he gives an account of the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar. See *Arith. Quest.*, Battle of Pharsalia. This poem was translated into English by Mr. May (who wrote a continuation of it to the death of Julius Cæsar, both in Latin and English), and more recently by Mr. Rowe, who did not live to witness its publication. See Pharsalia, note, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1524. The Chevalier Bayard was buried near Grenoble. He was a distinguished French warrior, and Francis I. chose

* Among the number of persons wantonly sacrificed by this "Imperial monster," were his own mother, wife, preceptor (Seneca), and the Apostle Paul. See June 29, 66.

† Cordova, or Corduba, gave birth also to Seneca, Maimonides, and Averroes.

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to be knighted by his sword. Bayard was mortally wounded in the retreat from Rebec. Ordering his squire to place him against a tree with his face to the enemy, on the Constable of Bourbon, then fighting against his country, coming up and expressing his regret at seeing him in this situation, the dying Chevalier exclaimed, "It is not I who am to be pitied, but you, who are bearing arms against your king, your country, and your oath." He was about 50 years of age. See BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.*, No. 502, note; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Bresse, Grenoble, Mezières, and Rebec.

30, 1598. The EDICT OF NANTES was approved, signed, and sealed by Henry IV. of France. It ordained an oblivion and amnesty of all that was past; the re-establishment of the Protestant religion and worship in all those places where it had been interrupted, and the restoration of its churches, houses, and revenues; the quiet and undisturbed residence of the Huguenots, or Reformed, in all parts of the kingdom not specially prohibited. See Oct. 24, 1685, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Nantes.

— 1745. BATTLE OF FONTENOY, near Tournay, in the Netherlands, between the French, under Count Saxe, and the English, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland. The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable. The allies lost about 12,000 men: the victory cost the French almost an equal number of lives, and no honour was lost by the vanquished. See April 16, 1746, and Oct. 31, 1765.

— 1789. The renowned WASHINGTON was inaugurated President of the United States, in the city of New York, amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators. This consummate patriot, general, and statesman, after having by his sword obtained the independence of that vast continent, and by his wisdom established her security, trade, and happiness, with a greatness of mind without example in modern times, voluntarily descended from the pinnacle of power to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate** in the bosom of his family, amid the peaceful and pleasing occupations of agriculture. He was born in Virginia, Feb. 11, 1732; and died Dec. 14, 1799, without a sigh or a groan, at Mount Vernon, his family seat, a few miles from Washington, the metropolis of the United States. See MARSHALL'S *Life of Washington*; also *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Washington and Agriculture.

The city of Washington obtained its name in honour of the

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* Leisure and respect. He enjoys his *otium cum dignitate*—he is withdrawn from business, and is honoured in his retreat.

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saviour of America. It stands in the territory of Columbia, and is situated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch—a spot scarcely to be exceeded in point of salubrity and beauty by any in the world. The plan of the city combines every thing grand and beautiful.

30, 1795. Died in Paris, at the age of 80, BARTHELEMY, the Nestor* of French literature, and author of that justly celebrated work, "The Travels of Anacharsis in Greece." His mind seems to have been an immense treasure of every thing that could purify the morals, perfect the taste, render man more dear to man, and contribute to the splendour of his country. (See Cassis, BOURN's *Gazetteer.*) The death of Barthelemy affords a remarkable proof of the spontaneous force of uninterrupted habits of study. He had been slightly looking over the newspaper, when suddenly he called for a Horace, opened the volume, found the passage which he wished to consult, and on which he paused for a moment; and then, too feeble to speak, made a sign to bring him Dacier's; but his hands were already cold—the Horace fell—and the classical and dying man of letters sunk into a fainting fit, from which he never recovered. See D'ISRAELI *on Lit. Character;* and July 18, 1374.

By one of his biographers it is said that he was reading the 4th Epistle of the 1st Book of Horace, in which is the following verse:—

> By hope inspired, depress'd with fear,
> By passion warm'd, perplex'd with care,
> Believe that every morning's ray
> Hath lighted up thy latest day;
> Then, if to-morrow's sun be thine,
> With double lustre shall it shine.

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* Nestor was King of Pylos (now Navarino), a town on the seashore in Messenia, the western part of Peloponnesus, now the Morea, in Turkey in Europe.

> Nestor, whom Pylos' sandy realms obeyed.
> POPE'S *Homer.*

Homer displays his character as the most perfect of all the Grecian heroes engaged in the siege of Troy, being distinguished for eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. He lived to a great age; from which circumstance it was usual among the Greeks and the Latins, when they wished a long and happy life to their friends, to wish them to see the years of Nestor. He is often styled the "Pylian sage."

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30, 1827. The foundation-stone of the LONDON UNIVERSITY, in Gower Street, was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The mallet used on this occasion was the same which was employed in laying the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and presented by its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member. The name of this establishment was changed to that of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE when the University of London was created. See Nov. 28, 1836.

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MAY.

All things are now renew'd; a youthful dress
Adorns the flowers, and beautifies the trees.
New swelling buds appear upon the vine,
And apple blossoms round the orchards shine.
Birds fill the air with the harmonious lay,
And lambkins in the meadows frisk and play.

MASSEY'S *Ovid's Fasti.*

'Tis Nature's revel; all her works rejoice;
Gay laughs the landscape, all that lives is gay!
Light bound the flocks; the birds exalt their voice;
And all things shout, and bless delightful May!

FAWCETT.

"ROSY-FOOTED MAY," the fifth month of the year, the confine of spring and summer, received its name, say some, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation out of respect for the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores.*

Thus from the word *Majores*, we believe,
This month the name of May did first receive.

Others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of it. In this month the plants of the earth in general begin to flower.

Day's harbinger*
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flow'ry May; who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

MILTON.

The orchards also in the cider counties now display their highest beauty in the delicate bloom of the apple blossoms; exhibiting, as Thomson justly remarks,

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
Of mingled blossoms.

An unrivalled view of this kind is afforded from the summit of Malvern Hills, which are alike celebrated for the virtues of the waters,† the salubrity of the air, the enchanting scenery, and the

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* See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Aurora.

† The copious and charming spring called Malvern Wells is in the vicinity of the two villages, Great and Little Malvern, about six miles from the city of Worcester. It rises on the eastern side of the hill; and Dr. Wall, an eminent physician of Worcester, assures us, by many

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extensive and variegated prospects which they command.* They are situated in the several counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, and from their summit may be seen the three cathedrals of those districts. Their highest point is about 1313 feet above the surface of the river Severn at Hanley.

> Exuberant Hereford! whose favour'd plains
> Boast their four harvests in the circling year.†
> DR. BOOKER'S *Malvern.*

It is beyond the power of an antiquary, says Nash, in his "Worcestershire," to describe the beautiful prospects from this hill. If a distant view delights, here you may see the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Worcester, Gloucester, Stafford, Warwick, &c.; the three cathedrals of Wor-

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quotations from classical as well as medical authors, that it furnishes water of the purest and most medicinal qualities. It is one of the most health-restoring draughts offered by the hand of Hygeia to invalids.

* These beautiful and admired hills have been celebrated in two elegant and nervous poems: one of them written by Dr. Booker, the other by Mr. Cottle; the former is entitled "Malvern," the latter "Malvern Hills."—Justly has it been observed, that no ideas are more grateful and soothing to the mind, than those which are suggested by a retrospect on youthful scenes, and a recollection of those enjoyments which are never to return. On the mention of Malvern Hills (a few miles from Worcester), a pleasing remembrance of former times presents itself; for there

> "With frequent foot,
> Pleased have I, in my cheerful morn of life,
> When nursed by careless solitude I lived—
> Pleased have I wander'd thro' their rough domain."

The general partiality for our native soil will, I trust, afford a sufficient apology for the introduction of the preceding, as well as the subsequent beautiful and pathetic lines on this interesting subject:

> "Ah, happy hills! ah, pleasing shade!
> Ah, fields beloved in vain!
> Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
> A stranger yet to pain!"

† The hay, the corn, the hop, and the fruit harvests: the last for cider and perry. The natives also extol the wool, the wheat, the wood, and the water of this county, which is moreover famed for picturesque beauty; and Philips's didactic poem entitled "Cider" (which is generally allowed to be the best imitation of Virgil's "Georgics" in any language, and of Milton's style in our own), has long rendered this fertile district classic ground. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Cider, Pomona, and Wool.

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cester, Gloucester, and Hereford, together with many market-towns. If you are pleased with a nearer view, the pear-trees of Worcestershire, when in blossom, furnish such a scene as the world besides cannot equal; on the western side, the apple-trees of Herefordshire, with their purple hue, make an agreeable variety; add to this the varied ground, the beautiful little hills, and the rich woods which improve the Herefordshire prospect. If to the beauty of the situation we add the salubrity and pureness of the air, we may venture to assert, that, at least for summer months, Malvern is as desirable a residence as any in England.

May, "the goddess of the spring, must be drawn," says Peacham, "with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles."

> Hail! beauteous May, thou dost inspire
> Mirth and youth, and warm desire.
> Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
> Hill and dale do boast thy blessing. MILTON.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1. MAY-DAY. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria* on May-day. May-day has also been immemorially observed in England as a rural festival; and high poles, denominated May-poles, are in many places profusely decorated with garlands composed in honour of the day. Round these the peasantry dance.

> Amid the area wide she took her stand,
> Where the tall May-pole once o'erlooked the strand.
> POPE.

Gathering flowers on a May morning is called "maying."

> When merry May first early calls the morn,
> With merry maids a-maying they do go.
> SIDNEY.

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* Egeria was a nymph who resided near Rome, in a grove where Diana was particularly worshipped, and was frequently visited by Numa, the second King of Rome. To facilitate the introduction of his new laws and regulations into the state, he solemnly declared before the Roman people that they were previously sanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria, whom some maintain to be the same as Diana.—See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Diana.

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Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a-maying. MILTON.

The celebration of May-day was, moreover, among the number of triumphal shows exhibited by our ancestors in London and its environs. It was not only a civic, but a royal amusement, as the kings, queens, and their courtiers, as well as the citizens, went a-maying.

The late benevolent Mrs. Montague gave, for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman Square, to that unfortunate class of miserable objects, the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. They were heartily regaled with the good old English fare of roast beef and plum-pudding: a dance succeeded; and upon their departure, each joyous guest received the donation of a shilling from the liberal mistress of the feast, who, on all occasions, to use an expression of her favourite poet,*

—— had a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity.

SHAKSPEARE.

It has been pretty generally reported, however incredible, that the annual entertainment just described was originally instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child, but said to be an imperfect copy of the fact, is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy." This affecting poem supposes young Edwin to be stolen when about three years old by a gipsy, who sold him to a chimney-sweeper for five guineas. While sweeping the chimneys of Alcander's house, his voice discovered him to his mother.

Now from the chimney-top did Edwin peep,
And, 'midst the howling tempest, shouted "Sweep!"
As the pale moon burst through a parting cloud,
Awhile the wind was hush'd, again he shouted loud:
A fearful tremor shook Nerina's frame,
And all the powers of reasoning overcame.
She seized Alcander's arm, and with a grasp
Strong and convulsive, seem'd for breath to gasp:
"Hark! hark!" she cried—the wind appear'd to sleep,
Again poor Edwin shouted, "Sweep! sweep! sweep!"
"My child! my child!" she cried with transports wild;
"O heav'n! it is, it is my child, my child!"

* See Aug. 25, 1800.

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It will afford pleasure to our humane readers, to be informed that the society established in London in favour of this unhappy tribe ultimately succeeded in obtaining an act of Parliament, which came into operation July 1, 1842, by which the use of boys in climbing chimneys is entirely forbidden. Machines have been invented, which are a good and sufficient substitute.

1. St. Philip and St. James the Less. Philip the apostle, a native of Bethsaida, in Galilee (see *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*), was called to the apostleship at the beginning of our Saviour's mission. John i. 43, &c.; Luke vi. 14; Matt. x. 3. Shortly after, finding Nathanael, Philip said to him, "*We have found the Messiah.*" Then he brought Nathanael to Jesus; and they were with him at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. When our Saviour intended to feed five thousand men, he asked Philip (only to prove him) whence bread might be bought for such a multitude; the apostle answered, that two hundred pennyworth would not be sufficient for every one to take a little. John vi. 5—7. Some Gentiles* having a curiosity to see Jesus Christ a little before his Passion, they addressed themselves to Philip, who mentioned it to Andrew, and these two together to Christ. John xii. 20—22. At the last supper, Philip asked our Saviour if he would please to show them the Father, and that was all they desired. But Jesus replied, that seeing the Son, they saw the Father also. See John xiv. 8—10. This is all that we find of him in the Gospels.

Eusebius says, that St. Philip was a married man, and had several daughters, and that he was buried at Hierapolis (see *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*), in Phrygia, in which district he had preached.

St. James Minor, or the Less, surnamed the brother of our Lord (Gal. i. 19), was the son of Cleopas, otherwise called Alpheus, and Mary, sister to the blessed Virgin; consequently cousin-german to Jesus Christ. He was surnamed "the Just," for the admirable holiness and purity of his life. Our Saviour appeared to James Minor eight days after the resurrection (1 Cor. xv. 7), and communicated the gift of knowledge to him. He was constituted Bishop of Jerusalem, where he was con-

* The term "Gentile," or heathen, denotes one unacquainted with the true God and the right way of worshipping. In the writings of Paul the Gentiles are usually termed Greeks. Rom. i. 14, 16; ii. 9, 10; iii. 9, 29: 1 Cor. i. 23, 24; Gal. iii. 28. Luke, in the Acts, expresses himself in the same manner. Acts vi. 1; xi. 20; xviii. 4, &c. Paul is commonly called the "Apostle of the Gentiles," because he principally preached Jesus Christ to them; whereas Peter and the other apostles preached generally to the Jews, and are called the "Apostles of the Circumcision." Gal. ii. 8.

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sidered as a pillar of the Church when St. Paul first came thither after his conversion (Gal. i. 18, A. D. 51), see Acts xv. 13, &c., and soon after suffered martyrdom in a tumult at the Temple. The Epistle of St. James was written a little before his death.

1, 304. DIOCLETIAN,* a celebrated Roman emperor, publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia,† after a reign of twenty-two years in the greatest prosperity, and retired to a private station at Salona, his native place,‡ where he is said to have found more felicity from cultivating his little garden, than he had formerly enjoyed in a palace, in the plenitude of power.

> If any ask me what would satisfy
> To make life easy, I would thus reply:
> As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold,
> Or what contented Socrates§ of old,
> As much as made wise Epicurus ‖ blest,
> Who in small gardens spacious realms possess'd.

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* See Dioclea, Salona, and Spalatro, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

† Nicomedia was the capital of Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, south of the Euxine or Black Sea, and, for its beauty and magnitude, has been compared to Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria. It was the residence of the Emperor Constantine and most of his imperial successors, and was delightfully situated adjacent to the eastern part of the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

‡ Salona was a town of Dalmatia, about ten miles from the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, in 44 deg. of north lat.

§ Socrates was unjustly put to death by poison at Athens, his native place, about 400 years B. C., in the 70th year of his age. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Socrates.

‖ Epicurus was born of obscure parents, at Gargettium, or Gargettus, in Attica, a country of Achaia, great part of which was in the north part of the Peloponnesus, now the Morea. Its most famous city was Athens. This eminent philosopher generally addressed his hearers (who, in consequence of the amenity of his manners and his social virtues, were very numerous) in those well-known gardens called after his own name; hence he is often styled "The Garden Philosopher;" he is also called "The Gargettian," from the place of his birth. He taught his followers that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure; not such as arises from sensual gratification or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind and the sweets of virtue. His death happened in the 72nd year of his age, 270 years B. C.

It has been well remarked, that the same love of elegance which made the philosophers of Greece attend to their style, made them attend even to the places where their philosophy was taught. Plato delivered his lectures in a place shaded with groves, on the banks of the river Ilissus, at a fine villa or pleasure-house about a mile from Athens; and which, as it once belonged to a person called Academus,

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This is what nature's wants may well suffice ;*
He that would more, is covetous, not wise.

DRYDEN'S *Juvenal.*

Diocletian lived nine years after his abdication, and died in the 68th year of his age; having been the first sovereign who voluntarily resigned his power; a philosophical resolution, which, in later years, has been imitated by several other potentates.† Diocletian has been much praised for his military virtues, which raised him from a common soldier to the throne: but his cruelty to the Christians, in what is called their tenth persecution, has been deservedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny and insolent wantonness.

1, 1308. ALBERT of Austria, the second emperor of this house, was assassinated near Bruck, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. See the particulars in the *Exer. on the Globes.*

— 1700. Died JOHN DRYDEN, a man scarcely second to any among the English poets, born at Aldwincle, north-east of Northampton. He was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Busby, and was sent thence to Trinity College, Cam-

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was called, after his name, Academy. Hence every place sacred to learning has ever since been called Academia, or Academy. Aristotle chose another spot of a similar character at Athens, adjacent to the same river, where there were trees and shades, a spot denominated the Lyceum; and as he usually walked while he instructed his pupils, they were called Peripatetics. The Lyceum took its name from its having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or, rather, a portico or gallery built by Lyceus, son of Apollo.

It was in solitudes and sylvan shades
The ancient sages taught and tenanted.
It was in Academus' green retreats
That Socrates his sapient precepts gave;
That Plato's eloquence enchain'd the throng,
And by Ilissus' far-famed laureate stream,
In murmurs soft adown the thymy vale,
Echoed the magic of the Muse's strain.

MR. W. FOX'S *Bagatella.*

Aristotle, the pupil of Plato, and the preceptor of Alexander the Great, was born at Stagyra: hence he is often styled "The Stagyrite," and "The Philosoper of Stagyra." This town was situated on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the river Strymon discharged itself into the gulf (now called Contessa), south of Amphipolis, and east of Thessalonica (now Salonichi). Aristotle, according to most accounts, died at Athens, 322 years B. C., aged 63.

* See Angelo, Index.

† See January 4, 1724; January 16, 1556; and June 4, 1802.

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bridge. He translated the works of Virgil, Juvenal, and Persius, besides writing a great number of poems, chiefly satirical, and twenty-seven plays. Dryden was undoubtedly a man of great genius; but being forced to write for bread, he could not always take time enough to make his performances correct. His "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day" is however, justly esteemed one of the most perfect pieces in any language, and is usually placed at the head of that class called *lyric*.

The characteristics of Dryden are richness and freedom, energy and animation. See Cecilia, Index.

Pope, the most melodious of writers, has, with his usual precision and elegance, described in the following lines the harmony of Dryden's beautiful verse:—

> Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verse, the full-resounding line,
> The long majestic march, and energy divine.

1, 1707. On this day commenced the Union of England and Scotland. See *Arith. Quest.*, and Jan. 1, 1801; also *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1807. That horrid engine of iniquity, the SLAVE-TRADE, which had so long been an opprobrium to our national character, was proscribed with merited ignominy by the British Parliament during the Foxite administration;* one of the greatest works of charity ever performed by a Christian nation; the best boast of our country and of the times we live in, and which cannot be contemplated by the friends of humanity without the liveliest emotions of exultation and gratitude. The abolition of this ignominious commerce was, indeed, a most splendid victory, not of force over force, but of philanthropy, conscience, reason, and religion, over bigotry, folly, avarice, barbarity, and impiety. See Aug. 1st, 1834.

2, 1519. LEONARDO DA VINCI, an illustrious Italian painter, died in the arms of Francis I., at the palace of Fontainbleau, which was built by that monarch. It is situated in the province of the Isle of France, department of Seine and Marne. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

Leonardo was surnamed Da Vinci from a castle of that name near Florence, in Tuscany, where he was born, in 1452. He was not only a consummate painter, but a sculptor, an architect,

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* Mr. Fox not only advocated the cause of African emancipation through the whole of his patriotic life, but it was "the hallowed wish of his dying hour;" and the achievement of this noble object is of itself sufficient to disarm all criticism on that administration, and to cover it with immortal glory.

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and a musician. He displayed the greatest invention and industry in his art; and his thoughts were perpetually employed in searching out every principle that could enable him to reach excellence. The master-piece of his pencil is "The Last Supper," in the church of the Dominicans at Milan, in Italy. A print from this sublime picture has been engraved by the celebrated Rafaelle Morghen.

2, 1568. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, who, after the murder of her husband and her marriage with Bothwell, had been confined by the confederate lords, escaped from her imprisonment in a castle in Lochleven, a beautiful lake in Kinross-shire, about twelve miles in circumference. Her escape was effected by the assistance of George Douglas, a youth of eighteen, brother to the governor of the castle, who, interested by her beauty, her misfortunes, and her courteous and insinuating address, had strongly engaged in her cause. See Levenloch, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1729. WAS born at Stettin, a town of Pomerania, on the river Oder, in the north of Germany, the EMPRESS CATHERINE II., who, even while arbitrary sovereign of the vast Russian empire, still retained sentiments of affection for the place of her nativity, and remitted presents to her former instructors, particularly to her French mistress and to her writing-master. See TOOKE'S *Life of Catherine* II.; and Nov. 17, 1796.

— 1816. The lamented PRINCESS CHARLOTTE was married to PRINCE LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg. See Jan. 7, 1796; and Nov. 6, 1817.

3, 1495. COLUMBUS discovered the valuable island of Jamaica, in the West Indies.

— 1581. MAHOMET II., Emperor of the Turks, died at or near Nicomedia (now Ismich or Isnickmid), in Natolia, Asia. Like most of the sovereigns of the East, he was cruel and vindictive. He is most memorable for being the conqueror of Constantinople. See May 29.

— 1655. JAMAICA was taken from the Spaniards by the English, who have remained in possession of it ever since; an acquisition which they owe to the enterprising spirit of Cromwell. It constitutes the most valuable of the English West Indian possessions, and is the third in size of the West Indian Islands. Penn and Venables were the officers to whom it surrendered. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.* and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1747. ADMIRAL ANSON captured a French fleet off Cape Finisterre, in Spain; a gallant action, for which he was soon after ennobled. Se *Arith. Quest.*, and June 6, 1762.

— 1751. Was held an Anniversary of the SONS OF THE CLERGY, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The ancient manner of chaunting the Litany, usually called *Tallis's* Litany, being the

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composition of Dr. Tallis, music-master to Henry VIII., was revived by order of the Dean of St. Paul's.

3, 1758. A wager was won by a young lady at Newmarket, who had undertaken to ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours. She performed it in a little more than two-thirds of the time. See *Arithmetical Questions*.

4, 1471. The celebrated BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY, in Gloucestershire, where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where King Henry (then in confinement) expired a few days after this fatal engagement, being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed, in 1475, by the French King, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns.

— 1677. Expired that great divine and eminent mathematician, DR. ISAAC BARROW, born in London, 1630. Dr. Barrow was appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, on which occasion the King said, "that he had given it to the most learned man in the kingdom." The sermons of this able theologist evince deep and original thought. The four on the disputed doctrine of Predestination have completely exhausted the subject. A discourse, however, of more practical and useful tendency is his sermon on Contentment, in which he forcibly states the many reasons which a man has not only to bear with patience "the ills that flesh is heir to," but to be thankful for an existence in which happiness greatly preponderates over misery.

— 1736. Drowned himself in the Thames, under London Bridge, EUSTACE BUDGELL, a native of Exeter, where he was born about the year 1685. He was educated at Oxford, and was concerned with Steele and Addison in writing the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian." In "The Spectator," his papers are marked with an X., and in "The Guardian" with an asterisk. He also wrote many papers in "The Craftsman." See April 27, 1742.

— 1758. Died, in the 74th year of his age, GEORGE BICKHAM, the most eminent and indefatigable writing-engraver of his time, to whose ingenious labours and spirited efforts in the advancement of English penmanship the public are much indebted. His most elaborate and comprehensive work was "The Universal Penman," containing more than two hundred folio pages, written by the ablest writing-masters of that period, and engraved and published by himself. He likewise engraved a folio sheet of six eminent writing-masters. He was buried, without any monumental inscription, near the vestry-door in St. Luke's churchyard, Old Street. See Ashby, Index.

— 1799. SERINGAPATAM, the capital of the Mysore country, in

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the peninsula of Hindostan, Asia, was taken by storm by the British army under General Harris. The body of Tippo Sultaun was found under heaps of slain at one of its gates. Three millions of treasure, 2200 pieces of cannon, and immense booty were found in the city. See *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

The fate of an uncommonly brave man, though of inferior rank, deserves to be mentioned on this occasion. Sergeant Graham, of the Bombay European regiment, the leader of the *forlorn hope*, a self-devoted band, who began the attack in the dreadful storming of Seringapatam, had, by clambering upon the rampart, over the bodies of his fallen comrades, planted the British ensign upon its walls, and called out "Huzza!" when a shot mortally struck him to the heart; and this intrepid fellow, after having been but one short moment, to his own feelings, a greater man than his general, and an object of envy for an Alexander, dropped lifeless into the ditch of the fort! See *Arith. Quest.* General, afterwards Lord Harris, died at his seat, Belmont, Kent, in 1829, aged 82.

4, 1804. Buonaparte was waited upon by the conservative senate, expressing their desire that he would govern the French Republic as Emperor. This request was made by Cambacères, who had been one of the most strenuous advocates for the death of Louis XVI., in the name of the whole body. Garat, who, on the 20th of January, 1793, informed the unfortunate king of the Convention's determination that he should be executed on the following day, was among the venal group that offered the crown to Buonaparte. On the 18th Buonaparte was declared Emperor at St. Cloud, under the title of Napoleon the First; but his coronation was not performed till the 2nd of December, when he was anointed by Pope Pius VII., who placed the crown upon his head in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. No emperor ever received the diadem from such vile freemen; and, placed by such hands, it would have stained even the forehead of a Titus or a Trajan.

— 1819. Captain Parry sailed from Deptford on his expedition to discover a North-*West* Passage: from this voyage, he, however, returned unsuccessful.

5, 1705. Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, died in the 65th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. In his wars against the Turks he was generally successful, though his capital was besieged by them in 1683, and was saved from destruction by John Sobieski, King of Poland. See Vienna, Bourn's *Gazetteer*, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Scutum, Sobieski. Against Louis XIV. he was unsucesssful, till assisted by the English, under the Duke of Marlborough. See Blenheim, Bourn's *Gazetteer*, and April 17, 1711. Leopold was so passionately

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fond of music, that it is said, when he had performed the last offices with his confessor, he ordered his musicians to be sent for, and died during their performance.

5, 1760. Lawrence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward, at his seat at Stanton Harold, Leicestershire. To this striking instance of the perfect equality of our excellent laws, we shall subjoin another in the person of the unfortunate Lord Dacre, who suffered death in 1542, at the age of twenty-four, for being an accomplice in the murder of Sir Nicholas Pelham's game-keeper. A monument to his memory is erected in a church adjoining to the park of Hurstmonceaux Castle, near Pevensey, in Sussex. See Jan. 28, 1802.

— 1785. Died Thomas Davies, who, for many years, was a respectable performer on the London stage. Quitting this profession, he commenced bookseller and author, and acquired considerable fame by his "Life of Garrick."

— 1789. Expired Joseph Baretti, born at Turin, in Piedmont, Italy, about the year 1716. He was a man of great talents and industry, and spent his time principally in teaching the Italian language in this country. By the publication of an Italian Dictionary, and a "Tour through Portugal and Spain," he made a considerable sum. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for stabbing a man in the Haymarket, when Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, and Reynolds appeared to bear testimony to his character, and he was acquitted. In 1776 he quitted in disgust Mr. Thrale's house, where he had been introduced by Dr. Johnson, and had been domesticated by the family, and by this sudden start of whim or ill-humour involved himself in many difficulties. Towards his latter end, an indolence that sometimes accompanies old age,* and a total negligence of financial concerns, brought him very nigh to want, a pension of 80*l.* a year given to him by the government being his sole subsistence.

— 1821. Died, at Longwood, a villa six miles from James Town, St. Helena, in the sixth year of his exile, and fifty-second of his age, that celebrated personage, Napoleon Buonaparte. He was buried in a romantic spot, near a crystal spring of water, and beneath some beautiful willow-trees. On the 4th the island was swept by a tremendous storm, which tore up all the trees by the roots about Longwood. The 5th was another day of tempests; and about six in the evening,

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* Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is fashioned for the journey; dull and heavy.
Shakspeare's *Aphorisms.*

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Napoleon, having pronounced "Tête d'armée," passed for ever from the dreams of battle. *Family Library.* In 1840 his remains were conveyed to France, with great ceremony, and, deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides, at Paris.

5, 1823. The first stone of the LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM was laid at Clapton, in the parish of Hackney. The building was opened on the 14th of June, 1825.

6. Is the day chosen by the Greeks for the festival of JOB, celebrated for his patience, his constancy, his piety, and his virtue, and who dwelt in the land of Uz.*

The ancient of Uzzean land. EUDOSIA.

He was a man of great probity and religion, and possessed great riches in cattle and slaves, which at that time were the chief wealth, even of princes, in Arabia and in its vicinity. The time wherein this pious man lived is very much contested. His tomb also has been shewn in several places; the most celebrated is that near the springs of the Jordan, where, for many ages, a pyramid has been believed to be Job's tomb. We meet with the name of Job in the ancient martyrologies, with the title of prophet, saint, and martyr. The worship of him is of great antiquity, and very extensive among the Greeks and Latins: the latter keep his festival May 10th.

Various conjectures have likewise been made by biblical critics, concerning the Book of Job. Some have imagined that Job himself wrote it at first in Syriac or in Arabic, and that Moses translated it into Hebrew. It is written in verse; and it is affirmed, that in all antiquity there is not a piece of poetry more copious, more lofty, more magnificent, more diversified, more adorned, or more affecting. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Moses, and Exod. xv. This history, as to the substance of it, is supposed to be true; and the sentiments, reasons, and arguments of the several persons faithfully expressed: but it is thought very probable that the terms and turns of expression are the poet's own; and this poet, it is the decided opinion of Dr. Young,† was Moses. The excellent moral of the poem is well expressed in the following lines:—

Thou canst accomplish all things, Lord of might!
And ev'ry thought is naked to thy sight.
But oh! thy ways are wonderful, and lie
Beyond the deepest reach of mortal eye.

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* The land of Uz, according to Dr. Wells, comprehends the environs of Damascus, and a considerable part of Arabia Petræa. See *Arith. Quest.* and *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

† See DR. YOUNG'S *Paraphrase of Part of the Book of Job.*

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O'erwhelm'd with shame, the Lord of life I see;
Abhor myself, and give my soul to thee.
Nor shall my weakness tempt thine anger more;
Man was not made to *question*, but *adore*.

YOUNG.

The subjects of the poem, in Dr. Good's view,* are the trial and triumph of the integrity of Job. Scott,† in different parts of the notes to his fine poetical version of this book, represents it as intended to vindicate the Divine government. In fact, it combines both.

6, 1631. SIR ROBERT COTTON died at his house in Westminster. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by base calumnies which were circulated towards the close of his meritorious life, and by the arbitrary proceedings of the Privy Council, who excluded him from the use of his valuable books and manuscripts, which now form the Cottonian Library at the British Museum. He was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570.

— 1667. Died suddenly, while speaking in the Academy of Caen, of which place he was a Protestant minister, SAMUEL BOCHART, eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages. He was born in 1599, at Rouen, a town in the province of Normandy, department of the Seine, France.

— 1757. BATTLE OF PRAGUE, in which the Austrians were defeated by the King of Prussia, and their whole camp taken. In this famous engagement the brave Marshal Schwerin, a Prussian general, was killed. He was deeply lamented by the king, who immortalized the circumstances of his death by erecting a statue to his memory in one of the principal squares of Berlin. The celebrated Marshal Brown, the Austrian commander, also died soon after of the wounds that he received in this battle. See Oct. 14, 1758, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Prague, note.

7, 1767, was the natal day of the PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA, who was married to the Duke of York, at Berlin, on the 29th of September, 1791. This amiable and benevolent Princess died August 6, 1820, and was buried, by her own desire, in Weybridge church, Surrey.

8, 1429. The French, headed by the celebrated JOAN D'ARC, compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans, now the capital of the department of Loiret.—Joan d'Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, was born in 1402, at the village of Domremy, in the department of the Vosges, province of Lorraine.

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* See his *Translation of the Book of Job*.

† The Rev. Thomas Scott, a Dissenting minister at Ipswich.

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8, 1743. THE GOOD BISHOP OF WORCESTER. By this glorious epithet was long and generally known that eminent and distinguished prelate, Dr. John Hough, bishop of this diocese, who closed on this day his pious and exemplary life in the ninety-third year of his age, and the fifty-third of his episcopate. History and biography have embalmed his memory, by recording the noble stand that he made against the tools of tyranny and the arbitrary measures of James II., and the active part he took in promoting the Glorious Revolution. He is commemorated by an exquisitely beautiful monument in Worcester Cathedral. The memory of a Hough, says a judicious topographer, seems to require the hand of a Roubilliac (see Sept. 21, 1327, note) to embrace the widely-extended honours of his name, to hold them forth to public veneration, and preserve the full benefit of his illustrious example to the present and future ages; an important duty, of which that accomplished artist has acquitted himself with infinite honour to his eminent talents. The larger figures have an air of life, and seem to want nothing but the vital fluid and the Almighty's breath; for mind and sentiment were certainly never elicited from marble with more forcible effect than is found in this admirable production of modern art. GREEN'S *Hist. of Worcester*. See June 29, 1813. When Canova was in England he visited the city of Worcester for the purpose of viewing this monument, and expressed the highest admiration of it.

— 1811. RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. The Honourable Arthur Hodge was hanged in Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, for the murder of his slave; but there were five other indictments in reserve, had it been found necessary for the purposes of justice to bring them forward. This monster of barbarity had for years been in the habit of wantonly flogging, lacerating, mutilating, and exterminating at pleasure those miserable, unprotected victims of his cruelty. This agonizing, soul-sickening "tale of woe" is detailed in the fifth Report of the "African Institution" (see *Exer. on the Globes*), and also in an excellent periodical work, "The Christian Observer" for July, 1811. The same publications contain, moreover, a most horrid relation of the unparalleled atrocities of one Huggins, another notorious sanguinary actor on the "blood-stained" West-India theatre. The scene of his savage conduct was the island of Nevis, where he was at length tried for murder, but acquitted, to the surprise, grief, and indignation of every honest man, the most irrefragable proofs of his guilt having been clearly established on his trial. Certain magistrates, however, who remained tame and unconcerned spectators of some of his bloody deeds publicly exhibited, were dismissed from their posts by order of the Prince Regent. See May 1,

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1807; April 19, 1804; Oct. 18, 1564; Nov. 13, 1690; *Arith. Quest.*, art. Sugar, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Apis.

8, 1814. EXILE OF ELBA. On this day Buonaparte, who had been nearly ten years Emperor of the French, landed here as an exile. Elba is a small island, between the coast of Tuscany and the north part of the island of Corsica, and is celebrated for its iron mines. See May 5, 1821, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Damask.

— 1821. CAPTAIN PARRY left the Thames on a second voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage to the Pacific. See May 4, 1819. The three vessels under his command reached the river again on the 18th of October, 1823, without having accomplished the object of their voyage. On the same day in 1824 he again left the Thames, and sailed on the 19th; but returned in Oct. 1825, with the loss of one of his ships, and without effecting the purpose for which he went.

9, 1502. COLUMBUS sailed from Cadiz, in Spain, on his *fourth* voyage.

10, 1671. SIR EDWARD SPRAGGE destroyed twelve Algerine pirate ships at Bugea, a seaport in Algiers, Africa. This brave English admiral was unfortunately drowned, August 11, 1673, in an engagement with the Dutch, in which he had behaved with the greatest gallantry. His death was much lamented by his valiant opponent Van Tromp, son of the famous admiral of that name.

— 1774. LOUIS XV., King of France, died at Versailles, of a second attack of the small-pox, in the 65th year of his age, and the 60th of his reign. *Dict. Univ. Historique.* Had he died at Metz, in 1744, when his military zeal and activity to expel the enemy from Alsace brought on him a dangerous fever, and when in the paroxysm of their grief his subjects pronounced him "the well-beloved," he would have been celebrated in history as one of the best of kings. But he long outlived any reputation which he had ever acquired, and became, finally, despised and detested, both as a king and a man. RANKEN'S *History of France*, vol. ix. p. 163.

— 1775. The unfortunate CAROLINA MATILDA, Queen of Denmark, and youngest sister to George III., died at Zell, in his electoral dominions in Germany, to which place she had been brought by his Majesty's request. See April 28, 1772. The queen was taken off by a malignant fever in the twenty-fourth year of her age. She was married to the King of Denmark, Christian VII., in 1766. The king died in 1808, and was suceeeded by his son, Frederick VI., who was born in 1768, and died in 1839.

10, 1796. BUONAPARTE gained one of his most splendid victories at Lodi, near Parma, in the north of Italy.

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11, 1491 B. C. PHARAOH and his host were drowned in the Red Sea. See *Arith. Quest.* and *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

— 1778. Expired at Hayes, a village in Kent, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM, a most illustrious English statesman; during whose administration as Prime Minister, Great Britain attained a height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. Added to his character of an able statesman, a virtuous man, and a true patriot, he was also a most accomplished orator; the music and majesty of his voice, the persuasive gracefulness and irresistible force of his action, and his power of eye, carried conviction with his argument, and formed a perfect combination of excellence. He was born at Stratford House, near Old Sarum, in Wiltshire, November 15, 1708, according to some biographers; others say in St. James's parish, Westminster. In the National Gallery is a painting by Copley, representing the last appearance of this distinguished nobleman in the House of Lords.

— 1782. Died RICHARD WILSON, a landscape painter of distinguished merit who has been styled "The British Claude." Mr. Wilson was born in 1714, and at first practised as a portrait painter; but visiting the fine scenes of Italy, he painted a small landscape, and showed it to Zucharelli, who succeeded in prevailing on him to confine his attention to that branch of the art.

— 1812. The HONOURABLE SPENCER PERCEVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by an assassin named Bellingham, who discharged a pistol at him, the bullet from which entered his breast and deprived him almost instantaneously of life. His virtues had made all the world his friends, and his death was bewailed with a more unanimous and sensible sorrow than is usually given to the fate of those, the brightest and the best, who shine in times of political struggle, and reach the goal of political ambition. He was buried at Charlton, near Woolwich. A very interesting account is given of his assassination in "The National Portrait Gallery" and in "The Literary Gazette," Jan., 1830.

12, 1641. The EARL OF STRAFFORD, a tyrannical minister in the time of Charles I., was beheaded. The letter written by his Majesty, on the 21st of April in the same year, to this nobleman, assuring him, *on the word of a king, that he should not suffer in life, honour, or fortune,* is a proof, among many others, of the little reliance that was to be placed on the royal word of that deluded sovereign. The letter may be seen in the "Strafford State Papers," or in "Elegant Epistles."

— 1791. Expired FRANCIS GROSE, F S.A., the celebrated illustrator of the Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland, in a series of views of monastic and other ruins.

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13, 1213. The ignominious KING JOHN resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, at Dover. Thus we see that Britain, following the example of the whole Christian world, was governed, in respect to its faith, by a foreign sovereign, who resided on the banks of the Tiber, but whose iron sceptre ruled both the Thames and the Tweed, and who indeed held the crown of England itself as *lord paramount*, while a king was found so base, so cowardly, and so compliant, as to yield homage, and transmit a yearly tribute to the Holy See. See Pope, Index.

— 1619. BARNEVELDT, an able and patriotic Dutch statesman, who on many occasions had shewed his zeal and attachment to his country, was beheaded at the Hague. He was accused of endeavouring to subvert the government, and was doomed to death by the partisans of Prince Maurice, whose arbitrary measures he had opposed. This virtuous victim was more than seventy years old at his death

— 1832. Died at Paris BARON CUVIER, the eminent naturalist. He was born in 1769, at Montbeliard, which, though now belonging to France, was then annexed to the Duchy of Wurtemberg, so that he might be said to be half German and half French. His discoveries have justly entitled him to hold the first rank amongst natural philosophers; and his knowledge of comparative anatomy surpassed that of all his contemporaries. Napoleon employed him as the Minister of Public Instruction, and conferred upon him various honours. In private life he was mild and benevolent; and, like most men of distinguished talents, perfectly unassuming.

14, 33. The ascension of JESUS CHRIST from Mount Olivet,* near Jerusalem. See April 5, 33.

There he sprang
From this gross earth, and claim'd a purer air,
At the right hand of Majesty on high
To sit, with never-fading glory crown'd;
His name, throughout creation's ample range
Far above ev'ry other name extoll'd,
Of being that exists on earth's domain,
Or through the fathomless abyss of heaven.
Touch'd with a feeling of infirmities
Such as depraved humanity laments,
With ceaseless intercession there he pleads;
Perfects our wretched sacrifice of prayer
And frail obedience; 'fore the throne of God
Off'ring them up with the accepted claim
Of his prevailing merits: gives our tears
The wond'rous efficacy to blot out

* See DR. DODDRIDGE'S *Expositor*, and *Exercises on New Test.*

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The stains of guilt, indelible before;
And waits the round of time to judge the world,
And introduce the honest penitent
Into the ceaseless glory of his Lord. HEY.

14, 1264. Was fought the famous BATTLE OF LEWES, in Sussex, in which Henry III., his brother, and Prince Edward (afterwards king) were taken prisoners by the Earl of Leicester. See Aug. 4, 1265.

— 1610. HENRY IV., King of France, justly styled "the Great," was assassinated at Paris by the fanatical Ravaillac. His heart and that of his queen were deposited in a chapel belonging to a college which was built by that monarch at La Flèche, province of Anjou, department of Sarte. It is seated on the river Loire, twenty-two miles north of Angers.*

— 1643. LOUIS XIII., to whom flattery prostituted the title of *Just*, died at St. Germain-en-Laye. See Fontainbleau, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. He was the son of Henry IV. and of Mary de Medicis, and survived his father exactly thirty-three years. He was timid, reserved, and unsocial, and suffered himself to be governed by the artful Richelieu. See Dec. 4, 1642.

15, 1463. BATTLE OF HEXHAM, in Northumberland; when the Yorkists gained a complete victory over the Lancastrians. The fate of the unfortunate Royal family, after this defeat, was extremely singular and distressing.

— 1567. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, was married to Bothwell. See Feb. 10, 1567.

— 1740. Expired EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, author of that stupendous work, "The Cyclopædia,"† the design of which he formed while in his apprenticeship with Mr. Senex, the globe-maker.

The first copy of his Dictionary came out in 1728, in 2 vols folio; and the rapid sale of it, even in its early editions, is scarcely to be paralleled in the history of literature. Dr. Hill and Mr. Scott continued it after Mr. Chambers's death. The edition of Dr. Rees was, however, the best. See Jan. 1, 1820. The intellectual character of Mr. Chambers was sagacity and attention. His application was indefatigable; his temper cheerful, though somewhat impetuous; but neither in his religion nor in his politics was he a slave to party. He was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland; died in 1740, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

16, 1568. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, landed at Workington, in Cumberland, after the defeat of her army at Langside Hill, near Glasgow. She crossed Solway Frith from the Abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway; a place which, though full sixty Scot-

* See Dec. 13, 1553; Dec. 29, 1594; and Dec. 21, 1641.

† The word Cyclopædia comes from two Greek words—κυκλος, a circle; and παιδια, learning or instruction, i. e. a circle of the sciences.

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tish miles from the disastrous scene of action, Mary's fears, it is said, impelled her to reach without closing her eyes. The battle was fought on the 13th of May.

— 1689. KING WILLIAM dined on board Admiral Herbert's ship at Portsmouth, where he knighted some of the officers, and distributed rewards among the seamen for their gallant behaviour in an engagement with the French fleet in Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

— 1726. JOHN WARD, of Hackney, was expelled the House of Commons for forgery. This notorious culprit, after his expulsion, was consigned to the pillory? on which disgraceful engine he was publicly exhibited March 17, 1727, at a period when he was supposed to be worth at least 200,000*l.* This circumstance occasioned Pope to observe, that riches are

> Giv'n to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
> To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

CHARTRES was a most abandoned wretch, notoriously infamous for the unblushing practice of every human villany; but by a constant attention to the vices, wants, and follies of mankind, he acquired an immense fortune. His character is admirably drawn by Dr. Arbuthnot, who, towards the conclusion, exclaims, "O indignant reader! think not his life useless to mankind! Providence connived at his execrable designs, to give to after ages a conspicuous proof and example of how small estimation is exorbitant wealth in the sight of God, by his bestowing it on the most unworthy of all mortals."* Chartres died in Scotland in 1731, aged 62. The populace at his funeral raised a great riot, almost tore the body out of the coffin, and cast dead dogs, &c. into the grave along with it.† The great fortune of WATERS, the third of these *worthies*, was accumulated by the like diligent attendance on the necessities and distresses of others. The commodious house which Ward erected for his residence at Hackney is situated at the northern extremity of Church Street. The spot is still popularly known by the name of "Ward's Corner."

— 1835. Died at Dublin, FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS, one of the most able of our female poets. She was a native of Liverpool. Her "Records of Woman" was the most popular of

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* See April 16, 1687. The Divine Redeemer himself, it has been admirably observed, chose the condition of poverty, to show the rich and proud of how little estimation are the trifles they doat upon in the eye of him that made them, and who can destroy them at his pleasure.

† See Jer. xvi. 4; and Solomon observes, that "when the wicked perish, there is shouting."

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her works, but they all exhibit exquisite taste, and their musical versification is almost faultless.

17, 1590. Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI. of Scotland, was crowned in the Abbey of Holyrood House, near Edinburgh. She was a woman content with show and pleasure, who had no credit with her husband, nor appears to have aimed at or deserved any; being, it is said, unprincipled, vindictive, and unfaithful to the king. See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, August 20, and Nov. 16, 1589.

— 1727. Expired, at Petersburg, in about the 38th year of her age, that most extraordinary personage Catherine I. She was the illegitimate offspring of an obscure country girl: the place of her birth was Ringen, a small village near Dorpt (about sixty miles south of Narva), in Livonia, of which district Riga is now the capital. Her being taken prisoner at Marienburg, when that place was captured by the Russians, was the occasion of her becoming the favourite, and at length the consort, of Peter the Great. Upon the demise of that monarch, in 1725, Catherine was elevated to the throne, and declared Empress of Russia, chiefly through the intrigues of Prince Menzikoff.* By the most unwearied assiduity and unremitting attention, by the softness and complacency of her disposition, by the melody of her voice,† and by an extraordinary liveliness and gaiety of temper, Catherine acquired such a wonderful ascendancy over the mind of Peter, that she seemed necessary not only to his comfort, but even to his very existence: she was his inseparable companion on his journeys, and even in all his military expeditions. The great reason why the Czar was so fond of her was, it is universally said, her possessing that "soul's refreshing green," an exceeding good temper: she was never seen peevish nor out of humour. Being herself a "contented spirit," her uniformly amiable and cheerful deportment excited others to rejoice in and to value the *present* moment. See Feb. 20, 1712, and April 6, 1348.

> Good humour will prevail
> When airs, and flights, and screams, and scolding fail.
> Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll;
> Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. Pope.

— 1729. Died Dr. Samuel Clarke, an eminent divine and

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* See Nov. 2, 1729. Catherine had been crowned publicly at Warsaw, by Peter himself, in 1724.

† There is no music like the voice
Of those we love. Shakspeare's *Aphorisms*.

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philosopher, born at Norwich, October 11, 1675. At twenty-two years of age he contributed greatly to the establishment of the Newtonian philosophy, by his excellent translation and notes upon "Rohault's* Physics." He afterwards turned his thoughts to divinity, and became involved in several controversies, both theological and philosophical. The character of Dr. Clarke may be summed up in a few words: he was a man of deep penetration, a sincere lover of truth, of singular sincerity, piety, and benevolence; and a bright and amiable example of the temper, studies, and practice becoming a Christian divine.

17, 1737. LIBRARIES. The first stone of the Radclivian Library, at Oxford, was laid; and, the building being completely finished in 1749, was opened on Thursday, April 13, in that year. The Bodleian Library at Oxford, which was opened in 1602, exceeds that of any university in Europe. The King's Library, formerly at Buckingham House, but now in the British Museum, was founded by Henry, eldest son of James I. See Nov. 6, 1612. The Cottonian Library, and that of Sir Hans Sloane, are kept in the British Museum. The other principal public libraries in London are those of the College of Heralds, the College of Physicians, of Doctors' Commons, of Gray's Inn, of Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple; that of Lambeth, that of the Royal Society, that of St. Paul's, and that of Sion College; the College of Surgeons' Library in Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Royal Institution; the London Institution in Moorfields; and the London Library, St. James's Square.

DR. DANIEL WILLIAMS, a Presbyterian divine, who died in 1716, founded a library in Red-Cross Street, which has since been enriched by many private benefactions. It contains about 20,000 volumes, and is conducted by twenty-three trustees, of whom thirteen are Dissenting ministers, and the rest taken from the laity among the Dissenters. At this library the ministers of the three denominations (see Protestant, Index), used to meet occasionally to consult on affairs that concerned the general interests of their respective societies.

The Congregational Library, Blomfield Street, Moorfields, was established in 1831 as a place of meeting of the Congregational Dissenters.

— 1749. Was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, DR. EDWARD JENNER, the discoverer of Vaccination. See June 2 and Aug. 11.

— 1768. Gave birth to the PRINCESS OF WALES, daughter of the

* James Rohault was a French philosophical writer, born in 1620, died in 1675.

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Duke of Brunswick. She landed at Greenwich on the 5th of April, 1795, and was married, three days afterwards, to the prince, who became George IV. See Jan. 7, 1796, and Aug. 7, 1821.

18, 979. King Edward, eldest son of King Edgar, was murdered near Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire, by order of his stepmother, Queen Elfrida. For his innocence and supposed miracles he obtained the surname of *Martyr*. He was buried first at Wareham, a place ten miles from Poole, and afterwards at Shaftesbury, both of which are in Dorsetshire.

— 1742. Lost his life, in the 67th year of his age, Richard Joy, who, in the reign of William III., had such reputation for extraordinary strength of body, that he was called "the English Samson" (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Samson and Ox) and "the Strong Man of Kent," and was taken notice of by the king and royal family and the courtiers, before whom he performed many of his feats. He afterwards followed the practice of smuggling, and was drowned. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, near Margate.

— 1797. The Duke (afterwards King) of Wirtemberg Stutgard, in the circle of Suabia, Germany, was married to the Princess Royal of England, who became a widow in 1816, and died at Stutgard, on Oct. 6, 1828.

— 1843. The Free Church of Scotland was formed by the secession of upwards of a hundred and fifty ministers from the General Assembly, and of several hundreds besides from their connexion with the Established Church.

19, 1536. Anne Boleyn, the innocent queen of Henry VIII., was sacrificed to the cruelty of that tyrant, being decollated at the Tower. She behaved with the greatest serenity and cheerfulness.

> All worldly comfort—that which virtue gives,
> Unhurt on wheels, and free in prison, lives;
> The tyrant's malice and his axe defies,
> Spurns the low earth, and, mounting, climbs the skies.
>
> Jacobinism.

— 1692. The English gained a splendid victory over the French, near Cape la Hogue, Normandy, department of the Channel, France. The French lost twenty of their largest men-of-war, and were thus prevented from making a descent upon England.*

— 1744, Gave birth to Charlotte, Queen of England, consort

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* Their object in this descent was not only to distress England, but to aid the interests of the expatriated James II. Mr. West painted a fine picture of the battle of La Hogue.

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of George III. Her majesty was the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Lower Saxony, in the north of Germany. See Nov. 17. 1818.

19, 1788. Expired the Rev. Samuel Badcock, an acute and ingenious critic and controversial writer, born at South Molton, a village twelve miles to the south of Barnstaple, Devonshire, in 1750. At the early age of nineteen he was at the head of a very considerable Presbyterian congregation at Barnstaple, and was afterwards chosen minister of a Dissenting church at his native place. About three years before his death he conformed to the Established Church, and laboured, like many other unprincipled apostates, to prove the sincerity of his conversion by his malicious remarks on his first connexions. See Mr. Wakefield's *Memoirs*.

— 1795. James Boswell, a native of Edinburgh, expired in Great Portland Street, London, in the 55th year of his age. His "Life of Dr. Johnson," with whom he lived in habits of the closest intimacy, has been received by the world with the utmost avidity. It is a faithful history of the Great Moralist's life and opinions, and exhibits a most interesting picture of his character, delineated with a masterly hand; and it may truly be said, that the wisdom of Socrates, with the pleasantry and acuteness of Montaigne, characterized that most agreeable publication. With some learning and much conversational talent, however, Mr. Boswell had one failing, which must be mentioned, as it deducts greatly from the general merit of whosoever possesses it; it was the grossest egotism both in his speech and writings. Too often was he himself "the hero of each petty tale."

20, 1497. Americus Vesputius, a native of Florence, an elegant city on the Arno, in Tuscany, sailed from Cadiz, in Spain, on a voyage of discovery westwards; and being a man of much address, as well as possessed of considerable literary talents, by publishing the first voyages on the subject, and other artful means, he gave his name to the New World, in prejudice to the illustrious Genoese, Columbus, its real discoverer. The imposture, though long since detected, has been sanctioned by time; and the fourth division of the globe, so long unknown to the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and Africa, still continues to be distinguished by the name of America.

— 1506. Expired, at Valladolid, in the province of Leon, Spain, Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the "New World." "He died," says Dr. Robertson, "with a composure of mind suitable to the magnanimity which distinguished his character, and with sentiments of piety becoming that supreme respect for religion which he manifested in every occurrence of his life." Some authors say that he was buried

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at Seville,* and that his tomb is before the choir of the cathedral; others, however, assert, that his body, after interment at Seville, was conveyed to St. Domingo, where it remained till 1796, when, the island being ceded to the French, it was removed to the Havannah, in the island of Cuba. See Domingo and Havannah, BOURN'S *Gazetteer;* MALTE BRUN'S *Geo.* Vol. v. 582; and TWISS'S *Travels.* Columbus was a subject of the republic of Genoa, but neither the time nor the place of his nativity is known with certainty. To Genoa is usually ascribed the honour of having given him birth; but some have mentioned Conconato, in Piedmont, as the place where he first drew breath.

20, 1553. The gallant SIR HUGH WILLOUGHBY took his departure from Ratcliffe, in the Bona Esperanza, with two other ships, on his fatal voyage for discovering the *north-east* passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. Mutual honours were paid on both sides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king† alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his deathbed; so that the principal object of the parade was unaccomplished. See HACKLUYT'S *Voyages,* or PENNANT'S *London,* and July 6th.

Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice with his own ship, and one of his companions and himself, and the crews of both ships, were frozen to death on the coast of Lapland; an event which is thus affectingly described by Thomson‡ in his "Winter:"—

> In these fell regions, in Arzina§ caught,
> And to the stony deep his idle ship
> Immediate seal'd, he with his hapless crew,

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* Seville is a large and populous city, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the province of Andalusia. It has a most magnificent cathedral, to which belongs a library of 20,000 volumes, collected by Hernando, the son of Columbus, who was buried in the cathedral. It is called to this day the *Columbine Library;* but, to the disgrace of the Spaniards, it has scarcely received any addition since the death of the founder. The principal manufacture of Seville is snuff, of which an immense quantity is made, and also of segars. The oranges usually, but vulgarly, called *civil* oranges, came originally from Seville. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

† Edward VI., who died July 6, 1553.

‡ In all the editions of Thomson's "Seasons" which we have seen, it is stated that Sir Hugh Willoughby was sent on this perilous voyage by Queen Elizabeth, who did not begin her reign until the year 1558.

§ A river of Russian Lapland, in whose bay Sir Hugh's own ship and another vessel are said to have perished.

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Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage glued
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

20, 1736. SINGULAR FUNERAL. On this day, the body of Samuel Baldwin, Esq., was, in compliance with an injunction in his will, immersed, *sans cérémonie*, in the sea at Lymington, Hants. His motive for this extraordinary mode of interment was to prevent his wife from "dancing over his grave," which this modern Xantippe* had frequently threatened to do, in case she survived him.

— 1799. BUONAPARTE raised the siege of Acre, after failing in a twelfth assault on it, made over the putrid, unburied bodies of his soldiers. He abandoned his train of artillery, and about 2000 of the worst of his wounded men, having first massacred his Turkish prisoners in cold blood. See March 30, 1799.

— 1799. Died JOSEPH TOWERS, LL.D., a learned divine among the Protestant Dissenters, whose memory will be ever dear to the friends of rational liberty. Among his early productions was a very interesting performance in seven volumes, entitled "British Biography;" † and in connexion with his enlightened friend Dr. Kippis, he afterwards wrote, in the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," between fifty and sixty lives, to which the signature of T. is annexed. He also published "Memoirs of Frederick III., King of Prussia," ‡ 2 vols. 8vo., in 1788; and Tracts, 3 vols. 8vo. His observation on Hume and on Dr. Johnson, which are included in this collection, are particularly masterly and valuable. Dr. Towers was born in Southwark, in 1737.

— 1834. Died at Paris, aged 76, GENERAL THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, one of the chief actors in the establishment of American independence, and in the first and second French

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* Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, was remarkable for her ill-humour and peevish disposition, which are become proverbial. She continually tormented him with her impertinence; and one day, not satisfied with using the most bitter invectives, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head; upon which the philosopher coolly observed, that *after thunder there generally falls rain.* See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Luxury, Roman.

† A new and enlarged edition of this work, entitled the "British Plutarch," has been published by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, which the Monthly Reviewers recommend to the perusal of the youth of both sexes, as likely to supply them with a rich store of examples for imitation, of precepts for practice, and of amusement for the social or the solitary hour. M. R., July, 1818.

‡ See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Potsdam, note.

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Revolutions. His measures were always characterized by a moderation, which evinced that his ambition was not that of a usurper; and his private as well as public virtues secured to him the admiration of the people.

21, The sun enters into the constellation II, the TWINS. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 216 B.C. BATTLE OF CANNÆ, in which Hannibal, the renowned Carthaginian general, defeated the Romans with prodigious slaughter. See *Arith. Quest.* Cannæ was on the Aufidus, now the Ofanto, Naples, Italy.

— A. D. 1471. PRINCE EDWARD, only son of Henry VI., was inhumanly assassinated at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, and was buried in the abbey church of that place. See the 4th of this month.

— 1527. PHILIP II. was born at Valladolid, Spain. See Sept. 13, 1598.

— 1662. The marriage between KING CHARLES II. and the Infanta Catherine of Portugal was solemnized at Portsmouth. She was the daughter of John IV., and sister of Alfonso VI. See January 28, 1641. She had Tangier in Africa, Bombay in the East Indies, and about 300,000*l.* sterling for her dowry. The Princess survived her consort many years. After Charles's death she returned to her native country, where she died in 1705. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Infanta.

— 1814. The term BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY was adopted, instead of the *Lancasterian, or Royal British System of Education.* It is well observed by the committee of this most benevolent institution, that the present times are big with events calculated to promote the happiness of mankind. The imparting of knowledge must ever be viewed as the grand means of elevating the human character; and so far as the communicating of instruction is directed to afford an universal access to the volume of inspiration, it is placed upon principles which may unite Christians of every denomination in one firm and vigorous association, having for its object the removal of ignorance from the earth. The institution, therefore, gives no countenance to the peculiar doctrines of any sect: it recommends the reading of the Bible, and in this it follows the direction of our Saviour: "Search the Scriptures, for they are they that testify of me." Being constituted on this simple and comprehensive principle, it does not exclude the aid of any persons professing to be Christians. Its object is, not only to establish schools in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the education of the poor of *all* religious persuasions, but even to extend its benefits to North America, India, and Africa.

It has been admirably remarked, that if there be any one circumstance which has more than another contributed to exalt

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this country to the high rank which she holds among the surrounding nations, it is the acknowledged superiority which it enjoys in respect to the means of education. This is an advantage which invariably leads to the most beneficial results. A good education directly tends to raise the standard of morals, and to improve the characters of those who enjoy it; to excite and diffuse a spirit of useful exertion; to increase the energies of the mind, and to bring them to bear with more effect on all the objects of human pursuit; to ameliorate the condition of individuals and of society, and to promote the general happiness of life. Hence every friend of humanity will desire to see the benefits of education widely diffused, and will co-operate with any rational plan by which that end is likely to be accomplished.—"Let it be remembered," says Dr. Johnson, "that the efficacy of ignorance has long been tried, and has not produced the consequence expected. Let knowledge, therefore, take its turn; and let the patrons of privation stand awhile aside, and admit the operation of positive principles." See Education, Lancasterian, Index; also the same article in the *Arith. Quest.* and *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.*

22, 334 B.C. The BATTLE OF THE GRANICUS; in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated 600,000 Persians. The Granicus was a river of Mysia, in Asia Minor. It discharged itself into the Propontis. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

— A. D. 1455. The FIRST BATTLE OF ST. ALBAN'S in Hertfordshire; in which the Yorkists slew about 5000 of the Lancastrians, without suffering any material loss themselves. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1498. VASCO DE GAMA landed at Calicut, and was the first European who doubled the Cape of Good Hope. See July 9, and Dec. 24.

— 1773. Died at Stepney, JOHN ENTICK, an English divine, who published a "Spelling Dictionary," that has gone through many editions; a "History of the War which terminated in 1763," and a "History of London."

— 1782. FORMOSA, a fine large island, about 100 miles E. of Canton, in China, was overwhelmed and almost totally destroyed by a furious hurricane and a dreadful inundation of the sea. See *Arith Quest.*

— 1814. Died, aged 63, at Oxford, the REV. JOSEPH WHITE, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic in that University. He was born of humble parents, in Gloucestershire, and followed his father's employment, that of a weaver, till his self-acquired attainments in knowledge attracted the notice of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who generously sent him to college, where he applied himself with

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singular success to the study of Oriental literature. One of his learned publications was entitled "Diatesseron," or the history of our Saviour, in the original expressions of the Four Evangelists, collected and collated with each other, in the Greek language. This highly useful and interesting work has given rise to two English Diatesserons: one by Mr. Thirlwall, and another by Mr. Warner. See the Preface to the *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

23, 1533. Sentence of Divorce was pronounced by Archbishop Cranmer against Catherine of Arragon, in the Priory of Dunstable. See Jan. 6, and June 3.

— 1617. Was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, the famous herald and antiquary, Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. He died in 1692, at Lambeth. Though learned himself, and a liberal patron of learning, he was an implicit confider in astrological predictions, and in other respects lamentably tinctured with the superstitious credulity of the age. See some admirable observations on this subject, *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 1706. The Duke of Marlborough gained a famous victory over the French at Ramillies, a place about ten miles north of Namur, in the Netherlands. In this memorable engagement, Ensign Gardiner, then in the nineteenth year of his age, received a shot in his mouth from a musket-ball, which, without beating out any of his teeth, or touching the fore part of his tongue, went through his neck, and came out about an inch and a half on the left side of the *vertebræ*. He felt no pain, but dropped soon after, and lay all night on the spot where he had been wounded, among his dying companions; he however recovered in an almost miraculous manner, and became, from a most profligate youth, a character eminent for piety. See Sept. 21, 1745.

— 1829. Captain Ross, in the Victory, a steam-vessel, departed from Woolwich, to attempt once more the discovery of a north-west passage, but returned without success in Oct. 1833, having been absent more than four years.

24, 1153. David I., King of Scotland, died after a reign of twenty-nine years. He was contemporary with Stephen, King of England, and was regretted by his subjects as a father rather than the best of kings. He was found dead in a posture of devotion.

— 1357. Edward the Black Prince made his public entry from Southwark with his royal captive, John, King of France, whom he had taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers the preceding year. He had landed, according to different authors, at Sandwich, Plymouth, or Portsmouth, on the 5th. See *Arithmetical Questions;* also April 8, 1364, and Sept. 19, 1356.

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24, 1543. Died Nicholas Copernicus,* a celebrated mathematician, philosopher, and physician, born at Thorn, in Prussia, January 19, 1472. The chamber in which he first drew breath is still religiously preserved. He was buried in the most ancient church of Thorn. See Bourn's *Gazetteer*. His father was a stranger, from what part of Europe is not known; and the last of the family died on the 11th of August, 1601.† The genius of Copernicus led him to astronomy, and he travelled to teach his system at Rome, which was that of Pythagoras‡ revived. It is now universally received, as confirmed by phenomena, and to be accounted for by the principles of gravitation. The Copernican hypothesis makes the sun the centre of the system, and the earth to move not only round the sun, but round its own axis also. See *Exercises on the Globes*, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Solar System.

— 1689. The Act of Toleration was passed. See Index.

— 1802. A bill brought into the House of Commons to abolish Bull-baiting was thrown out, chiefly in consequence of the late Mr. Windham having made a very singular speech for the continuation of this savage custom, so disgraceful to humanity, and which is practised principally by a motley assemblage of cruel, depraved, drunken, idle, riotous, rif-raff ragamuffins. See March 31, 1654; and April 4, 1789. It is astonishing, that, under the silly pretence of stimulating the courage of the common people, any one in a Christian nation

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* Lalande, in his "History of Astronomy" for 1798, says, "The date of the death of the great Copernicus was till lately a problem. I resolved it in my tour. Copernicus died June 11, 1543, although Gassendi and Weidler date this circumstance on the 24th of May, and Planche the 11th of July." The *Ency. Brit.* (art. Astronomy) states his death as having happened on the 23rd of May.

† See Wraxall's *Court of Berlin*, vol. ii. p. 140.

‡ Pythagoras, the celebrated philosopher, was, as is generally believed, a native of Samos, an island in the Archipelago; hence he is often styled the "Samian Sage." The time and place of his death are unknown; yet some suppose that he perished in a sedition at Metapontum, a town of Lucania, west of Tarentum, in Italy, about 497 years before Christ. So great was the veneration of the people of Magna Græcia for this eminent philosopher, that he received the same honours as were paid to the immortal gods, and his house became a sacred temple. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Pythagoras.

Magna Græcia comprised Apulia, Lucania, and the country of the Brutii. This district, which was situated in the southern part of Italy, was called *Greece*, because most of the cities on the coast were Greek colonies. The inhabitants, according to Pliny, gave it the name of *Great*, not as if it was larger than Greece, but merely out of ostentation.

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should plead in behalf of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and other cruel practices, which are all abhorrent to the genuine spirit of civilization and Christianity. True bravery and heroism are very dissimilar from ferocity, and derive their origin as well as their support from very different principles and dispositions.

24, 1814. THE POPE RESTORED. On this day the Pope, Pius VII., made his grand public entrance into Rome, amid the acclamations of the people. He died in 1823.

— 1819. Was born at Kensington Palace the PRINCESS ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and the present occupant of the British throne. See Jan. 23, 1820.

25, 1217. LOUIS, DAUPHIN OF FRANCE, afterwards Louis VIII., was defeated at Lincoln by the barons, by whom he had been invited to assist them against King John, and soon afterwards returned to France.

— 1660. CHARLES II. arrived at Dover, in Kent, from his exile, after an absence of nine years. See Jan. 3, 1670.

— 1805. Expired at Carlisle, in the 63rd year of his age, DR. WILLIAM PALEY, whose name will long be dear to the Christian and the philosopher. He was a learned divine and an elegant writer on ethics, born at Peterborough, and educated at Cambridge. His "Moral and Political Philosophy" was prepared at the desire of his friend, Bishop Law. In it he defines virtue to be "the doing of good to mankind, in obedience to the will of God, and for the sake of everlasting happiness. The tendency of any action to promote or diminish the general happiness, is the fairest criterion for ascertaining the will of God by the light of Nature, because he wills the happiness of his creatures." His "View of the Evidences of Christianity" is, unquestionably, one of the ablest defences of the Christian religion that has ever appeared; and it has been as popular as it is really excellent. His "Natural Theology," the object of which is to demonstrate the existence and attributes of the Deity from the appearances of Nature, is universally allowed to be the best manual of theism hitherto published: it forms an excellent companion to Derham's "Physico-Theology." The "Horæ Paulinæ, (Pauline Hours,) or the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced," possesses the combined merits of originality, acuteness, and solid reasoning. The evening of this great and good man's life was clouded with no unpleasing recollections, no vain anxieties, no fond regrets: he had lived a virtuous and a useful life; and he relied for future happiness on the promises of that divine revelation, the truth of which he had laboured so earnestly to defend. His last moments were accordingly those of peace and consolation. Dr. Paley was Archdeacon of Carlisle, Sub-dean of Lincoln, and

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rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, adjoining to Sunderland, twelve miles from Durham.

25, 1824. Mr. Harris and a Miss Stocks ascended in a balloon from the Eagle Tavern, City Road; when, after passing over London, the balloon descended so rapidly near Beddington, Surrey, that the aëronauts were precipitated from a great height with such force, that Mr. Harris was killed on the spot, and Miss Stocks was severely bruised.

26. Constant Twilight commences in the latitude of London, and continues till the 18th of July. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Twilight.

— 1784. Commenced the commemoration of Handel, in Westminster Abbey; a musical exhibition which continued three days successively. It was the grandest of the kind ever attempted in any nation, and afforded one of the most magnificent spectacles which the imagination can delineate; their majesties, most of the first personages in the kingdom, and between 3000 and 4000 of the public in general, being present. The musical band contained upwards of five hundred performers. See Dr. Burney's *History of Music*; and April 13, 1814, and April 14, 1759.

— 1824. Died at Moncallier, near Turin, Capel Lofft, Esq., the patron of the poet Bloomfield, and author of several valuable works, and of the philosophical poem "Eudosia," frequently quoted in the *Exercises on the Globes*.

27, 1541. The venerable Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, was beheaded in the Tower. This illustrious woman was daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and of Isabella, daughter of Nevil, Earl of Warwick, called "the King maker," and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. This seems to have been her only crime, except that of being mother to Cardinal Pole, to whom the tyrant, Henry VIII., bore the most inveterate hatred. When the executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it; telling him, that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a traitor. He pursued her about the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the poor victim of seventy years of age in the most barbarous manner. See Pennant's *London*, or Hume; and Farley, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1564. John Calvin, the celebrated Reformer, died at Geneva, in Switzerland. He was born at Noyon,* July 10, 1509. He was a man of eminent talents and extensive learning; but his extreme rigour, and his defence of the burning of heretics,

* Noyon is situated east of Beauvais, and near the river Oise, in the department of Oise, France.

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not only raised him many enemies, but greatly dishonoured his religious profession. See Oct. 27, 1553.

27, 1600. Matins of Moscow. The word "matins" is derived from the Italian *mattina*, or the French *matin, morning*, and means the first part in the daily service of the Romish church. The *matins of Moscow* denote the assassination of Prince Demetrius, and all the Poles, his adherents, at Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, at six o'clock in the morning. In like manner, *French matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1752. See *Sicilian Vespers*, March 3, 1282.

— 1799. Addison's Library. On this and the three following days, the library of the illustrious Addison was sold publicly in London, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, for the sum of 456*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The books, &c., were removed from Bilton, long the residence of the immortal Addison, about a mile from the banks of "Avon's classic stream," and adjacent to Rugby, in Warwickshire. A view and a particular account of Addison's dwelling-house are given in "Ireland's Picturesque Views on the Upper or Warwickshire Avon," and also in an entertaining work entitled "Addisonia." See June 17, 1719.

28, 1546. Cardinal Beaton, the "Bonner of Scotland," was assassinated in the Castle of St. Andrew's. The immediate cause of this murder was his severity to the Reformers, and particularly the barbarous and illegal execution of the famous George Wishart, a pious and popular preacher, whom the Cardinal condemned to the flames alive for heresy; and he exultingly beheld from his own window the dismal spectacle of Wishart's sufferings and death.

— 1672. Was fought, in the reign of Charles II., an obstinate Naval Engagement in Southwold, or Solebay, in Suffolk, between the English and Dutch. The latter were defeated: the former were commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., whose personal example, and whose wise nautical regulations, when sovereign, greatly benefitted the English navy. See *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

— 1828. In Upper Brook Street, died the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, the celebrated amateur sculptress. Her elegant, tasteful, and classical productions are widely scattered. At the suggestion of her relative Sir Alexander Johnstone, with a view to aid the advancement of European arts in India, she sent a bust of Nelson (see August 1, 1798, and Oct. 21, 1805) to the King of Tanjore; and she presented another bust of this hero to the Corporation of London, which is placed in the Common Council Room at Guildhall. Her beautiful bust of Sir Joseph Banks (see June 19, 1820) at the British Museum is well known; but perhaps the most public of her works are the colossal heads of the Thames and Isis on Henley Bridge.

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28, 1829. Sir Humphry Davy, whose valuable discoveries in chemistry have contributed to the improvement of various arts, died at Geneva. He was a native of Penzance, Cornwall.

29, 1379. Henry II. of Castile, the illegitimate brother of Peter the Cruel, whom he killed with his own hand in 1369, expired, after having requested to be clothed in the habit of St. Dominic. See p. 32. He was one of the bravest princes of his time, and beloved by his subjects for his mild and affable behaviour.

— 1453. Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II., Emperor of the Turks; and thus, after an existence of ten centuries from its commencement under Constantine the Great, ended the Greek empire. It had been bravely defended by Constantine Paleologus, whose body was found under a heap of slain, and was recognized by the golden eagles embroidered on his shoes. The Greeks acknowledged with tears the head of their late emperor, and Mahomet bestowed on his rival the honours of a decent funeral. The capture of this city is one of the greatest events in the history of modern Europe. It established the Turks in Europe: they originally came from Turcomania, a district near the Caspian Sea, in Asia. While it was thus productive of evil, it operated beneficially on mankind, for it occasioned the revival of literature in the fifteenth century, after a long night of darkness, and opened to Europe the intellectual riches of the Greeks. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Ottoman.

— 1660. Charles II. was restored, being the anniversary of his birth-day. He was born in 1630, and was the son of Charles I. and Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France.

— 1821. Died, by an untimely fate, Charles Alfred Stothard, son of Thomas Stothard, Esq., R.A. This ingenious son of an ingenious father was eminent for his knowledge of ancient architecture and costume. He published "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," and was deputed by the Antiquarian Society to take a copy of the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in France. In this journey, which extended through Normandy and Britanny, he was accompanied by Mrs. Stothard, who communicated the result to the public in "Letters from Normandy," &c., which were illustrated by the fine drawings of Mr. Stothard. Having been requested by the Rev. D. Lysons to make some sketches for an account of Devonshire in the "Magna Britannia," Mr. Stothard proceeded to that county; and while employed by means of a ladder in making tracings from fragments of stained glass in the window of Bere Ferris*

* Bere Ferris is situated four miles north-west of Plymouth, on the Tamar.

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church, the ladder gave way, and the unfortunate artist was killed, it is supposed, by a concussion of the brain received during his fall, while he came in contact with the effigy of a knight in the chancel.—If the hero who dies while sustaining the glories of his country—if the statesman whose expiring accents are heard in the senate vindicating the great cause of truth and freedom (Lord Chatham)—and if the philosopher whose ardent thirst of knowledge terminates his life (Pliny, see Aug. 23, 79), excite sympathy and admiration, surely the artist who falls a sacrifice to labours which delight and instruct mankind, may also claim the tender thought and gratitude of the present and future generations.

Murillo's death, in 1685, was occasioned by a fall from a scaffold, which had been erected for him when engaged on a painting in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz. He was 70 years of age.

30, 1431. Joan d'Arc, whose heroic behaviour had reanimated the expiring valour of the French nation, was burnt alive by the English, as a sorceress, at Rouen, department of the Lower Seine, France,—a punishment equally barbarous, dishonourable, and impolitic. This admirable heroine, heading a sally made by the garrison of Compiegne, was taken prisoner by the Burgundians. The common opinion was, that the French officers, finding the merit of every action ascribed to her, had, in envy to her renown, by which they themselves were so much eclipsed, willingly exposed her to this fatal accident. The service of *Te Deum*,* which has so often been profaned by princes, was publicly celebrated on this fortunate event at Paris, then in the hands of the English, who afterwards *purchased* the unhappy captive of the Burgundians. A statue is erected to her memory on the spot where her cruel sentence was executed, and an inscription engraven beneath it in her honour. Who would not die, demands Mr. Wraxall, to merit two of the lines which compose it?

> "—— Exuit flammis quod mortale,
> Superest gloria nunquam moritura!"

Which may be thus paraphrased:—

> All that was mortal of this martial maid,
> By envy basely to her foes betray'd,
> Fire has consumed; but, reader, heave no sigh—
> This heroine's valiant deeds shall never die!

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* Te Deum is a kind of hymn, or song of thanksgiving, used in the church, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*—"We praise thee, O God." It is generally supposed to be the composition of Augustin and

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30, 1498. Columbus set sail from the port of St. Lucar, in Andalusia, Spain, with a squadron of six vessels, on his *third* voyage of discovery.

— 1574. Charles IX., the infamous assassin of his own subjects, died at Vincennes. Tutored by his mother, the revengeful Catherine de Medicis, and imbibing her wicked maxims, he became malicious, irritable, profane, and bigoted. In the shocking Parisian massacre, he fired from a balcony on his own Protestant subjects, and afterwards asked some of his abandoned courtiers, with an air of exultation, "if he had not played his part well!" Soon after, shame and remorse succeeded to rage; and conscience, with its tremendous voice,

"Which startles kings, and frights them on the throne,"

preying on his spirits, his strength decayed, and, lingering less than two years after the massacre, he died in the 25th year of his age, after a reign of fourteen years. See *Arithmetical Questions*, No. 101.

— 1640. Expired, at Antwerp, Sir Peter Paul Rubens, the most eminent of the Flemish School* of painters, born in 1577, at Cologne. He is allowed to have carried the art of colouring to its highest pitch, giving to his figures the utmost harmony, and a prominence resembling real life. He par-

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Ambrose, and is sung in the Romish Church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity on some *happy* event, such as the gaining of a battle in which 15,000 or 20,000 human beings had been cut to pieces in one place; an entire garrison put to the sword in another; when here, the savage forces of a barbarous despot had made very dreadful carnage; when there, a most glorious slaughter ensued; when, in a word, appropriations, confiscations, exterminations, delacerations, famine, despair, death, and agonizing sounds have pervaded a devoted country.

* A school, in the fine arts, denominates a class of artists who have learned their art from a certain master, either by receiving his instructions or by studying his works; and who of consequence discover more or less of his manner, from the desire of imitation, or from the habit of adopting his principles. All the painters which Europe has produced since the renovation of the arts are classed under the following schools:—The school of Florence, of Rome, of Venice; the Lombard[1] school, the French, the German, the Flemish, the Dutch, and the English school. Of this last, Sir Joshua Reynolds is acknowledged as its great founder, in the establishment of the Royal Academy in 1768, under the auspices of the king. See June 4, 1776. The founders, &c. of the other schools may be seen in the "Ency. Brit.," art. Painting, or in Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters."

[1] Lombardy formerly comprehended a considerable part of the north and has been termed "the Garden of Italy."

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ticularly excelled in allegorical and emblematical compositions; and of all his numerous works, the paintings in the palace of Luxemburg, at Paris, it is said, best display his genius and his style. He painted some of the apartments in Whitehall for Charles I., by whom he was created a knight—an honour which had been previously conferred on him by the King of Spain: he moreover negotiated a peace between these monarchs. Possessing all the ornaments and advantages that render a man worthy to be esteemed or courted, Rubens was always treated as a person of consequence. His figure was noble, his manners engaging, his conversation lively, and his learning universal: he spoke several languages perfectly, and was an excellent statesman.

30, 1654. Christina, Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1633, resigned her crown, and the government of that kingdom, at Upsal. Upon her abdication, she caused a medal to be struck, with this legend, "Parnassus is worth more than a throne." She was a woman of considerable learning, and the generous patroness of learned men. Her death happened at Rome, in 1689, on the 19th of April, in the 63rd year of her age.

— 1665. Origin of Literary Journals. On this day Dennis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of Paris, published the first number of his "Journal des Sçavans" *—a work which met with so favourable a reception, that it was not only soon imitated throughout Europe, but the author had the satisfaction of having, at the same time, his own Journal translated into various languages. This was the origin of the present numerous Literary Journals,† from whose valuable pages may be acquired a rich fund of critical observation, delicacy of taste, refinement of judgment, and general information: there

> ——the unlearn'd their wants may view;
> The learn'd reflect on what before they knew.
>
> Horace, *by Pope.*

Every friend to the dissemination of knowledge must, therefore, wish for an universal diffusion of Reviews. "I cheerfully acknowledge," says the learned and ingenious Dr. Lettsom, "that the perusal of their pages has afforded me more general in-

* George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his Majesty in the library at the Queen's house, in the month of February, 1767. See Boswell's *Life of Johnson.*

† See D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature.*

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formation than any other volumes within the compass of my reading."

30, 1744. Expired, at Twickenham, ALEXANDER POPE, one of the first in rank among the English poets, for the distinguished harmony of his numbers, and for the clearness and splendour of his diction. His poems and translations are too well known to require particular mention; his prose writings are little less harmonious than his verse, and his voice in common conversation was so naturally musical, that Southern used to call him "the Little Nightingale." Let it be remembered by my young readers, that filial piety was a most distinguished trait in the character of this very celebrated writer.*

> Pope's filial piety excels
> Whatever Grecian story tells. SWIFT.
>
> Me let the tender office long engage,
> To rock the cradle of declining age,
> Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
> And keep awhile a parent from the sky.

So sang Pope himself with a filial enthusiasm for which he will ever be honoured, as his actions corresponded with his words, it having been one of the greatest pleasures of his life to promote the happiness of his aged mother; and surely, to a generous temper, nothing can be more delightful than to soothe the declining years of those by whom our infant days were sustained, our feeble childhood supported, and our giddy youth moderated and directed!†

Pope was born in London, in 1688; died and was interred at Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, where he had resided many years: hence he is sometimes styled "the Bard of Twickenham."

We have noticed in the *Arith. Quest.* several places that have been endeared to cultivated minds, in consequence of their having been the birth-place or residence of genius: among these was Pope's villa at Twickenham, which was long the delight of every person of taste.

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* See Bacon and Biddle, Index.

† It may be worthy of remark, that one of Pope's most particular friends, the very learned Bishop Warburton, was, like himself, exemplary in his attentions to his mother. In a collection of "Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge," may be seen some addressed to that great and good man by the bishop, in which he describes himself as passing the evenings with his aged mother in perusing the "Family Expositor"—a simple but impressive scene, of great dignity and beauty. See Doddridge and Warburton, Index.

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Ciel! avec quel transport j'ai visité ce lieu,
Dont Mendip est le maître, et dont Pope est le dieu!

ABBE DE LILLE, *Jardins*, iii.

Our young readers will learn with regret, that in the present most polished and enlightened century, in less than sixty years after Pope's death, at a time when his works were in the hands of every child, and had been translated into every language, his house was levelled with the ground, his grotto defaced, the trees planted by his own hand rooted up, and his whole retreat, the seat of genius and the British muse, ravaged and stripped of the very ornaments which endeared them to the public, because they were the creation of the poet's fancy, and still seemed to bear the impression of his mind. Houses and gardens and grottos (as an elegant writer observes) are, it is true, the most perishable of monuments; yet the longer even these frail memorials are preserved, the better: the attention paid to their conservation is a tribute to genius, and an honourable proof of the prevalence of taste and information in a country.

30, 1778. Expired, at the age of 85, the celebrated VOLTAIRE, who, as a man of letters, will stand in the first rank with posterity, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, exquisite taste, versatility of talents, and extent of knowledge; but whose memory will be held in detestation by the wise and good, on account of his undisguised impiety, and the indecent and rancorous witticisms which he constantly emitted against the Holy Scriptures. His last moments were, like those of the generality of impenitent scoffers at the Bible,* embittered by rage, remorse, self-reproach, and blasphemy! These circumstances in the character of this arch-infidel are alluded to by the pious Cowper in the subsequent lines.

The *Frenchman* first in literary fame,
(Mention him if you please—Voltaire?—the same,)
With spirit, genius, eloquence supplied,
Lived long, wrote much, laugh'd heartily, and died.
The *Scripture* was his jest-book, whence he drew
Bon-mots, to gall the *Christian* and the *Jew*.
An *infidel* in *health;* but *what* when sick?
Oh *then* a *text* would touch him at the quick.

Reflecting on Voltaire's and similar deaths, who can refrain from exclaiming, "*Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his*"? Numb. xxiii. 10. "*Mark the*

* See SIMPSON'S *Plea for Religion*.

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*perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."** Psalm xxxvii. 37.

Voltaire was born at Chatenai, near Paris, lived many years in the latter part of his life at Ferney,† died at his native place, and was buried at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey between Nogent and Troyes, but was afterwards removed to the Pantheon, or St. Genevieve, at Paris.

31, 1520. HENRY VIII. embarked at Dover, in Kent, to meet Francis I. of France, at Ardres, a small town near Calais, in France. The nobility of both kingdoms here displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expense, as procured to the place of interview (an open plain) the name of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Many of the kings' attendants involved themselves in great debts on this occasion, and were not able, by the penury of their whole lives, to repair the vain splendour of a few days! A painting of the embarkation, and another of the interview, which happened on the 4th of June, are in Windsor Castle.

— 1533. The beauteous ANNE BOLEYN was crowned with the greatest magnificence. See a curious account of the procession in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. iii. p. 802; and May 19, 1536.

— 1740. FREDERICK WILLIAM I., King of Prussia, expired at Berlin. He was the father of Frederick the Great, whom he treated with great harshness, on account of his love of letters,

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* See Addison, Locke, Boerhaave, Cruden, Jones (Sir William), Porteus, Price, and Priestley, Index; and for a host of others, many of whom were the ornaments of human nature, whether we consider the wide range of their abilities, the great extent of their learning and knowledge, or the piety, integrity, and beneficence of their lives. See SIMPSON'S *Plea.*

† Ferney is a village in France, situated on the borders of Switzerland, within a league of Geneva. Voltaire is often styled "the Philosopher of Ferney" and "the Sage of Ferney." Eminent literary characters, and other distinguished personages, are frequently designated by allusive epithets; as, the Bard of Tyne—of Twickenham—of Amwell—of Olney—of Cona—of Avon; the Poet of Cremona; the Mantuan Swan, or Swain; Night's Seraphic Poet; the Poet of Auburn; Pomona's Bard; the Theban Swan; the Theban Hero; the Theban Pair; the Synopian Cynic; the Samian Sage; the Sage of Syracuse; the Stagyrite; the Gargettian, or Garden Philosopher; the Attic Bee; the Laughing and Crying Philosophers; the Father of History; the Father of Poetry; the Tuneful Teian; the English Roscius; the Bonner of Scotland; the British Plutarch; the British Apelles; the Abyssinian Traveller; the Punic Chief; the Vicar of Bray; the Lichfield Moralist; London's Generous Mayor; Marseilles' Good Bishop; the Man of Ross; the Patriot of the World; the Ayrshire Ploughman, &c.

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as he feared that his taste for music and poetry would draw off his attention from those studies which were necessary to make him a warlike king. He despised both philosophers and poets; and on his son's attempting, in 1730, to leave the kingdom clandestinely, that he might enjoy the society of literary men and improve himself by travelling, he incarcerated him in the castle of Custrin, on the Oder, Germany. See BOURN's *Gaz.*

Frederick William was more anxious to govern his own kingdom properly, than to encroach on his neighbours' dominions. He was cautious in his engagements, true to his promises, austere in his manners, avaricious of money, and a rigorous disciplinarian. He was feared and detested, as well as esteemed, both in his family and in his kingdom.

31, 1826. Died DA COSTER, a peasant who was the favourite conductor of visitors to the field of Waterloo, where Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington. He pretended to have been the guide of Napoleon during the battle, but this was not the fact; and it is to be regretted that he accumulated a large sum of money by the deception.

— 1835. Died, in Blandford Square, London, aged 79, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., for many years member of Parliament for Norwich. He was the coadjutor of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and Brougham in the abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the persevering advocate for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts

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JUNE.

" Now genial suns and gentle breezes reign,
And summer's fairest splendours deck the plain:
Exulting Flora* views her new-born rose,†
And all the ground with short-lived beauty glows."

JUNE, the sixth month from January, has its name from the Latin *Junius*, which some derive à Junone (from Juno). Ovid, in his "Fasti," introduces that goddess as claiming the month:—

June from Juno's name is surely made.

Others rather derive it à junioribus (from young people), *this* being for young persons, as the month of May was for old.

And from the junior people June we say.

The elders *May*, and *June* the younger claim.

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* Flora was the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, the same as the Chloris of the Greeks. She is represented by artists as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty. Games, entitled Floralia, were instituted at Rome in honour of Flora, about the age of Romulus; they were observed annually, and exhibited a scene of unbounded licentiousness. See April 28.

† This beautiful and fragrant flower has not been more highly celebrated by the poets in modern times, than by those of antiquity. The ancients were, indeed, particularly fond of the rose, which they considered as the favourite of the spring, and one of the most delicious ornaments of that gay season: the tender Sappho styles it "The pride of plants, the queen of flowers;" and Anacreon is lavish in its praise. The following lines are part of his fifth ode, as translated by Fawkes:—

Hail, lovely rose! to thee I sing,
Thou sweetest daughter of the Spring!
All mortals prize thy beauties bright;
In thee the pow'rs above delight.

The roses of Damascus, in Syria, and those of Sharon, were held in high estimation. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Damascus, and Cant. ii. 1. There are two or three districts of Palestine known by the name of Saron, or Sharon, an epithet which was almost proverbial to express a place of extraordinary beauty and fruitfulness. See Isaiah xxxiii. 9, xxxv. 2, lxv. 10; and 1 Chron. xxvii. 29. One of the valleys or plains so denominated was situated between Mount Tabor and the Sea of Tiberias; and another was near Lydda, and extended from Cæsarea to Joppa. In this last there were many villages whose inhabitants embraced the Gospel. See Acts ix. 35. Modern travellers give the name of Sharon to a plain adjacent to Tyre and Ptolemaïs.

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June is drawn by artists in a mantle of dark green. This is the pleasing season when, as Thomson happily expresses it,

> Heaven descends
> In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
> And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1666. Began a most memorable NAVAL ENGAGEMENT between the English and Dutch, which was fought for four days with such desperate courage and obstinacy, that neither side had much reason to triumph, being both forced to retire to their respective harbours to refit. The English, who first retreated, lost only nine ships, the Dutch fifteen. The latter were commanded by De Ruyter and the younger Van Tromp (see Aug. 25, 1653); the former by the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert. De Witt (see Index), who was on board the Dutch fleet, is said, on this occasion, to have invented chain-shot, which did great damage to the rigging of the English ships; but others say it had been used before.

— 1794. HOWE'S VICTORY. Lord Howe* obtained a most splendid victory over the French fleet, commanded by Villaret-Joyeuse, in the Atlantic Ocean, nearly 1000 miles from the N. W. coast of France; long. about $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W., lat. $47\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. This was the first of that series of glorious triumphs which crushed the navy of France during the late war. A monument has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to perpetuate the fame of Lord Howe.

— 1803. Expired CAROLINE SYMMONS, an amiable young lady, who displayed, when she was only eleven years old, a brilliancy of invention, and a harmony of numbers, "little less than miraculous," and who may fairly be classed among the prodigies of early genius.† She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Symmons, and died, at the premature age of 14 years, of a decline; a disease that has been aptly termed "a giant malady," and which often selects for its hapless victims the most amiable and promising part of the community.‡

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* This nobleman died August 5, 1799, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

† See a memoir, annexed to a poem entitled *The Raising of Jairus's Daughter*, by F. Wrangham.

‡ See White (Kirke) and Smith (Elizabeth), Index.

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Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven!

YOUNG.

The wintry blast of Death
Kills not the buds of Virtue!—No, they spread
Beneath the heav'nly beam of brighter suns,
Thro' endless ages, into higher powers.

THOMSON.

1, 1841. Died, at Gibraltar, on board the Oriental steamer, SIR DAVID WILKIE, the celebrated painter. He was born in 1785, at Cults, in Fifeshire.

— 1846. Died at Rome, aged 80, MAURO CAPELLARI, POPE GREGORY XVI. He was born at Belluno, in the Venetian States. He was succeeded by Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who has taken the title of Pius IX. He is a native of Sinigaglia.

2, 1653. THE ENGLISH, commanded by Monk, defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, taking and destroying twenty of their ships, and pursuing the enemy to their own harbours. This engagement, which happened off the North Foreland, in Kent, lasted two days. See *Mis. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1780. Many thousand persons, agreeably to prior notice, met in St. George's Fields, to accompany Lord George Gordon with a petition to repeal the law of the last session in favour of the Roman Catholics. After proceeding to the House of Commons, and being informed that their petition was rejected, some of the mob that evening destroyed the two Catholic chapels in Duke Street and Warwick Street; and, proceeding to Newgate, released the prisoners, destroying the keeper's furniture, and setting fire to the whole. Their work of mischief continued nearly a week, when it was suppressed by the military being called in to the assistance of the civil power. See Nov. 1st, 1793.

— 1802. The House of Commons voted a remuneration of ten thousand pounds to DR. JENNER, for his invaluable discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation,* which has saved millions of victims from an untimely grave. Dr. Jenner resided many years at his native place, Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, and died there in 1823. When the names of heroes and conquerors shall have sunk into fortunate oblivion, or be only remembered in deep-toned curses and execrations, *his* will be pronounced with gratitude by myriads yet unborn, who will revere the tomb of Jenner more than the trophied urn of a destroyer of millions.

— 1811. CHRISTOPHE (see Oct. 8, 1820) and MARIE-LOUISE,

* An additional sum of twenty thousand pounds was voted to Dr. Jenner by Parliament in 1807.

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his sable consort, were crowned King and Queen of Hayti, with great pomp and ceremony. The new monarch ascended the throne under the title of *Henry the First.* Hayti, or the French part of St. Domingo, is occupied by the African slaves, or their descendants, who formerly tilled its soil, under the impulse of the lash, for French masters; but who have been some years emancipated from bondage, and are now the proprietors of that very soil formerly watered with their blood and tears. Their number is estimated at about 600,000, consisting entirely of blacks and people of colour.

3, 1509. HENRY VIII. was married to Catherine of Arragon, at Greenwich. See Jan. 6, 1536.

— 1647. JOYCE, by the counsel of Cromwell, seized King Charles I. at Holdenby, a place six miles from Northampton, and conducted him to the army, then at variance with the Parliament.

— 1665. The ENGLISH FLEET, commanded by the Duke of York, was victorious over the Dutch off Harwich and Lowestoff, taking eighteen ships, and destroying fourteen more. Admiral Opdam and his whole crew were blown up. The English lost only one ship, but several persons of rank were killed in this action. Vanderveldt was present, and sailed about in a skiff, to make a painting of the engagement.

— 1769. TRANSIT OF VENUS. In consequence of a memorial which the Royal Society presented to the king in 1768, setting forth the advantages that would be derived to science, if an accurate observation of the approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea, a vessel, called "The Endeavour," was prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. The ship sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and, after a prosperous voyage, reached Otaheite,* the place of destination, in April, 1769.

By a comparison of the observations made on this transit from the various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, is now settled at 108,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000. See Horrox, Index.

The grand object of the voyage having been accomplished, Mr. Cook circumnavigated the globe, touching in his course at

* This is one of the group of six islands, to which, on account of their contiguity, Cook gave the name of Society Islands. They are situated in about 160 degrees of W. long., and about 16 degrees of S. latitude.

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New Zealand, New Holland, Batavia, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena; and in June, 1771, he arrived in the Downs, after experiencing many disastrous events. See Cook, Index; and *Arithmetical Questions.*

3, 1789. Expired PAUL EGEDE, author of an "Account of Greenland," and celebrated for his zeal for the conversion of the natives of that country to Christianity. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Cetus.

4, 1453. Was beheaded at Valladolid, with all possible ignominy, ALVAREZ DE LUNA, the favourite of John II., King of Castile, in Spain, over whom he had assumed, and for thirty years maintained, an absolute ascendency, so that nothing could be done without his express orders; nay, it is even said, that the king himself could not change an officer or a servant, or even his clothes or diet, without the approbation of Alvarez. He was born in 1388.

— 1738, gave birth to GEORGE III. He was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (see March 20, 1751), and grandson of George II., whom he succeeded on the throne, October 25, 1760. He was born at Norfolk House, the noble residence of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's Square.

— 1776, was laid the first stone of the present magnificent building, SOMERSET HOUSE, in the Strand, London. See January 22, 1552. Here the Royal Society (see April 22, 1663) and the Society of Antiquaries* hold their meetings. Here also took place for many years the annual exhibition of the members of the Royal Academy, now held at the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. It contains, moreover, the Navy Office, Stamp Office, and several others belonging to Government.

The Royal Academy of Arts was instituted in London for the encouragement of designing, painting, sculpture, &c., in 1768. It is under the immediate patronage of the sovereign, and under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their

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* A Society of Antiquaries existed in the reign of Elizabeth; but they were not incorporated by charter till 1751. This society consists of many learned and ingenious men of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and others, whose business, as members, is to discover the antiquities, or ancient things, of their own, as well as those of other nations.

> With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
> Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. POPE.

This society began to publish its discoveries, &c., in 1770, under the title of "Archæologia," *i. e.* Discourses of Antiquity. The members affix to their name the letters F.A.S., which mean Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

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several professions. The admission to this academy is free to all students, properly qualified to reap advantage from the studies cultivated in it; and there is an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and designs, open to all artists of distinguished merit. The members affix to their names the letters R.A., *i. e.* Royal Academician.

4, 1802. Charles Emanuel, King of Sardinia, voluntarily abdicated his throne in favour of his brother, the Duke d'Aost, who succeeded to the crown and dominions under the name *Victor Emanuel*, or Emanuel V. Charles Emanuel died in 1811, and Victor Emanuel in 1821, and was succeeded by Charles Felix.

5, 754. Boniface was killed by the Pagans, in East Friesland, in the United Provinces. The saint, as he is generally termed, who, before he took the name Boniface, was called Winifred, was born at Crediton, in Devonshire. He adopted the life of a missionary to disseminate the Gospel among the barbarous nations; and though he was created Archbishop of Mentz, in Germany, he soon after resigned his office, and became an itinerant preacher in the country, where, as above stated, he was murdered by the ungrateful inhabitants. He obtained the appellation of the "*Apostle of the Germans.*"

— 1316. Louis X., styled "Hutin," or "the Quarrelsome," without sufficient reason for this title, died at Vincennes, after a short reign of nineteen months. His death, by some historians, is imputed to poison, by others to drinking cold water, or retiring to a damp grotto when extremely hot.

6, 1487. Lambert Simnel, an impostor in the reign of Henry VII., was taken prisoner in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. See *Miscellaneous Questions*, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1675. Was born at Dijon* that eminent philanthropist, Languet, who holds a high rank among those worthies whom Providence mercifully raises up for the relief of the indigent, and the solace of the wretched, for the good of society, and for the glory of nations.†

— 1762. Died, at Moor Park, near Rickmansworth, in Herts, George Lord Anson, who signalized himself by his voyage round the globe, and whose merits as a naval commander raised him to the peerage. He was born at Shuckborough, an ancient seat of the Ansons, near Colwick, in Staffordshire, A. D. 1700. See *Arithmetical Questions*.

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* Dijon is a large city, now in the department of Côte d'Or, seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine. It gave birth also to Crebillon, Bossuet, and Rameau.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Languet, Plague, and English Charity.

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6, 1780. In the evening of this day the house of LORD MANSFIELD, in Bloomsbury Square, was burnt to the ground, with his fine library, manuscripts, and other invaluable effects, by the savage fury of a brutal mob. When the sufferers by those dreadful riots were to be reimbursed by the public, his Lordship, in conjunction with the late great and good Sir George Saville, nobly refused any compensation whatever. See March 20, 1793.

7, 1329. ROBERT BRUCE, "the avenger of his country's wrongs," died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, after a reign of twenty-three years. See Cardross and Theba, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, and December 30, 1774.

— 1566. The foundation of the first ROYAL EXCHANGE was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham. The model was taken from the Exchange at Antwerp, in the Netherlands, at that time one of the most commercial towns in Europe. See October 23, 1667; *Arith. Quest.*, and *Mis. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1758. Died ALLAN RAMSAY, a Scotch poet, born in 1686, at Leadhills, in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. He was originally a barber at Edinburgh; but possessing a strong genius, he devoted himself to the Muses. His "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, is universally admired for its elegance and simplicity. See Burns, Index; and Huckaback, *Arithmetical Questions.*

— 1779. Died, at his episcopal palace, in the 81st year of his age, WILLIAM WARBURTON, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, a prelate of sublime genius and profound learning, born at Newark-upon-Trent, in Nottinghamshire. This "literary phenomenon," as he is often styled, was the author of several valuable works; but his supercilious treatment of controversial adversaries often made his readers his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wish of some who favoured the cause. The following observation in one of the bishop's letters to Dr. Doddridge merits the attention of our young readers:—"To be always lamenting the miseries of life, or always seeking after the pleasures of it, equally takes us off from the work of our salvation. And though I am extremely cautious what sect I follow in religion, yet any in philosophy will serve my turn, and honest Sancho Panza's is as good as any; who, on his return from an important commission, when asked by his master whether he should mark the day with a *white* or a *black* stone,* replied, 'Faith, sir,

* Alluding to the Latin terms, *dies faustus*, a lucky day, and *dies infaustus*, an unlucky day: these being marked by the superstitious Romans, the former with a *white*, and the latter with a *black* stone. In our own ancient almanacks, the unlucky days were distinguished by

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if you will be ruled by me, with neither, but with *good brown ochre!*' What this philosopher thought of his commission, I think of human life in general, *good brown ochre* is the complexion of it." See May 30, 1744. "The web of our life," says Shakspeare, "is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together." See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Crater. And Dean Kirwan has well observed, "that the happiness which is attainable in this life must ever be of the mixed kind." See Oct. 27, 1805.

7, 1761. Was born at Preston-Kirk, in East Lothian, Scotland, JOHN RENNIE, Esq., an eminent civil engineer. His principal works are the Breakwater at Plymouth, Ramsgate Harbour, the London Docks, the Bell-Rock Lighthouse at the mouth of the Tay, and Waterloo and Southwark bridges, two of the bridges that adorn the British metropolis. This distinguished and highly useful ornament of society died in October, 1821, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— 1832. The royal assent was given to the REFORM BILL, thus completing a grand measure which had been introduced into Parliament by Earl Grey and his colleagues, for the purpose of repairing the abuses which had arisen in the working of the constitution, and which were incompatible with good government and with the prosperity of the nation.

8, 1376. EDWARD, the celebrated BLACK PRINCE, died at Westminster, universally regretted, in the 46th year of his age; leaving a character illustrious for every eminent virtue, and, from his earliest youth till the hour he expired, unstained by any considerable blemish. His royal father was inconsolable for the loss of his amiable son, who was interred in Canterbury Cathedral.

> Like other tyrants, Death delights to smite
> What, smitten, most proclaims the pride of power

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a mark of reprobation; a custom to which Shakspeare alludes in "Macbeth:"

> Let this pernicious hour
> Stand aye accursed in the calendar.

Black and white stones were also used in popular judicatures, or in elections; the custom being to give the votes in either of these by such stones—the former being a token of condemnation or rejection, and the latter of absolution or approbation. A white stone was moreover given, with his name and the value of the prize, to the victor in the Agonistical games. To this custom there is an allusion, Rev. ii. 17. See BURDER'S *Oriental Customs*, and DODDRIDGE'S *Family Expositor*.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to inform our young readers, that Sancho Panza is a character in "Don Quixote." See April 23, 1616; and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Spanish Wines.

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And arbitrary nod. His joy supreme,
To bid the wretch survive the fortunate;
The feeble wrap the athletic in his shroud;
And weeping fathers build their children's tomb.*

YOUNG.

9. The festival of VESTA, called Vestalia, was celebrated. See March 29, 1807, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Vesta.

— 1705. Was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, ARCHDEACON OF CLEVELAND, distinguished for his zeal, industry, and acuteness in pleading the cause of ecclesiastical reform. Few works, it is generally said, display more ability and ingenuity than that to which he principally owes his celebrity—"The Confessional;" a performance which, it is asserted, has never yet received a satisfactory answer. This venerable divine died in the summer of 1787, in the 83rd year of his age, contentedly closing the long scene of a studious, regular, and religious life, with the sentiment of the amiable Erasmus and the benevolent Jortin, "I have had enough of every thing in this world." His works and life were published by his son.

— 1760. Expired at Herrnhut, COUNT ZINZENDORF, a German, and chief of the religious sect called Herrnhuters,† which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians,‡ where several congregations of them still remain. One of their places of worship is in Fetter Lane, London.

— 1788. The ASSOCIATION for promoting the discovery of the interior regions of Africa was formed; and this society has since been so fortunate in collecting geographical information, as to leave little doubt but that, in a few years, all the great features of this continent (within the reach of their inquiries) will be so well known and described, that the following sarcastic lines by Swift, on the nakedness of the land, and the absurdity of its map-makers, will soon lose their force;—

Geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps;
And o'er uninhabitable downs,
Place elephants, for want of towns.

The eighteenth century, indeed, smiled propitiously on the

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* See March 13, 1791; June 1, 1803; and July 31, 1802.

† From a village of that name on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, in Upper Lusatia, Germany. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

‡ Moravia is a district east of Bohemia, in Germany. The Moravians are also called "United Brethren." See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*.

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science of geography throughout the globe; and an Englishman may be allowed to pride himself, that his countrymen have had their full share of the glory attending this, and other researches calculated to increase the general stock of knowledge. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Century.

9, 1825. Died at his house in Artillery Place, Finsbury Square, Dr. Abraham Rees, author of the "New Cyclopædia," in forty-five volumes, in which work he received the assistance of many able coadjutors, of whom he has made honourable mention in the preface He was a Protestant Dissenter on deliberate and rational conviction, and was ever the firm and zealous friend of religious liberty. See Jan. 1, 1802.

— 1834. Died at Serampore, in the East Indies, Dr. William Carey, an eminent Christian missionary and Oriental scholar. He was born at Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, Aug. 17, 1761.

10, 1190. Frederick, called Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany, was drowned in the river Cydnus, now Carasu, Caramania, Asia. He had, though in the 69th year of his age, engaged in a crusade with Richard of England and Philip Augustus of France. He was eloquent, had a tenacious memory, and his moral character was generally good, though his motto, or common saying, "Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare"—*He who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to reign*—implies that deception by him was considered no crime.

— 1667. The Dutch, under the command of De Ruyter and Van Gaunt, sailed up the river Medway as far as Upnor Castle, near Chatham, and burnt several of our men-of-war. They afterwards appeared for some time the undisputed masters of the ocean, filled our coasts with alarm and confusion, and even struck terror and consternation into the capital itself. Thus did the ill-timed frugality of Charles II. in necessary expenses expose England to one of the greatest affronts which it had ever received; whilst immense sums were squandered in his illicit pleasures, or given to his worthless and depraved minions. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1735. Expired, aged 57 years, Thomas Hearne, a celebrated antiquary, eminent for his writings and editions of MSS. He was born at Little Waltham, a village nearly midway between Reading and Maidenhead, in Berks, and even from a boy discovered a strong propensity to the study of antiquity. He did great service to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and was buried at St. Peter's-in-the-East, in that city. He wrote at the bottom of his will the 7th verse of the 32nd chapter of Deut., and the 8th, 9th, and 10th verses of the 8th chapter of Job.

11. St. Barnabas's Day, a Christian festival. St. Barnabas was

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born in Cyprus island, and descended of the tribe of Levi, whose Jewish ancestors are thought to have retired thither to secure themselves from violence during the troublesome times in Judea. His proper name was *Joses;* to which, after his conversion to Christianity, the apostles added that of *Barnabas,* signifying either *the son of prophecy,* or *the son of consolation;* the first respecting his eminent *prophetic gifts,* the other his *great charity* in selling his estate for the comfort and relief of the poor Christians. Acts iv. 36. He was educated at Jerusalem, under the great Jewish doctor Gamaliel; a circumstance that might probably lay the foundation of that intimate friendship which was afterwards contracted between this apostle and St. Paul, with whom he united in preaching the Gospel, in different parts, for nearly the space of fourteen years. The time of his conversion is uncertain; but he is generally esteemed one of the seventy disciples chosen by our Saviour himself.

At Antioch Paul and Barnabas had a contest, which ended in their separation; but what followed it with respect to Barnabas, is not related in the *Acts of the Apostles.* Some say, that he went into Italy, and founded a church at Milan: others assert that he spent the remainder of his life in his native country, Cyprus; subjoining, that he suffered a martyrdom at Salamis, in that island—some Jews from Syria attacking him as he was discoursing in the synagogue, and stoning him to death. He was buried by his kinsman Mark, whom he had taken with him, in a cave near that city. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament,* art. Barnabas.

11, 1184 B. C. Troy was taken by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years. See *Arith. Quest.* and *Exer. on the New Test.,* art. Troas.

— 1488 A. D. James III. of Scotland was murdered near Kylsithe or Bannockburn, in the 29th year of his reign and 36th of his age. He was a weak prince, and suffered himself to be imposed upon by wicked courtiers and artful astrologers and fortune-tellers, which excited the contempt of a turbulent aristocracy, that rebelled against him.

— 1576. Died at Gidea Hall or Giddy Hall, near Romford, Essex, Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. He was no less distinguished for his learning than for his goodness and piety. He left four daughters eminently learned in the Greek and Latin languages. One was married to Sir William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, another to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and a third to John Lord Russell, son and heir of Francis Earl of Bedford.

— 1685. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, on the western coast of Dorsetshire, where he published a declaration against the King (James II.), charging him with introducing Popery and arbitrary power.

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11, 1727, O. S. GEORGE I. died in his carriage a short distance from Osnaburgh in Germany, in the 68th year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Melons. His body was conveyed to Hanover, and interred among his ancestors. He was the first British sovereign of the House of Brunswick. See *Arithmetical Tables*.

— 1793. Died DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, principal of the University of Edinburgh, and historiographer * to his Majesty, for Scotland. He was born in 1721, and from his earliest youth was indefatigable in his exertions to render himself eminent in literature; and that he succeeded will be acknowledged by the latest posterity. His histories of America, of Scotland, and of Charles V., and his disquisition concerning India, are models of elegant composition. Dr. Robertson expired at Grange House, near Edinburgh. See October 14, 1601.

— 1798. MALTA, an island strong by nature and by art, and called "the Key of the Mediterranean," was taken by Buonaparte, and in 1800 was captured by the English. This island is supposed to be the ancient Melita, where the viper fastened on the hand of the apostle Paul, when he was wrecked on the coast. It produces corn, cotton, honey, figs, melons, and fine oranges. Many of the orange-trees bear the red kind of fruit, the juice of which is as red as blood, and of a fine flavour. See *Geo. Exercises on the New Testament*.

— 1800. Expired at London, SAMUEL IRELAND, distinguished for his "Picturesque Views on the Rivers Thames, Medway, Severn, and Avon," and other elegant and esteemed works.

12, 1381. WAT TYLER, at the head of a mutinous populace, amounting to 100,000 men, appeared on Blackheath. The ostensible object of this insurrection was the abolition of slavery in England, which, with some other reasonable requests, they obtained; but on their leader being killed, at an interview with the young king (Richard II.) in Smithfield, the charters of enfranchisement were revoked by parliament; the low people, as Hume observes, were reduced to the same slavish condition as before, and several of the ringleaders were severely punished for the late disorders. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

— 1734. The DUKE OF BERWICK, while visiting the trenches at the siege of Philipsburgh, near Spire, in Germany; was killed, standing between his two sons, by a cannon ball. He was the illegitimate son of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., whom he accompanied in his flight from England, in 1688.

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* Historiographer; from ἱστορία, history; and γράφω, to write or describe. ASH'S *Dictionary*.

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His mother was Arabella Churchill, maid of honour to the Duchess of York, and sister to the renowned Marlborough. The Duke, on quitting the country, entered into the service of France, and was engaged in several battles against the English or their allies in Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. In 1707 he gained the battle of Almanza, so fatal to the English. See April 14, 1707. The Duke was, at his death, in the 64th year of his age. See Almanza, Moulins, and Philipsburgh, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

12, 1842. Died at Rugby, DR. THOMAS ARNOLD, in the 47th year of his age. He was the head master of the celebrated school at this place, over which he presided for fourteen years, amidst the love of his pupils, and was the author of an excellent History of Rome.

13, 1483. EARL RIVERS, LORD GRAY, SIR THOMAS VAUGHAN, and SIR RICHARD HAWSE, were executed, or rather murdered, at Pomfret, or Pontefract, in Yorkshire, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, then Protector of England, and afterwards Richard III.

"Pomfret, fatal and ominous to noble peers."

Lord Hastings was also seized at a council held the same day in the Tower, and instantly beheaded on a timber-log. His only crime was his fidelity to the young king, Edward V., and his brother, whom Richard caused to be murdered in the ensuing month. See April 9, 1483. Earl Rivers was uncle to the king, and brother to the queen dowager. Lord Gray was the queen's son by her former husband. It has been remarked, that Lord Hastings was beheaded on the same day and hour that the above noblemen and gentlemen were decapitated, to whose death he himself had too readily consented.

— 1625. The PRINCESS HENRIETTA MARIA, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France, landed at Dover, in Kent, where she was met by Charles I, and conducted the same day to Canterbury, where their marriage was solemnized. She was a woman of great beauty and spirit.

14, 1615. LE MAIRE and SCHOUTEN sailed from the Texel, to make discoveries in the South Sea. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

— 1645. Was fought the BATTLE OF NASEBY, a village twelve miles from Northampton, in Northamptonshire, between Charles I. and the Parliament. This well-disputed action at length terminated in favour of Fairfax, the Parliament general, who, aided by the uncommon valour and rare warlike talents of Cromwell, gained a complete victory.

— 1785. M. ROSIER, the first aërial navigator, and his companion Romain, ascended in a balloon at Boulogne, with an intention of crossing the English Channel; but were unfor-

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tunately both killed, the balloon having taken fire in about twenty minutes after their ascent.* A dreadful catastrophe happened to the aërialist Madame Blanchard, on the 6th of July, 1819. That lady ascended from the Tivoli Gardens, in Paris, at night; and soon after her ascent the balloon took fire, and Madame Blanchard was precipitated into the streets. This last and unfortunate enterprise was her 67th ascent.

14, 1800. Battle of Marengo. In this ever-memorable engagement between the French and Austrians, the latter, commanded by Melas, lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 15,330 men. Buonaparte was in the midst of this desperate conflict, and the amiable French General Desaix was killed in the moment of victory.† It is rather a singular coincidence of circumstances, that his brave friend, General Kleber, whom he had recently left in Egypt, should be assassinated at Grand Cairo within a quarter of an hour of his own death. Marengo is a village near Allessandri, in Italy, in about 45 deg. of N. lat. and 9 deg. of E. long.

— 1807. Battle of Friedland, or Fridland (a town on the left bank of the Alle, about thirty miles from Konigsburgh, in Prussia), in which Buonaparte defeated the Russians with great slaughter. This defeat lead to the Peace of Tilsit.

15. Commences, in general, the Overflowing of the Nile, in Africa, upon which the fertility of Egypt depends. During the inundation, which is caused by periodical rains, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and the inhabitants go from one to the other in boats. When the water withdraws, the lands are sown with rice, which flourishes in watery ground.

— 1744. Commodore Anson, after his voyage round the world, landed at Spithead, a naval station between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, Hants. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

— 1768. Died, in his 57th year, at Newington Butts, near London, James Short, an eminent optician, who, though born, in obscurity and indigence, by his great skill and ingenuity united to virtuous and amiable manners, raised himself into fame, and acquired by his profession a fortune of 20,000*l.* His telescopes (see *Exer. on the Globes*), in particular, were highly esteemed. For one of these, which was finished in 1752 for the King of Spain, he received 1200*l.* This was the noblest instrument of the kind that had then been constructed; and perhaps it has never yet been surpassed, except by the astonishing reflectors of Dr. Herschel and Lord Rosse. See Index,

* See 21st of November, 1783.

† For a brief account of several other heroes who have fallen in the moment of victory, see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Wolfe (General).

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and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Herschel. Mr. Short was a native of Edinburgh.

15, 1825. The first stone of the NEW LONDON BRIDGE was laid by John Garrat, Esq., the Lord Mayor, attended by the court of Aldermen and many persons of distinction.

— 1844. Died at Boulogne, aged 67, THOMAS CAMPBELL, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope" and other poems.

16, 1693. ADMIRAL ROOKE, with twenty men-of-war and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by Admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal; when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war and eighty merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French. See Feb. 14, 1797.

— 1722. Expired the celebrated DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, one of the most successful generals that, perhaps, ever appeared in the world. Of him it has been said, that he never fought a battle which he did not gain, nor besieged a town which he did not take—an eulogium which can be pronounced on few other commanders, ancient or modern.* He was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650. His funeral procession, from Marlborough House† to Westminster Abbey, was conducted with the greatest solemnity and magnificence. He was interred at the foot of Henry VII.'s tomb. After the death of his relict his body was removed, and deposited with hers at Blenheim.

This eminent character degenerated into idiotcy some time previous to his decease, affording, like Swift, an affecting example of the evanescence of human intellect, of the vanity of all mortal acquirements!

> From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
> And Swift expires a driv'ler and a show.
>
> DR. JOHNSON.

17, 1271. PRINCE EDWARD, afterwards Edward I., was wounded with a dagger by an assassin in the Holy Land. The venom was extracted by his Queen, who, by sucking it, effected a cure, that could not be procured by medicine. See March 30, 1799, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Crux.

— 1688. SEVEN BISHOPS were committed to the Tower for presenting a very dutiful, prudent, and loyal petition‡ to James

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* The same was said of Alexander.—Alexander cum nullo hostium unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quam non expugnaverit.

† Near St. James's Palace. It was built in Queen Anne's reign, at the expense of the public—a national compliment which cost not less than 40,000*l.* See PENNANT'S *London*; and Aug. 2, 1704.

‡ The petition was directed against a declaration published by the

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II., but which that arbitrary bigot termed a seditious libel' They were brought to their trial on the 30th at Westminster Hall, and acquitted. No cause was ever heard with more zeal and attention; and when the wished for verdict, *Not Guilty*, was pronounced, the intelligence was echoed through the hall, was conveyed to crowds without, was carried into the city, and was propagated with infinite joy throughout the kingdom. The names of these seven conscientious worthies are given in the *Miscellaneous Questions*.

17, 1696. Died, on the twenty-second anniversary of his succession to the throne, the heroic and magnanimous JOHN SOBIESKI, KING OF POLAND, the most renowned warrior of his time; indeed, his victories obtained over the Tartars and Turks procured him the crown. He was also an encourager of arts and sciences, and a liberal patron of learned men. He was born in 1630. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Scutum, Sobieski.

— 1719. JOSEPH ADDISON expired at Holland House, near Kensington. See Sept. 1, 1729, and *Arithmetical Questions*.

> "His faith, in death unshaken, tower'd on high,
> And shew'd succeeding Christians how to die."

This fine writer and excellent man was interred in the Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey, where an elegant monument has been erected to him.

— 1775. BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. On this eminence, which is situated near Boston, a desperate engagement took place between the British troops and the Americans, when the latter were compelled to retreat. See DR. GORDON'S *History of the American War*.

— 1791. Expired the venerable COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON, memorable for her religious zeal and extensive charities. See *Arithmetical Questions*.

18. IDOL JUGGERNAUT. Idolatry, says Dr. South, is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of *images* and *corporeal* resemblance.

The idol Juggernaut is worshipped by immense numbers, who make a pilgrimage at their various feasts to the town of Juggernaut. On the 18th of June, at twelve o'clock, the idol

king, which suspended and dispensed with the penal laws and tests, and even with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on admission into civil or military offices. These measures were originally adopted as a guard against the Papists; the bishops, therefore, in praying for their continuance, had in view the security of the Protestant interest.

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is brought forth in a car sixty feet in height, amid the acclamations of hundreds of thousands of deluded worshippers, who have resorted thither from various parts of the British dominions in India; and so infatuated are these people, that many of them think it an honour to sacrifice themselves to it. Numbers kill themselves by falling under the idol's car; others lay themselves flat on their backs, for the very purpose of being crushed to death by it! See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Paganism.

Jagarnaut, or Juggernaut, is situated in Orissa, a province of Hindostan, west of the Bay of Bengal. See BOURN'S *Gaz.*

18, 1525. On this day CARDINAL WOLSEY made the magnificent present of Hampton Court to King Henry VIII. This was, perhaps, the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign.

— 1643. HAMPDEN, the famous English patriot, was wounded in Chalgrave Field, near Oxford. See June 24, 1643.

> A patriot loves
> His country's good with a respect more tender,
> More holy and profound, than his own life.
>
> SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

— 1723. FRANCIS ATTERBURY, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, embarked for France on his exile. The prelate was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Morice, and by an affectionate daughter. On their arrival at Calais the bishop met Lord Bolingbroke returning to England, his term of banishment having expired; upon which Atterbury observed that they were exchanged. The daughter, whose filial love prompted her to share the exile of her aged parent, died in 1729, at Toulouse, in the south of France of a consumption. The letter of Bishop Atterbury to Mr. Pope, in which he relates the circumstances of their last interview, is beautifully pathetic. See *Elegant Epistles;* also Feb. 15, 1732.

— 1805. Expired, at Knightsbridge, near London, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, ARTHUR MURPHY, author of several dramatic productions, and a translation of the great Latin historian Tacitus. As a man of polished manners, he lived respected; and, as a believer in Christianity, he was long, say his friends, resigned to the will of his Creator, often repeating from Pope the following lines:—

> Half taught by reason, half by mere decay,
> To welcome death, and calmly pass away.*

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* When youth is flown, death only can assuage,
And yield a refuge from the ills of age.

MIMNERMUS.

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Mr. Murphy's father was a merchant in Dublin; but his mother was on a visit at Clooniquin, where he was born, in 1727. He was some time in a counting-house at Cork, and studied some years at St. Omer, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

18, 1814. Civic Feast. A most superb entertainment was given at Guildhall, London, at which were present the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, with many foreigners of distinction. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Battle of Poitiers. The procession was uncommonly splendid, and the illustrious visitors excited the curiosity of the thronging crowds, not only on account of their high rank and exalted station, but because they were also *the pacificators of Europe!*

— 1815. Battle of Waterloo. This bloody conflict will be ever memorable in English history, as affording one of the noblest proofs upon record of British valour, and of the talents of our great national commander, the Duke of Wellington, as well as being in its effects decisive of a most momentous contest, in which the peace of all Europe was at stake. With this battle, which continued during more than seven hours' unintermitting fighting, and in which the physical nerve and courage of Britons performed prodigies not excelled by ancient heroes, terminated the power of Buonaparte, who subsequently withdrew to Rochefort, on the western coast of France, and, after some ineffectual attempts to escape to America, threw himself upon British protection. He was shortly after conveyed as a state prisoner to St. Helena, a small island in the South Atlantic.

Waterloo is situated between Nivelles and Brussels, in the Netherlands.

— 1817. Waterloo Bridge, in the Strand, London, was opened for the use of the public. This bridge is one of the great works executed by the late Mr. Rennie. See June 7, 1761.

— 1827. Sir John Fleming Leicester, Baron de Tabley, died, aged 65, at Tabley House, two miles from Knutsford, Cheshire. He was the greatest patron of the native school of painting that our island ever enjoyed, and possessed an unrivalled collection of paintings by English artists, to which the public, with suitable recommendation, were generously admitted.

19. The Greek menologies place the festival of St. Jude, and

Tired with vain life, we close the willing eye;
'Tis the great birth-right of mankind to die.[1]

Thomson.

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[1] See April 5, 33.

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declare that he was shot to death with arrows at Arara, probably in Armenia, where are Mount Ararat (see *Arith. Quest.*) and the city of Ariaratha. The Armenians, by tradition, maintain that he suffered martyrdom in their country; but the Latin martyrologists inform us that St. Jude suffered martyrdom, and was buried in Persia. His Epistle was written after the death of St. Peter and St Paul, and consequently after A. D. 66: some date it about the year 90.

19, 1215. MAGNA CHARTA, the Great Charter of the liberties of Britain, and the basis of our excellent laws and distinguished privileges, was *extorted* from the tyrannical King John. See *Arith. Quest.* It was signed at Runny-Mead, a meadow on the banks of the Thames, between Staines and Windsor.

> Here was the charter seal'd, wherein the crown
> All marks of arbitrary power laid down:
> Tyrant and Slave, those names of hate and fear,
> The happier style of Prince and Subject bear;
> Happy, when both to the same centre move,
> When kings give liberty, and subjects love.
>
> DENHAM.

See Langton and Wraysbury, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

The original copy of this famous Charter, and the original of the articles agreed upon by the barons, preparatory to the signing of the Great Charter, are preserved in the British Museum.

— 1566. In a small room on the ground-floor, in the south-east corner of the castle at Edinburgh, the unfortunate MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, was delivered of a prince, in whose person the crowns of both kingdoms, of which the British island consists, were afterwards united. See March 27, 1625.

— 1820. Expired at his house in Soho Square, SIR JOSEPH BANKS, President of the Royal Society. He was an eminent philosopher, and visited several regions for the purpose of making researches in natural history. He accompanied Captain Cook in his first voyage round the world, and afterwards went to Iceland. The fruit of these expeditions was a choice and most valuable collection of natural curiosities drawn from the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms. This scientific adventurer was born in 1743, and was distinguished for his high literary attainments.

20, 1483. RICHARD DUKE OF GLOUCESTER was proclaimed king, under the title of Richard III. He was the youngest son of Richard Duke of York, whose pretensions to the crown occasioned the war of the Roses. See Dec. 31, 1460, and BUTLER'S *Miscel. Quest.*, Reign of Henry VI.

— 1743. COMMODORE ANSON took the Manilla ship, between

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the island of that name and the isle of Samar, in Asia. See *Arith. Quest.*

20, 1743. Anna Lætitia Barbauld was born at Kibworth, Leicestershire. She was the eldest child of Dr. John Aikin, a Dissenting minister. The name of this lady will be respected as long as letters shall be cultivated in Britain, or wherever the English language is known. Her "Lessons for Children from Two to Three Years old" called forth the praise of Johnson; and her various publications, both in poetry and in prose, have received the approbation of numerous readers. After a long and useful life, this accomplished lady died at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, March 9, 1825.

— 1751. John Shakeshanks and his wife established their right to a flitch of bacon at Little Dunmow, in Essex, according to the ancient custom of that manor. The ceremonial established for these occasions consisted in the claimants' kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the churchyard, and there making oath that *they had not once repented of their marriage; had not had any domestic brawls or contentions, or offended each other in word or deed, for the space of a year and a day after their union.* There were computed to be 5000 people present at the above ceremony; and the happy couple are said to have made upwards of 50*l.* by selling slices of the bacon to the company. They are the last persons that have benefitted by this whimsical custom, which Mr. Gough, in the "Britannia," says, is abolished; but others assert that it is only dormant through the want of claimants, or from their negligence to enforce the demand. The earliest delivery of the bacon on record was in the year 1445, since which period it has been obtained only five or six times.

> Thrice happy they whom love unites
> In equal rapture and sincere delights;
> Unbroken by complaints or strife,
> E'en to the latest hours of life.
>
> Francis's *Horace.*

— 1756. Black-Hole Prison. This was a horrid place of "durance vile" at Calcutta, Bengal, Asia, in which one hundred and twenty-three captives, mostly English, perished in one night. A monument was erected to their memory by Mr. Holwell, one of the twenty-three survivors of that dismal scene. See Calcutta and Pinner, Bourn's *Gazetteer.* This gentleman shortly afterwards published an unadorned, but most affecting narrative of the melancholy event, admirably calculated to prevent absolute despair under the most disastrous calamities of human life. The severest and most incomprehensible dispensations of a wise and benevolent Being are no doubt intended as salutary lessons to mankind.

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20, 1814. PEACE. The proclamation of Peace, with its accustomed formalities, took place in the British metropolis.

> "The dove* her resting-place hath found.
> Glory to God—deliverance to mankind!"

See *Arith. Quest.* on the subject of War and Peace.

— 1837. Died at Windsor, in the 72nd year of his age and the 7th of his reign, WILLIAM IV., during whose sovereignty the Reform Bill was passed.

21, 1377. Died EDWARD III., in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and fifty-first of his reign, surviving the melancholy loss of his heroic son only about a year. See the 8th of this month. Edward was of the line of Plantagenet, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II., a native of Bourdeaux, where his father, the Black Prince, resided many years as Governor of Guienne.

— 1673. The PRINCESS OF MODENA, a duchy near Mantua, in Italy, landed at Dover, where she was met by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and married to him that evening. She was the daughter of Alphonso d'Este, Duke of Modena. At the Revolution of 1688 she retired with James to France, and died at St. Germain in 1718, having survived her consort seventeen years. James's first wife, who died in 1671, was Anne Hyde, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, who wrote the "History of the Rebellion," and who died in exile at Rouen, in 1674.

— 1675. Was laid the first stone of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. See *Arith. Quest.* This superb structure, which cost a million of money, was finished in 1711, under one architect, the famous Sir Christopher Wren (see Feb. 25, 1723); under one prelate, Henry Compton (see July 7, 1713), Bishop of London; and under one mason, Mr. Strong. Bishop Compton preached the first sermon on the opening of the Cathedral.

— 1770. Expired, in the 65th year of his age, WILLIAM BECKFORD, the patriotic Lord Mayor of London, in the year of his second service of that high office. Convinced that our liberties belong to posterity as well as to ourselves, he shewed himself at once the steadfast friend of his king and his country, and was the only man of his time who with firmness (yet tempered with humility) durst tell the monarch on his throne, surrounded by his flatterers, the plain and honest truth, whereby he vindicated the loyalty, while he evinced the independent spirit, of the city of London. His memorable speech to the king, in vindication of the people's right to remonstrate to the throne, is inscribed under his statue in Guildhall.†

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* See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Columba Noachi.

† This elegant statue was the performance of the celebrated artist

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21, 1809. Died, in the 40th year of his age, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, DANIEL LAMBERT, a native of Leicester, remarkable for having greatly exceeded the ordinary dimensions of mankind. He weighed nearly ten stone more than the celebrated Bright, of Malden, in Essex.* See Nov. 12, 1750, and *Arithmetical Questions.*

— 1813. VITTORIA, in Biscay, Spain. At this town Lord (afterwards Duke of) Wellington gained a most brilliant victory, the French having lost everything,—artillery, ammunition, baggage, cattle, provisions, money—in short, all the essential requisites of the army. This was his Lordship's seventh victory in the Peninsula. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Bourdeaux, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Vittoria.

— 1816. Died, at Highgate, near London, aged 52, the REV. JEREMIAH JOYCE, a Unitarian minister, and the ingenious author of many elementary works that bear his name, and the laborious compiler of others published anonymously. His "Arithmetic," "Scientific Dialogues," "Dialogues on Chemistry," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," and "Introduction to the Arts and Sciences," have all been favourably received by the public. He also co-operated with Messrs. Shepherd and Carpenter in a well-planned work, called "Systematic Education." Mr. Joyce was a self-taught man, and was indebted chiefly to his uncommon industry for his rise in life. The qualities of his mind are to be estimated by the variety and extent of his labours; and, in regard to those of his heart, his friends unanimously assert, that an honester or better man never lived. He was buried at Cheshunt, in Herts.

— 1830. Began the SUMMER QUARTER, the sun entering into the constellation ♋, the Crab, at 11 hours 50 min. P. M. This period is usually called the Summer Solstice, the sun seeming to describe the tropic of Cancer, when he makes the longest day in our northern hemisphere, and "brings from the south solstitial summer's heat." The solstices are two in each year; the Summer Solstice and the Winter Solstice. The word "solstice" comes from two Latin words, viz. *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand; because, for a few days after the 21st of June and the 21st of December, there is but little variation in the length of the days, and therefore the sun seems to *stand still.* See December 21, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Solstices.

Bacon, and is esteemed an admirable likeness. Mr. Beckford is represented in the attitude in which he replied to the answer of George III. to an address of the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of London, on the 23rd of May, 1770. See Bacon, Index.

* Mr. Bright weighed 42 stone 12 lb.; Mr. Lambert 52 stone 11 lb., horseman's weight. See *Arithmetical Tables.*

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22, 1476. The celebrated BATTLE OF MORAT, or MURTEN, was fought. In this furious engagement the heroic Swiss nearly destroyed the entire army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Not far from the town, and adjoining to the high road, there were two pyramids formed with the bones of the Burgundian soldiers who were slain at the siege of the town and in the battle. This monument of Swiss bravery was destroyed by the French in 1798. Morat is a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, a few miles west of Berne; it is situated on a lake of the same name, and has an enchanting prospect.

— 1535. JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, one of the most eminent prelates for learning and morals of the age in which he lived, and who had long enjoyed the highest favour of the king, was beheaded. He was unfairly tried, and tyrannically executed, for not acknowledging the supremacy* of Henry VIII. See Jan. 28, 1547. This celebrated prelate is characterized by the learned Erasmus, as a man of deep erudition, integrity, sweetness of temper, and grandeur of soul. He was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and in the school of that town received the early part of his education. See July 6, 1535.

— 1791. LOUIS XVI., King of France, and his family, who had the preceding day escaped from Paris, were arrested at Varennes, a small town in the department of the Meuse, and conducted back to the palace of the Tuilleries. See January 21, 1793.

— 1846. Died, in London, by his own hand, BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON, an historical painter of considerable reputation. He was a native of Plymouth.

23, 303. DECOLLATION OF ST. ALBAN. This pious man is said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain; hence he is commonly styled the protomartyr of this island. He was born at Verulam (now St. Alban's), and, travelling to Rome, embraced a military life, and served seven years as a soldier under Diocletian. He afterwards returned to England, became a Christian, and was in consequence decapitated, as is generally stated, during the dreadful persecution raised by that celebrated emperor against the professors of Christianity. See May 1, 304. Four or five

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* Supremacy, in the *English Church*, is the superiority or sovereignty of the king over the church, as well as the state, of England, whereof he is made the head. It was first established by Henry VIII., in 1534, after his breaking with the Pope.

> "When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
> The Parliament made him the head of the Church!"

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hundred years after his death, Offa, king of Mercia,* built a stately monastery to his memory; and the town of St. Alban's, Herts, takes its name from him.

23, 1770. Died Dr. Mark Akenside, a celebrated physician and poet, who was born in 1721, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and who is therefore often styled "the Bard of Tyne." His father was a butcher. He was possessed of a luxuriant fancy and highly cultivated mind, which he has eminently displayed in his admired work on "The Pleasures of the Imagination." "A more splendid poem, more replete with rich and lofty imagery, will not easily be found within the range of English composition. The design of it is, to investigate the source of those delights which the mind derives from a contemplation of the objects presented to the senses by nature, and also those from imitations of them which are produced by the arts of poetry, painting, and sculpture." Aikin's *Letters on English Poetry.* Dr. Akenside was buried in St. James's church, Westminster.

— 1791. Expired Catherine Macaulay Graham, a celebrated English historian, and political and didactic writer. She was born in 1738 or 1739.

24. St. John's Day, the name of a Christian festival† kept in commemoration of the wonderful circumstances attending the birth of John the Baptist, the forerunner of our Saviour. He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. Retiring into a desert, he lived on locusts‡ and wild honey; and about the year 29 began to preach repentance and to declare the coming of the

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* Mercia, in the ancient geography of England, was the name of one of the seven kingdoms (usually denominated the Heptarchy) founded by the Saxons.

† See Annunciation, and John the son of Zebedee.

‡ Matt. iii. 4. Locusts are to this day eaten by the inhabitants of Ethiopia, Arabia, &c. At Mecca they make a kind of fricassee of them: to the unpolished Hottentots they sometimes afford a high treat; and in Barbary and Numidia, the Moors make them a part of their food. They go to hunt them, fry them in oil and butter, and sell them publicly at Tunis and other places. From these accounts, which are extracted from Hasselquist, Sparrman, and Poiret, and confirmed by other authors of undoubted veracity (Dampier, Shaw, and Ives, as quoted by the Rev. S. Burder in his "Oriental Customs," art. Locusts), we may see the folly of that dispute among divines concerning the nature of St. John's food: some maintaining the original word to signify the fruits of certain trees; others, a kind of birds, &c. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, Nos. 5, 7, 11, 41, and Machærus.

Locusts are a kind of winged insect, of the same genus as the cricket and grasshopper.

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Messiah. He baptized his disciples, and the following year Christ himself was baptized by him in the river Jordan. Some time after, having reproved Herod Antipas, who had a criminal intercourse with Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, he was imprisoned in the castle of Machærus, where he was decapitated.* His head was brought to Herodias, who, according to St. Jerome, pierced his tongue with a bodkin, to revenge herself after his death for the freedom of his reproofs.†

We here see, says Bishop Porteus,‡ a fatal proof of the extreme barbarities to which that most diabolical sentiment of revenge will drive the natural tenderness even of a female mind. What a close connexion there is between crimes of apparently a very different complexion; and how frequently the uncontrolled indulgence of what are called the softer affections, leads ultimately to the most violent excesses of malignant passions!

24, 1340. EDWARD III. gained a signal naval victory over the French, off Sluisse, or Sluys, a town in the Netherlands, a few miles north of Bruges. By the superior abilities of the king, and the dexterity of his seamen, the English gained the wind of the enemy, and had the sun in their backs, and with these advantages began the action. The battle was fierce and bloody: the English archers (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Sagitta), whose force and address were now much celebrated, were particularly active in galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals: the loss of the English was inconsiderable. See the *Naval Chronicle*, or HUME'S *History of England*.

— 1494. NEWFOUNDLAND, an island near North America, was discovered by Cabot.

— 1643. Died at Tame, JOHN HAMPDEN, one of the most popular men, and one of the greatest patriots, in the time of Charles

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* See August 29, decollation of John the Baptist.

† Fulvia, the wife and cruel coadjutor of Anthony, during the massacres of the triumvirate (see *Arith. Quest.*, art Triumvirate), took the head of Cicero, and placing it upon her lap, drew out the tongue, and pierced it several times with her bodkin, uttering all the while the most opprobrious language against the celebrated orator. See Cicero, Index.

‡ "Lecture the Fourteenth," which contains admirable comments on the conduct of the several actors in this dreadful tragedy, and is replete with the most important instruction and admonition, not only to the female sex, but to both sexes, to persons of all ages and conditions, to beware of giving way to any one evil propensity of their nature. See Blandy, Index, and April 14, 1809.

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I., against whom he took up arms, and received a mortal wound in a skirmish with Prince Rupert (see June 18, 1643), a German general, nephew to the king, and often mentioned in this intestine war. Thomson, speaking of the great men that Britain has produced, celebrates Hampden in the glorious colours of a warm and active patriot:—

> A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land,
> Wise, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul,
> Who stemm'd the torrent of a downward age,
> To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again,
> To all thy native pomp of freedom bold.

In such respect is the memory of Hampden still held by his grateful countrymen, that some years ago, one of his descendants being deficient in an account of public money, he was exonerated from the debt due to government by an act of parliament, particularly expressing, that it was for the *services* which his illustrious relation had done to his country, that this mark of favour was shewn to him. SEWARD'S *Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons*. See Seward, Index.

24, 1650. Was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, JOHN CHURCHILL, the great Duke of Marlborough. See June 16, 1722.

— 1781. Died, in the 41st year of her age, at the Hot Wells of Bristol, LADY MILLER, of Bath-Easton Villa, near a village of the same name, delightfully situated about two miles from Bath, on the London road. She was the author of "Letters from Italy in the Years 1770 and 1771, by an Englishwoman." This lady also gave the world a pleasing work, entitled "Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath," being the effusions, chiefly extemporaneous, of several persons of rank and fashion.

Lady Miller gave a weekly entertainment to persons of distinction in the city of Bath and its neighbourhood; and when the company were ushered in, and as each gentleman or lady passed a beautiful Etruscan vase brought by Lady Miller from Italy, and which for the occasion was decorated with sprigs of laurel, an offering was made of some original composition in verse, at first merely of what the French term *bouts rimés*, or rhyming terminations, which had been filled up by the candidate for poetical fame, but afterwards of short performances on particular subjects, given out the preceding week. The company having all contributed, the papers were drawn out of the vase and read aloud. A committee was then named to determine whose brows the wreath of Apollo should decorate, and to adjudge the prizes: these retired into a room, and fixed upon the four best productions; and when the authors had identified their property by naming their *private* signatures, they were presented by the high-priestess of the temple, Lady

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Miller, with a fillet of myrtle, and crowned amidst the plaudits of the company. A very sensible feature of the gala, a genteel collation, concluded the business. *Finis coronabat opus—the end crowned the work.* Lady Miller was interred in the abbey church at Bath, where a marble monument, having on it some well-written stanzas, has been erected to her memory.

24, 1782. Expired DR. JOHN BLAIR, author of "The Chronology and History of the World from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753."

25, 1314. Was fought the famous BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN, between the English, commanded by Edward II., and the Scotch, under the renowned Robert Bruce; when the army of the former, though vastly superior in numbers,* was not only defeated, but chased off the field, and pursued with great slaughter for the space of several miles. The king himself narrowly escaped by taking shelter in Dunbar. Bannockburn is a manufacturing village, near Stirling.†

26, 1541. FRANCIS PIZARRO was assassinated at mid-day in his palace at Lima,‡ the capital of Peru, in South America. This execrable Spaniard was the conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Almagro, a Spanish navigator. They were both guilty of unparalleled treachery and cruelty to the natives, and at length fell just victims to their own ambition, jealousy, and avarice. Almagro revolting, was defeated and beheaded by Pizarro, who was himself murdered by the son and friends of Almagro.

— 1691. Expired, almost suddenly, at Exeter, in the 64th year of his age, JOHN FLAVEL, a native of Worcestershire. He was one of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity (see Aug. 24, 1662, and *Arithmetical Questions*); and his works exhibit strong marks of unaffected and ardent piety. One of the most popular of his productions is his "Mystery of Provi-

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* Some historians state the English army to have been 100,000, and the Scotch army 30,000; but others say the English army consisted of only 20,000 *fighting* men, and the Scotch of 2000. See Bannockburn, and Ninians (St.), BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

† The syllable *burn*, burne, or brun, means a river, ford, or brook. The king posted his forces near the *ford* or *brook* of Bannock.

‡ Pizarro laid the foundation of this city, January 12, 1535; he also built in Peru the commercial port-town of Truxillo, giving it this name in consequence of his having been born at Truxillo, in Estremadura, Spain. Dr. Southey wrote an inscription for a column at this last place, excellently calculated to stigmatize cruelty, and to suppress inordinate ambition.

See SOUTHEY'S *Letters on Spain and Portugal*, or BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Truxillo.

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dence," a small tract eminently calculated, by numerous citations from the Sacred Scriptures, to encourage Christians in a firm reliance on Divine Providence, to reconcile them to its various dispensations, and "to justify the ways of God to man." See the Rev. Samuel Palmer's *Nonconformist's Memorial*.

26, 1752. Died Julius Cardinal Alberoni, at Placentia, Italy, where he was born in 1664. He was the son of a gardener; from which low origin, by his good fortune, his address, and abilities, he rose to be first minister of state to Philip V., King of Spain. After having governed with an almost absolute power for many years, he was at last deprived of his dignity and banished from Spain.

27, 363. Expired the famous Roman Emperor Julian, styled the *Apostate*, because he professed the Christian religion before he ascended the throne, but afterwards openly embraced Paganism, and endeavoured to abolish Christianity. No prince was ever more variously represented by different authors; on which account it is not easy to form a true judgment of his real character. It is generally admitted, that he was learned, liberal, temperate, brave, vigilant, and a lover of justice; but, on the other hand, he had apostatized to Paganism, was an enemy to the Christian religion, and was, in fact, a persecutor, though not of the most sanguinary class. Julian was mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, and expired the following night, in the 32nd year of his age. His last moments were spent in conversing with Maximus, the philosopher, concerning the immortality of the soul; and he died without expressing the least sorrow for his fate or the suddenness of his death. He was buried at Tarsus, in Cilicia, but was afterwards removed to Constantinople, his native city. See Tarsus, Index, and *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*.

— 1462. Louis XII., surnamed "the *Just*," was born at Blois, province of Orleanois, department of Lot and Cher. See January 1 and October 9.

— 1550. Charles IX. was born at St. Germain. See May 30, 1574.

— 1777. Was executed at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery, Dr. William Dodd, a very popular and celebrated preacher, and most zealous promoter of charitable institutions. He published a large Commentary on the Bible, in three volumes folio, besides some poems, and several sermons and tracts of piety. But pride and a habit of sumptuous living counterbalanced his useful and laudable qualities, and led him to the commission of that act which brought him to an ignominious end. He was born at Bourn, in the western part of Lincolnshire (of which place his father was vicar), in 1729.

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28, 1461. King Edward IV. was crowned at Westminster. He was of the Plantagenet line.

— 1797. Expired suddenly, at London, aged 67, George Keate, F.R.S., well known for his elegantly written account of the Pelew Islands, and several other entertaining works both in prose and verse. Of the latter, his poem called "The Alps" is allowed to be entitled to the highest praise, for truth of description, elegance of versification, and vigour of fancy One of the most successful of his prose publications was his "Sketches from Nature." Mr. Keate was hospitable and beneficent. He was interred at Isleworth* church, where a monument is erected to his memory stating his death to have happened on the above day, though his biographers assign the 27th as the day of his decease. He was a native of Trowbridge, a town in Wiltshire.

— 1838. Her Majesty Queen Victoria was crowned at Westminster.

29, 66. St. Peter and St. Paul's Festival. St. Peter the Apostle was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee (see May 1), and was brother of St. Andrew. His first name was Simon or Simeon; but when our Saviour called him to the apostleship, he changed it to Cephas, that is, in Syriac, a *stone* or *rock;* in Latin, *petra*, whence *Peter*. He was a married man; and had his house, his mother-in-law, and his wife at Capernaum, upon the lake of Genesareth. This apostle was firmly attached to his Divine Master, and was one of the three selected by him to be the witness of his glory and his humiliation. After Christ's ascension Peter continued very zealous and constant in his Lord's service, till he himself was crowned with martyrdom, at Rome, by crucifixion. This happened in the Via Ostia, with his head downwards, as he, out of humility, had desired of his executioners. It is said that his body was at first buried in the catacombs,† near Rome, whence it was

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* Isleworth is a pleasant village in Middlesex, situated on the banks of the Thames, nine miles west of London.

† Catacombs are grottoes or subterraneous places for the burial of the dead. Anciently the word "catacomb" was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. The vast assemblage of subterraneous sepulchres about Rome are supposed to be the burial-places of martyrs, and are visited accordingly out of devotion, and relics are thence taken and dispersed through Catholic countries. Though the catacombs of Rome are the most noted, there are similar receptacles belonging to many other cities, particularly Naples: indeed, the method of preserving the dead in catacombs seems to have been common to many of the ancient nations. The catacombs of Egypt are still extant, about nine leagues from Grand Cairo. The bodies found in catacombs, especially those of

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afterwards transported to the Vatican.* He had been Bishop of Rome twenty-four years, and at his death was about 75 years old. Many learned men, however, think it improbable that St. Peter ever visited Rome; and still more improbable, that he was established as bishop of that city. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, No. 156.

St. Paul, formerly named Saul, was first a persecutor of the Church, but afterwards a disciple of Jesus Christ, and the most zealous of Christian missionaries. His parents sent him early to Jerusalem, where he studied the law at the feet of Gamaliel, a famous doctor. He is supposed to have been a convert to Christianity about the year 36 or 37 (see Jan. 25), and consummated his martyrdom by decapitation at a place called *Aquæ Salviæ* (the *Salvian Waters*), on the above day, by order of Nero (see April 30, 66), whom he had enraged by converting one of his favourite concubines. Some state the Apostle's age at 55, others at 68, at his death. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament*, art. Tarsus.

29, 1559. MONTGOMERY, COUNT DE MONTGOMERY, in Normandy, remarkable for his valour and noble achievements, had the misfortune to extinguish an eye of Henry II. of France in a tournament;† a disastrous event which in a few days caused the king's death. The monarch in his last moments nobly enjoined that Montgomery should not be prosecuted or harassed, in any respect whatever, on account of his fatal accident. This unfortunate nobleman, however, fell a victim some years after-

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Egypt, are called *mummies;* and, as the Egyptians excelled in the art of embalming and preserving their dead bodies, those found in their catacombs are in a better state than the bodies found either in those of Italy or any other part of the world.

* The Vatican is a magnificent palace in Rome, belonging to the Pope, and containing one of the richest libraries in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts. The *Mons Vaticanus*, where this palace stands, owes its name to the answers of the *Vates*, or prophets, that used to be given here; or to the god Vaticanus. LEMPRIERE's *Classical Dictionary*.

† Tournament is a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round," because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility, both of horse and man, was necessary. Tournaments made the principal exercises of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but being at length productive of mischievous consequences, the princes of Europe gradually concurred in discouraging and suppressing them.

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wards to the unjust revenge of the infamous Catherine de Medicis, and suffered death by decapitation, June 26, 1574. See the *Ency. Brit.*, art. Montgomery; and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Equestrian Expedition.

Henry II. was succeeded by his son Francis, the Dauphin,* who thus became King of France, under the title of Francis II. See April 24, 1558.

29, 1761. The City Road from Islington to Old Street was first opened for passengers and carriages.

— 1774. Expired, at Little Ealing, in Middlesex, Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, an eminent prelate, who had distinguished himself in every part of his life by great modesty and the virtues proper to his station. His literary abilities, and application to sacred and philological learning, appear by his numerous works. His excellent edition of "Longinus on the Sublime and Beautiful" is still admired by the best critics; and his "Commentary on the four Evangelists, &c., with Notes" (a posthumous publication), is often quoted by divines.

Bishop Pearce was the son of a distiller in Holborn; and although of a delicate constitution, his life was extended, by the blessing of Providence, beyond his 85th year. He has a monument in Westminster Abbey, where he was interred.

— 1813. Died, at his house in St. Alban's Street, London, Valentine Green, Esq., A.R.S., Keeper of the British Institution (see Feb. 23, 1792), greatly respected for his superior talents as a mezzotinto engraver, for the purity and universality of his taste in works of art, for the general urbanity of his manners, and for that invariable benignity of disposition, which, in popular language, is usually styled "goodness of heart." He was born at Salfort, near Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire, October 3, 1739.

Mr. Green, besides his distinguished merit as an artist, acquired considerable reputation as an author, by publishing, in 1796, a valuable work, entitled "The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester," in two quarto volumes, a performance of great research and labour. The first edition of this book, then called "A Survey" &c., was published in 1764, during the time of his apprenticeship in Worcester.

30, 1685. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, was unjustly

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* Dauphin was a title given to the eldest son of the King of France, and presumptive heir to the crown, on account of the province of Dauphiny, in that country, which, in 1343, was given to Philip de Valois, on this express condition.

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beheaded at Edinburgh, in the bigoted reign of James II. Though the sword of justice was displayed, even her semblance was not put on; and the forms of law were only preserved to sanctify, or rather aggravate, the foul oppression. The Earl exhibited great courage and undaunted constancy under his misfortunes; slept soundly the night before his execution,* and even on the very day of his death not only ate his dinner cheerfully, but, according to his custom, enjoyed his afternoon's nap. He made a short, grave, and religious speech on the scaffold, and, after solemnly declaring that he forgave all his enemies, submitted to his fate with heroic firmness. Such were the last hours, and such the final close, of this great man's life. May the like happy serenity in such dreadful circumstances, and a death equally glorious, be the lot of all whom tyranny, of whatever denomination or description, shall, in any age or in any country, call to expiate their virtues on the scaffold!

Argyle's religion, says Mr. Fox, was of that genuine kind, which, by representing the performance of our duty to our neighbour as the most acceptable service to God, strengthens all the charities of social life. Let him be weighed never so scrupulously and in the nicest scales, he will not be found, in a single instance, wanting in the charity of a Christian, the firmness and benevolence of a patriot, or the integrity and fidelity of a man of honour. The last scene of this amiable nobleman's life is most beautifully described by Mr. Fox, in his "History of the Reign of James II.," and it forms also one of the most eloquently written parts of "Hume's History."

30, 1689. Rosene, Marshal-General of King James's forces in Ireland, was guilty of an act of barbarity scarcely to be paralleled in history. To induce the brave defenders of Londonderry to give up that place, he collected together 4000, some say 7000, of the neighbouring Protestants, of all ages and conditions, stript them entirely naked, deprived them of food, and in that forlorn condition caused the miserable objects to be driven under the walls of the city, where a considerable number of them actually perished through fatigue, grief, or want of sustenance. See April 20, 1689.

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* The venerable Socrates slept the evening before his death as quietly as at any other time, passed the last day of his life in conversing cheerfully with his friends upon the immortality of the soul, took the fatal cup of poison without any emotion or change of countenance, and drank off the baneful draught with an amazing tranquillity, and a serenity of aspect not to be expressed, or hardly even conceived. Lord Russell also slept soundly the night before his unjust execution.

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30, 1825. Was accidentally drowned, at Stanwell, a village in Middlesex, about two miles from Staines, the Rev. Henry Kett, author of "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," "Elements of General Knowledge," &c. The former work received the commendations of Bishops Tomline and Porteus.

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JULY.

Deep to the root
Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slipp'ry lawn an arid hue disclose.
Echo no more returns the cheerful sound
Of sharp'ning scythe ; the mower sinking heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flow'rs perfumed.

THOMSON.

JULY is the seventh month of the year; the word is derived from the Latin *Julius*, the family name of C. Cæsar, the dictator,* who was born in it. Mark Antony first gave this month the name of *July*, which before was called *Quintilis*, as being the fifth month in the year in the old Roman calendar established by Romulus, which, as we have before observed, began in the month of March. For the same reason August was called *Sextilis;* and September, October, November, and December still retain the name of their first rank.

July is usually the hottest month in the year; when, as "the Bard of Ednam" well remarks, the luxury of cooling shades is peculiarly grateful.

Welcome, ye shades! ye bow'ry thickets, hail!
Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!
Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep!
Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring.

THOMSON.

Artists are recommended by Peacham to draw July in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1312. GAVESTON, a native of Gascony, the infamous minion of Edward II., was put to death on a small eminence, since called Gaveston Hill, near Warwick.

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* A dictator was a Roman magistrate, created by the senate or people in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority for a certain time, usually for six months, though the office was sometimes continued to twelve. Sylla was the first perpetual dictator, and Cæsar the next and last.

Julius with honour tamed Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the dictator rose. PRIOR.

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1, 1690. The Battle of the Boyne. This important engagement, which gave a mortal wound to the interests of James II., was fought between that monarch and William III., on the banks of the Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in Kildare, and empties itself into the sea at Drogheda, in the county of Louth. William commanded in person; the dastardly James was no more than a spectator of this most important conflict, and, even before his army was completely routed, fled with the utmost precipitation to Dublin, and thence to Waterford, where he embarked for France. The Irish lost about 1500 men in this engagement, and the Protestants about one-third of that number. The most remarkable person who lost his life on this occasion was the gallant Duke Schomberg, who fell in the 82nd year of his age, after having rivalled the best generals of the time in military reputation.* This battle likewise proved fatal to the Rev. Mr. Walker, who, for his bravery at Londonderry, had received the thanks of the House of Commons, and had been graciously received by King William and rewarded with 5000*l.* and a promise of further favour; but, his military genius still predominating, he attended his royal patron in this conflict, and being mortally wounded, died in a few minutes.† He was born of English parents in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and educated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He was afterwards rector of Donoughmore, near Londonderry. The University of Oxford conferred the degree of D.D. on him in February, 1690, the year in which he was unfortunately killed.

— 1691. Athlone, on the river Shannon, in the county of

* Frederick de Schomberg, Marshal of France, was created by King William, Duke of Schomberg. He was the son of Count Schomberg, by Lord Dudley's daughter. The count was killed, with several sons, at the battle of Prague, 1620. The duke was a man of great calmness, application, and conduct; of true judgment, exact probity, and humble, obliging temper; and, according to De Foe, "the ablest soldier of the age." The persecution of the Protestants induced him to leave France and enter into King William's service. His son was mortally wounded at the battle of Marsaglia, Sept. 24, 1693.

† One of the late Mr. West's most celebrated pictures was the "Battle of the Boyne." It has been engraved by Hall, and the painting is in the Marquis of Westminster's fine collection. In the centre of the piece is King William on a gray horse, crossing the Boyne, and followed by his staff, amongst whom, immediately above the horsemen in front, Prince George of Denmark (husband of the Princess afterwards Queen Anne) and the Duke of Ormond are introduced. On the right, supported by three officers, the Duke of Schomberg; and the Rev. George Walker is seen in the background. See Mr. Young's *Catalogue*, and *Engravings of the Grosvenor Gallery*.

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Westmeath, Ireland, was taken by storm by General Ginkle; who, for his conduct, intrepidity, and success on this occasion, was created Earl of Athlone by King William.

1, 1818. Sir Thomas Bernard died at Leamington, two miles east of Warwick. He was particularly active in promoting and establishing various plans for the benefit of the poor; and the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, was founded at his suggestion. See note, Feb. 23.

2, 1644. At Marston Moor, about six miles from the city of York, the Royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, were defeated by the Parliamentarians, under Lord Fairfax. The victory was owing, in a great measure, to Cromwell's valour and good conduct.

— 1784. Died, near Paris, Dionesius Diderot, a celebrated French poet, and one of the chief writers in the "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique," a stupendous performance, which contains much valuable information in every department of physical science; but, as Diderot, D'Alembert, and Voltaire, the most active editors and supporters of that voluminous work, were sworn enemies to religion of every kind, it displays without restraint or shame the most infamous dogmas of impiety, and a contempt for every thing which can make mankind happy here or hereafter. Diderot was the son of a cutler at Langres, where he was born in 1713. This town is situated on a mountain in Upper Marne, and is supposed to stand the highest of any in France; its cutlery wares are still in the highest esteem.

— 1805. Being the anniversary of Klopstock's birth-day, some of his friends assembled at his grave and strewed flowers over it; a mark of affection which they had before shewn him at his interment. See March 14, 1803.

It was a practice of high antiquity to plant herbs and flowers about the graves of the dead; a custom which might originate from the belief of the doctrine of the resurrection, or perhaps from a passage in Isaiah. See chap. xxvi. 19. The women in Egypt go weekly to pray and weep at the sepulchres of the dead, and it is then usual to throw a sort of herb (our sweet basil) upon the tombs, which in Asia Minor and Turkey in Europe are also adorned either with the leaves of the palm-tree, boughs of myrtle, or cypresses planted at the head and feet.* Between some of the tombs is placed a chest of ornamented stone, filled with earth, in which are planted herbs and

* Our Saviour mentions the garnishing of the sepulchres, Matt. xxiii. 29. See also ver. 27, and Matt. viii. 28.

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aromatic flowers. These are regularly cultivated by females of the family, who assemble in groups for that duty. At Aleppo there grow many myrtles, which they diligently propagate, because they are beautiful and remain long green, to put about their graves. This account is extracted from the writings of Maillet, Chandler, and Dallaway. See BURDER'S *Oriental Customs;* also July 7, 1713.

3, Commence, according to the almanacks, the CANICULAR or DOG-DAYS, which are a certain number of days preceding and following the heliacal * rising of Canicula, or the Dog Star, in the morning. Their beginning is usually fixed in the calendars on the 3rd of July, and their termination on the 11th of August; but this is a palpable mistake, since the heliacal rising of this star does not now take place, at least in our latitude, till near the latter end of August: † and in five or six thousand years more Canicula may chance to be charged with bringing frost and snow, as it will then, owing to the precession of the equinoxes,‡ rise in November and December.

— 987. CAPET was crowned at Rheims. He was the first of a long race of kings, who for eight hundred years occupied the throne of France. He died on Oct. 24, 997.

— 1423. LOUIS XI., son of Charles VII., was born at Bourges. He was an unnatural son and a despotic king, yet he received from Pope Pius II. the title of *Most Christian*, which became a permanent title to the kings of France.

4. The Latins fix the FESTIVAL OF HAGGAI, the tenth of the minor prophets, § who is generally supposed to have been a native of Babylon, and to have been interred at Jerusalem.

— 1533. JOHN FRYTH was burnt in Smithfield, on account of his having become a convert to Lutheranism. He was born at Seven-Oaks, in Kent, and was educated at Cambridge.

— 1761. Died SAMUEL RICHARDSON, an eminent English printer, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, and inventor of a peculiar species of moral romance. Dr. Johnson styles him

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* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Heliacal.

† See *Ibid.*, art. Dies Caniculares.

‡ See *Ibid.*, Equinoxes, precession of.

§ The word "prophet," in popular language, means one of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. We have in the Old Testament the writings of sixteen prophets, *i. e.* of four greater, and twelve lesser. The former are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the latter are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

The Jews do not place Daniel among the prophets, because, they say, he lived in the splendour of temporal dignities, and a kind of life different from other prophets.

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"an author from whom the age has received great favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of virtue." He was born in Derbyshire in 1689, and is interred in St. Bride's church, Fleet Street; where also was buried Lovelace, the poet, who died in 1658. His poems, which are extremely scarce, were printed under the title of "Lucasta."

4, 1776. The AMERICANS formally renounced all connexion with Britain, and declared themselves independent. This event is annually commemorated at Boston, and an oration pronounced on the occasion. See April 19, 1775.

— 1816. Died RICHARD WATSON, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF, a most liberal-minded prelate, who possessed many claims to public attention, as a theologian, a chemist, a legislator, an agriculturist, and a man of letters. Having vindicated the principles of general liberty, and justified the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," in two animated printed discourses, Dr. Watson next proceeded to justify Christianity itself from the attacks of the late Mr. Gibbon. This valuable work was entitled "An Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.," and it soon became a popular production; for instead of commencing his attack with the violence of bigoted zeal, and bespattering his sceptical antagonist with the usual quantum of "theological dirt," Dr. Watson displayed all the mildness of a true Christian, and all the good manners of a well-bred gentleman. In 1796 Bishop Watson published another admirable work, entitled "An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine;" written with the same gentleness and urbanity that he had manifested in his address to Mr. Gibbon. And it is generally allowed, that in both instances he rendered eminent service to the cause of Christianity, and proved himself an able defender of revealed religion.

Bishop Watson appears to have entertained very candid and enlightened views on religious subjects.* Speaking of the late Duke of Grafton, he observes, "I never attempted either to encourage or to discourage his profession of *Unita-*

* The worthy dignitary was, however, greatly, and perhaps justly, afraid of Popery, because, as he observes, where it has the *power* it assumes the *right* of *persecution;* and whilst it believes that in afflicting the body it saves the soul of a convert, he could not see how it can abandon the idea of the utility of persecution. He elsewhere says, "No man upon earth, I trust, can have more enlarged sentiments of toleration than I have; but the Church of Rome is a *persecuting* church, and it is our interest and our duty, on every principle of religion and common sense, to guard ourselves against her machinations."

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rian principles, for I was happy to see a person of his rank professing, with intelligence and with sincerity, Christian principles. If any one thinks that a Unitarian is not a Christian, I plainly say, without being myself a Unitarian, that I think otherwise." *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson*, &c., vol. i. p. 75. It is worthy of remark also, that this learned prelate was no friend to creeds in general, drawing his own theological system exclusively from the Sacred Volume; for when he obtained the first office for honour in the University, that of Professor of Divinity, he determined to reduce the study of divinity into as narrow a compass as he could, and to study nothing but his Bible; being much unconcerned about the opinions of councils, fathers, churches, bishops, and other men, as little inspired as himself. Holding the New Testament in his hand, he used to say to his opponents in the divinity schools, "Here is the fountain of truth; why do you follow the streams derived from it by the sophistry, or polluted by the passions, of men? Articles of churches are not of divine authority: have done with them; for they may be true, they may be false; and appeal to the book itself." The erudite Chillingworth was accustomed to say, "The *Bible*, the *Bible*, is the religion of Protestants;" and the immortal Locke being asked, "what was the shortest and surest way to attain a true knowledge of the Christian religion, in the full and just extent of it," answered, "Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the *New Testament*. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

Bishop Watson's friend, Mr. Luther, who died January 13, 1786, most generously bequeathed him an estate in Sussex, which he immediately sold for upwards of 20,000*l*., and the year following, by the advice of his physicians, took leave of University business, and retired to his native air in Westmoreland. There, in the summer of 1789, he laid the foundation of his house, in a delightful situation on the banks of the beautiful lake of Winandermere; where, he says, in the highly interesting anecdotes of himself which were left for posthumous publication, he spent more than twenty years, "partly in supporting the religion and constitution of his country by seasonable publications; but principally in building farm-houses, blasting rocks, inclosing wastes, making bad land good, planting larches, and also planting in the hearts of his children principles of piety, benevolence, and self-government. By such occupations he much recovered his health, entirely preserved his independence, set an example of spiritual husbandry to the country, and honourably provided for his family." This great and good man was born at Heversham, near Kendal, in 1737; and ex-

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pired in the 79th year of his age, at his seat, called Calgarth Park; illustrating in death the truth of his favourite rule of conduct through life, "Keep innocency, and take heed unto the thing that is right, for that shall bring a man peace at the last."

4, 1826. The JUBILEE or Fiftieth Anniversary of the declaration of INDEPENDENCE by the UNITED STATES, was celebrated throughout the whole of the Union with extraordinary enthusiasm. By a coincidence which may well be termed remarkable, two of the most distinguished American patriots, members of the committee which drew up that declaration in the year 1776, the venerable Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, Ex-Presidents of the United States, died on the day of celebrating the Jubilee; the former at Monticello, in Virginia, the latter at Quincy, about eight miles south from Boston.

— Being the *first* Friday of *this* month in the year 1834, the fair of FAIRLOP was held, agreeably to a long-established annual custom. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli.

5, 1100. JERUSALEM was taken by the crusaders, after a siege of five weeks. Impelled by a mixture of military and religious rage, they put the numerous garrison and inhabitants to the sword, without distinction. Neither arms defended the valiant, nor submission the timorous: no age or sex was spared: infants on the breast were pierced by the same blow with their mothers who implored for mercy: even a multitude to the number of 10,000 persons, who had surrendered themselves prisoners, and were *promised quarter*, were butchered in cool blood by these ferocious ruffians, who yet had the impious effrontery to style themselves Christians!! See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Croisade.

— 1643. BATTLE OF LANSDOWN, near Bath, in the civil wars of Charles I., in which the king's forces were victorious, but lost the gallant Sir Bevil Granville. A superb column was erected to the memory of Sir Bevil Granville on the north declivity of the hill where he fell, by the Hon. George Granville, Lord Lansdown. The south tablet of this monument contains an eulogium by the great Lord Clarendon.

— 1685. The DUKE OF MONMOUTH being defeated at Sedgemore, a village near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, a rebellion which had been rashly undertaken and feebly conducted was thus finally concluded. Monmouth had been incited to make an invasion by Ford Lord Gray, who afterwards ruined his cause by his notorious cowardice. Lord Gray's character was also stained with licentiousness, falsehood, and ingratitude. See June 11, 1685; and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Ringwood and Sedgemore.

6, 1189. HENRY II. expired at Chinon, near Saumer, province

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of Touraine, department of Indre and Loire, and was interred at Fontevrault, department of Maine and Loire, province of Anjou. He died of a broken heart, having previously cursed the day in which he received his miserable being,* and bestowed on his ungrateful and undutiful children a malediction which he could not be prevailed on to retract. He was at his death in the 58th year of his age, and 35th of his reign; the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities, and the most powerful in extent of dominion of all that had ever filled the throne of England.

6, 1415. John Huss was burnt alive for heresy, at Constance, a city on a lake of the same name in the south part of Germany, by order of a *Council of Divines* held in that city, though the Emperor Sigismund had given him a safe-conduct. He endured the dreadful punishment with unparalleled magnanimity and resignation. The same unhappy fate was borne with the same pious fortitude and constancy of mind by Jerome of Prague, the intimate companion of Huss, who came to this council with the generous design of supporting and seconding his persecuted friend. He suffered May 30, 1416. The most scandalous violation of public faith, the cruelty and treachery which attended the punishment of these unhappy disciples of Wickliffe, our great Reformer, prove, says Hume, this melancholy truth, that toleration is none of the virtues of priests in any form of ecclesiastical government.

— 1483. Richard III. and his queen, Anne, were crowned at Westminster, Richard making use of the preparations which had been designed for his nephew Edward V., whose reign thus terminated after a duration of twelve weeks. Edward and his brother were soon after murdered in the Tower. See April 9, 1483.

— 1535. Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor in the time of Henry VIII., was decollated for denying that monarch's supremacy. He resided many years in a house near the riverside at Chelsea, where the king used occasionally to visit him, and always treated him with the greatest familiarity. See June 22, 1535, and note, Oct. 29, 1618.

— 1553. Expired at Greenwich, in the 16th year of his age (see Oct. 12, 1537), and the 7th of his reign, Edward VI., a prince on whose excellent qualities all the English historians

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* See Job, iii. 1, &c., and Job, Index.

He curst his fate,
His day of birth: its inauspicious light
He wishes sunk in shades of endless night,
And blotted from the year. Young.

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dwell with extreme pleasure. He was learned, pious, and charitable.

> "Oh! lost too early, blest beyond thine age—
> Prince, patriot, saint, and statesman, child and sage!"

On the demise of this amiable youth, the sanguinary Mary, his half-sister, succeeded to the crown. Edward was of the Tudor line. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

6, 1790. Died, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT, LORD HEATHFIELD, the famous governor and defender of the important fortress of Gibraltar, during a formidable investment of three years by the Spaniards. His conduct during that memorable siege exalted him to the most elevated rank in the military annals of the age, and justly entitled him to the honours of the peerage. He was born at Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, in 1718, and was the most abstemious man of his time. During the siege of Gibraltar his food was vegetables, and his drink water. He never indulged himself either in animal food or in wine,* and never slept more than four hours at a time. See July 22, 1704.

— 1813. Expired, at Fulham, aged 79, GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq., a man of varied learning and pre-eminent philanthropy, whose life was most actively and perseveringly devoted to promote the best interests of his species, under a deep sense of his responsibility to God! His manners were singularly gentle, modest,

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* The most valiant Trojan chief, Hector, appears from Homer to have practised a similar abstemiousness with respect to wine.

> Far hence be Bacchus' gifts (the chief rejoin'd);
> Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind,
> Unnerves the limbs, and dulls the noble mind.
>
> POPE'S *Homer.*

Many eminent physicians agree with Homer in this point; maintaining, that wine neither raises the spirits nor increases strength. It has been remarked, that Samson, as well as Hector, was a water-drinker, being a Nazarite by vow, and as such forbidden the use of wine. To this Milton alludes in his "Samson Agonistes."

> Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
> Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure,
> I drank—nor envy'd them the grape,
> Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes.

Tournefort mentions a Venetian consul that resided at Smyrna, who lived to the age of 118 years, and never drank anything but water.—See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Water.

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and courteous; but, in a cause which he deemed important, involving the rights of his fellow-men, he was no less bold and intrepid. Every one in Great Britain knows that if, on the present day, "*Her soil is freedom to the feet of slaves,*" or, as another writer has happily expressed it, "*Our air has become too pure to be breathed by slaves,*"* it is to the constancy and intrepidity of Granville Sharp that we are indebted for this signal blessing. It was, moreover, to his humanity and patriotism, that the glorious "Society for Abolishing the Slave Trade" owed its origin. Having lived a temperate and regular life, his declining age, like the evening of a summer's day, was calm and clear; and he will be ranked by an enlightened posterity with our Hampdens, Marvels, Firmins, Howards, Hanways, and Raikeses. See Index; also May 1, 1807; and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Granville Town. A very handsome monument has been erected in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Granville Sharp, and a bust of this patriot was placed, in 1826, in the Council-room at Guildhall. The following inscription is on the slab:—

"Granville Sharp, to whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes at that instant free."

7, 1307. Edward I. died at Burgh-upon-Sands, near Carlisle, in Cumberland, in the 69th year of his age, and 35th of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Edward II. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The wisdom and equity he manifested entitled him to the appellation of the Justinian of his country. Edward was one of the best and most accomplished knights of Europe, and perhaps the best leader of an army of his time. The high-minded Plantagenet was also one of the most ambitious and the least scrupulous of men.

— 1713. Expired, at his palace at Fulham, aged 81, Henry Compton, Bishop of London, a prelate eminent for virtue and piety. He was interred in the churchyard, according to his particular direction; for he used to say, that "the church is for the *living*, and the churchyard for the *dead*." The great Sir Matthew Hale was accustomed to use the same expression, and gave directions that the place of his own interment should be

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* A popular poet has said,

> Slaves cannot breathe in England: when their lungs
> Receive our air, that moment they are free:
> They touch our country, and their shackles fall.
> That 's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud
> And jealous of the blessing.

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the *churchyard* of Alderley, a village three miles from Wooton-under-Edge, and twenty-two south of Gloucester.* See *Arith. Quest.*, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Ray, Index.

7, 1791. Expired, at Edinburgh, in the 70th year of his age, Dr. Thomas Blacklock, an eminent Scottish poet and divine, whose talents, very respectable in themselves, were rendered very extraordinary by the circumstance of his having been totally deprived of his sight by the small-pox at six months old. The writings of Dr. Blacklock consist principally of poems. He is also said to have contributed much to the second edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to have been one of the principal guides of the proprietors. The preface, the article "Blind," and the notes to the article "Music," in particular, are attributed to him. Dr. Blacklock was born at Annan, in the

* The ancients had not that indecent and unwholesome custom which now prevails, of crowding all their dead in the midst of their towns and cities, within the narrow precincts of a place reputed sacred, much less of amassing them in the bosom of their fanes and temples. The burying-places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns. The Romans had their burying-grounds near the highways; hence the propriety of the inscription on tombs, "Siste viator!"—Stay, traveller! Traveller, thou who art pursuing thy journey on the road of life with such eagerness, stop and pause for a moment, and contemplate that bourne to which, in common with thy fellow-mortals, thou art rapidly hastening! The Jews had their sepulchres in gardens (see John xix. 41), in fields, and among rocks and mountains. See Mark v. 5, and Matt. xxvii. 60. The graves in which they chose to be deposited were commonly in solitary and unfrequented places. The present practice was introduced by the Romish clergy, who pretended that the defunct enjoyed great and peculiar privileges by having their remains placed in consecrated ground. The burying-places of the Turks are handsome and agreeable, which is owing chiefly to the many fine plants that grow in them, and which they carefully place over their dead. Dr. Hasselquist, a Swedish physician and traveller, observes, that these people are much more consistent than the Christians, in thus burying their dead without the town, and planting over them such vegetables as, by their aromatic and balsamic smell, can drive away the fatal odours with which the air is impregnated in such places. I am persuaded, he adds, that by this they escape many maladies which affect Christians, in consequence of their wandering and dwelling continually among the dead. No place, says the pious and philosophic Evelyn, can be more fit to bury our dead in, than our gardens, groves, or airy fields, where our beds may be decked and carpeted with verdant and fragrant flowers, trees, and perennial plants, the most natural and instructive hieroglyphics of our own resurrection and immortality.[1] The Germans, says Dr.

[1] See some admirable observations on this subject in Evelyn's *Sylva*.

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county of Dumfries, in the south of Scotland. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Blind.

7, 1799. Died, at Chelsea, WILLIAM CURTIS, the celebrated botanist, author of "Flora Londinensis," "Botanical Magazine," and other valuable and much-esteemed works. He formed an extensive botanical garden at Brompton, a village near the western part of the metropolis, which was opened for the advantage of his pupils and the scientific, at a small annual subscription. He was born about the year 1746, at Alton, a place nearly sixteen miles N. E. of Winchester, on the Wey, Hampshire.

— 1816. Died, at his house in Saville Row, Westminster, RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, one of the most accomplished men ever known in this country; having evinced talents of the most splendid kind in the multifarious characters of a poet, a prose writer, a dramatist, an orator, and a legislator. He was born in Dublin in 1751, but received his education at Harrow School, near London. He was interred in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, near to Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and Cumberland; and bequeathed at his death—all he had to bequeath—the fame of extraordinary wit, taste, and eloquence, to his family (a widow and two sons); while to mankind he has left the instructive lesson, that even these are but little useful to the world, and pernicious to the owner, without firmness, moderation, and prudence.

The "School for Scandal," the "Duenna," and the "Critic" attest his superiority on the stage, and the praises of his contemporaries bear witness to his matchless triumphs in the senate. The vicissitudes, however, which he experienced in the decline of life, render his history a lesson as useful in its warnings as ever genius and errors have bequeathed to mankind. He who

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Render, in his "Tour," have begun to remove the burying-place a mile or two from every city or town, and have substituted for the offensive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inspire calm devotion than sentiments of horror. See March 14, 1803, and July 2, 1805.

There no dark cypress casts a doleful gloom,
No blighting yew sheds poison o'er the tomb;
But, white and red with intermingling flowers,
The grave looks beautiful in sun and showers.
Green myrtles fence it, and beyond their bound
Runs a clear rill with ever-murmuring sound.
'Tis not a scene for grief to nourish care;
It breathes of hope, and moves the heart to prayer.

MONTGOMERY.

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was once the boon companion of princes, the ornament of the House of Commons, the light of private societies, "the observed of all observers," wherever he appeared, was seen abandoned by almost every friend in the world, subjected to the profanation of a prison, and even in his dying hours dependent on the hand of charity for the scanty maintenance which he required.

He was the son of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, well known both as an actor and a lecturer on elocution, and who also wrote several works connected with education: the principal one is "A Dictionary of the English Language," in which all the words are properly accented, according to his standard. He died at Margate in 1788.

8. The Festival of Aquila and Priscilla is placed in the Roman calendar. Aquila was a native of Pontus (see *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.*), in Asia Minor, and was converted by St. Paul, together with his wife Priscilla, or Prisca. See Acts xviii. 1, 2, &c. As Aquila was by trade a tent-maker, as well as St. Paul, the Apostle lodged with him at Corinth. The house of this excellent couple was so well regulated, that St. Paul calls it a church. Aquila came thither, not long before, from Italy, being obliged to leave Rome by the edict of the Emperor Claudius, who had banished all the Jews from that city. When St. Paul left Corinth, Aquila and Priscilla accompanied him to Ephesus, where he left them to profit that church by their instructions and example, while he himself went to Jerusalem. They did him great service in this city, and even exposed their own lives to preserve his.* They were returned to Rome when the Apostle wrote his Epistle to the Romans, wherein he salutes them with great encomiums.† Lastly, they were come back to Ephesus again when he wrote his Second Epistle to Timothy, wherein he desires him to salute them in his name. See 2 Tim. iv. 19, written A. D. 65. What became of them afterwards is not known. The Greeks call Aquila bishop and apostle, and honour him July 12 or 14. See Sept. 3.

— 1174. Henry II., dreading the power of the Pope, did penance in Canterbury Cathedral, to make atonement to the ashes of Becket, and tender his submission to a dead enemy. As soon as he came within sight of the church, he dismounted, walked barefoot towards it, presented himself before the shrine of the saint, remained in fasting and prayer during a whole day, watched all night the holy reliques, and, finally, presented his bare shoulders to be scourged by the lashes of a chapter of monks. The next day he received absolution.

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* See Romans xvi. 4, written A. D. 58. † Ibid.

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That young persons may form an idea of the great deference which was paid to the Roman Pontiff about this period, we shall transcribe the following anecdote from Hume:—"When Louis, King of France, and Henry II. of England, met Pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle!"* But *tempora mutantur*—"the times are changed:" this pretended representative of Jesus Christ has since experienced the greatest mortifications. His bulls† and excommunications, once the terror of Europe,‡ have been laughed at; and his pardons and indulgences,§ heretofore *purchased* with the greatest avidity, are not now accepted even *gratis*. True it is, that the Pope has been unexpectedly restored, and has introduced the despotism of old times into the government of the Church: but his efforts

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* Henry once humiliated himself so far as to hold the stirrup of that haughty prelate Becket, while he mounted. HUME.

† Laws or decrees made by the Pope are called "bulls:" a word derived from *bulla*, a seal, or from *bullæ*, a sort of ornament worn round the neck by the young nobility of Rome. These bullæ came afterwards to be *hung* to the diplomas of emperors and popes, whence, according to Arbuthnot, they had the name of *bulls*. This *pendent* seal, which, properly speaking, is the bull, is made of lead, and is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other with the name of the pope and the year of his pontificate.

‡ Excommunication is an ecclesiastical anathema, censure, interdict, or exclusion from Christian fellowship. It was originally instituted for preserving the purity of the Church; but ambitious ecclesiastics converted it by degrees into an engine for promoting their own power. Excommunicated persons forfeited all their natural and legal rights and privileges, and were excluded from all kinds of offices. Thus was an excommunicated king reduced to the condition of a private man.

> Thou shalt stand curst and excommunicate;
> And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
> From his allegiance to an heretic.
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

§ Pardons and indulgences were grants from the Pope to individuals, for the remission of *all* sins, *past, present*, or to *come*. They were often carried about by persons styled "pardoners," who sold them to the best bidder. A long list of indulgences, or fees of the Pope's chancery, may be seen in a book printed one hundred and fifty years ago, by the authority of the then Pope. It has been translated into English, under the title of "Rome a great Custom-House for Sin," from which some extracts are given in Guthrie's "Geographical Grammar." The price of a pardon for killing a father, mother, wife, or sister was ten shillings and sixpence.

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will be vain—the unlimited power of papal bulls is over; decrees to lock up the intellect, or terrify into silence the spirit of freedom, will be nugatory.

> Blest with freedom unconfined,
> Dungeons cannot hold the soul.
> Who can chain th' immortal mind?
> None but He who spans the pole.
>
> MONTGOMERY.

8, 1249. ALEXANDER II., King of Scotland, died on the island of Kerrera, near the coast of Argyleshire, in the 51st year of his age, and the 35th of his reign, and was buried at Melrose. He was one of the best and wisest monarchs that ever swayed the Scottish sceptre. Steady and magnanimous, brave, just, and pious, he maintained the rights of the kingdom against foreign aggression and internal feuds; he was the shield of the Church, the protector of the people, and the refuge of the miserable. STEWART'S *History of Scotland.*

— 1533. Died, at Ferrara, in the north-east part of Italy, the celebrated Italian poet, LEWIS ARIOSTO, whose principal work, entitled "Orlando Furioso," has been honoured with "numerous translations and commentaries." Ariosto's attachment to poetry, however, did not so far engage him, but that he was also employed in embassies and the management of public affairs in Italy. He was born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474.

— 1709. Was fought the memorable BATTLE OF PULTOWA, a strong town in the south part of Russia, in which Charles XII., King of Sweden, was entirely defeated by the Czar of Muscovy, Peter the Great, and obliged to take refuge at Bender, a town of Bessarabia, in the Turkish dominions.

> Hide, blushing Glory!—hide Pultowa's day.
> The vanquish'd hero leaves his broken bands,
> And shows his miseries in distant lands;
> Condemn'd a needy suppliant to wait,
> While ladies interpose, and slaves debate.
>
> JOHNSON'S *Imitation of Juvenal.*

The vanquished monarch would himself have fallen into the hands of the Czar after the engagement, had he not been saved by the personal exertions of the brave Count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman. VOLTAIRE'S *History of Charles XII.* This distinguished personage died in his own country, about the year 1758, at an advanced age, in eminent reputation for his talents and virtues. The last king of Poland was his second son. See February 11, 1798.

— 1797. Died, at Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, EDMUND

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Burke, a most eminent English orator and politician. He was born in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1730, and received the early part of his education at Balytore, near Carlow. Coming over to England, and procuring a seat in parliament, he displayed most extraordinary mental powers, and was for many years considered a firm friend of the liberties, and most warm and eloquent defender of the rights of the people: in the latter part of his life, however, finding patriotism an unsubstantial good, he preferred "solid pudding to empty praise," deserted his dearest political friends, became a pensioner of the crown, and an eager supporter of the very administration which he had so often condemned with the greatest severity and virulence.

Mr. Burke must, however, be considered as a man of most splendid talents. His "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," and his "Treatise on Civil Society," a work written when his views of life were unsophisticated by commerce with the world, manifest an intimate acquaintance with philosophic truth, advocated by a mental strength of the very first quality; and there are in his political writings a brilliant imagery, an impassioned eloquence, and a classical illustration, which will render them attractive, and secure for the writer a permanent niche in the temple of Fame. This illustrious author was one of that galaxy of genius and learning which was dignified by the names of Johnson, Goldsmith, and Reynolds, and he was a prime ornament of the *noctes cænæque Deorum*—"the nights and the suppers of the gods"—in the mansion of our British Apelles. In fine, if the name of Burke does not descend to posterity as that of the most consistent character of his time, it will yet be regarded as that of a man who was one of the most transcendent geniuses of his own or any other age.

9, 1386. Battle of Sempach. The heroic Swiss gained a celebrated victory at Sempach, in the canton of Lucern, in which Leopold II., Duke of Austria, was slain. The anniversary of this battle, which established the Swiss liberty, is still commemorated with great solemnity at Sempach, in a chapel built expressly for the purpose of offering up their public thanksgivings. A solemn mass* is performed, an oration suitable to the occasion is pronounced, the magistrates attend the service,

* Mass, in the Romish church, is the office of prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, and is in general believed to be a representation of the passion of our Saviour. Hence every part of the service is supposed to allude to the particular circumstances of his passion and death. The general divisions of masses consist in high and low: the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are barely rehearsed without singing.

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and the republic of Lucern defrays the expense. Festivals and games were instituted among the Greeks to keep alive the heroic deeds of their ancestors; and, where the spirit of liberty is to be preserved, perhaps no means are more effectual than those of the periodical commemoration of great events.

9, 1497. Vasco de Gama, a famous Portuguese admiral, sailed* from Belem, near Lisbon, on his voyage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope,† which he doubled on the 20th of November, landed at Calicut‡ the 22nd of May, 1498, and returned to Lisbon, September 14, 1499, after performing a voyage the most difficult, as well as the longest, that had ever been made since the first invention of navigation; having been absent two years, two months, and five days. See December 24, 1525. The discovery of a passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope is one of the most important events in modern history. It diverted the tide of Eastern commerce from the Italian states to the more northern parts of Europe. Hence the decline of Venice from her commercial and maritime grandeur.

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* Harris, in his "Collection of Voyages," says it was on the 9th that Gama sailed; and Mickle, in his introduction to the "Lusiad," mentions the 8th, Dr. Vincent the 18th, and the poet himself, if a little poetical licence were not allowed to poets, would make us believe that it was still later in the month, as in the 5th book he says,

> From *Leo* now,[1] the lordly star of day,
> Intensely blazing, shot his fiercest ray;
> When slowly gliding from our wishful eyes,
> The Lusian mountains mingled with the skies;
> Tago's loved stream, and Cintra's mountains cold,
> Dim fading now, we now no more behold;
> And still with yawning hearts our eyes explore,
> Till one dim speck of land appears no more.

† Bartholomew Dias called this lofty promontory, which bounds Africa to the south (and which, in 1486, terminated his voyage southwards), *Cabo Tormentoso*, or the Stormy Cape; but the King of Portugal, his master, as he now entertained no doubt of having found the long-desired route to India, gave it a name more inviting, and of better omen, *The Cape of Good Hope*. See Sept. 16, 1795.

‡ Calicut, Calecut, or Callicut, was then the capital of the Zamorin, or emperor of that part of India, and the most flourishing city on the Malabar coast, though it is now greatly decayed. It is from this place that calicoes take their name.

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[1] The sun enters Leo, July 23rd. See *Exercises on the Globes*, 12th edition, p. 8.

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9, 1762. The Empress of Russia, CATHERINE II., effected a revolution by entering Petersburg with an armed force. Peter, her husband, renounced the crown the next day, and the unfortunate monarch died in prison just a week after his resignation; thus verifying the remark, that "the interval is short between a kingly prison and a grave." See July 17, 1762.

— 1816. A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was published at BUENOS AYRES, in which the country of La Plata or Paraguay assumed the title of the United Provinces of South America.

— 1829. W. T. FITZGERALD died at Dudley Grove, Paddington. He was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the Literary Fund, founded by the late David Williams, for the relief of distressed authors, their widows and children. For the long period of thirty-two years Mr. Fitzgerald never omitted attending the anniversaries of this laudable society, and constantly favoured the company with a poem and recitation.

10, 1212. A dreadful fire happened at both ends of LONDON BRIDGE; a disastrous event, which caused the death of above three thousand persons. It is generally agreed that there was a *wooden* bridge over the Thames at London as early as 1052, erected probably by the Danes about 993. This bridge was washed away on the 16th of November, 1091. Another was erected of wood in the reign of William Rufus, and the first *stone* bridge by Peter of Colechurch, in 1176.

London Bridge had formerly several houses upon it, that were tenanted by shopkeepers. An order for their removal, which was issued by the city in 1758, was executed with great expedition, and the bridge repaired. It having, however, rapidly decayed, a new one was erected between 1825 and 1831, about one hundred and seventy feet west of the old structure.

— 1472. On this day CHARLES THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy, who had invested Beauvais with an army of eighty thousand men, was compelled to raise the siege. The women, under the conduct of Jeane Hachette, particularly signalized themselves in this famous siege: and in memory of their noble exploits on that occasion, they walk first in a procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. Beauvais is situated in the province of the Isle of France, department of Oise, about forty miles north of Paris. The inhabitants make beautiful tapestry.

— 1559. HENRY II. of France died at Paris, of a wound received in the right eye in a tournament, in the 41st year of his age and 13th of his reign.* He was esteemed by those

* Audomare, Audamarie, or Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was killed in one of the fashionable barbarisms of that age, on the day that

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who had access to his person, and was generally polite and just, but believed it was his duty to persecute the Calvinists. See June 29.

10, 1584. William I., Prince of Orange (see *Arith. Quest.*), was treacherously murdered at Delft (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Canis Major), in the United Provinces, by a fanatic named Balthazar Gerrard, a Burgundian by birth, and a domestic in his highness's family. The prince had been proscribed by the tyrant Philip II., King of Spain, who had even promised a reward of twenty-five thousand crowns to any one who should bring him the Prince of Orange, dead or alive. William was succeeded by his son, Maurice de Nassau, then only 18 years of age, but his courage and abilities were greatly above his years. He was appointed Captain General, and afterwards Stadtholder of the United Provinces; and by the indefatigable exertion of his splendid talents, he reared that edifice of liberty of which his father had laid the foundation. This prince, at his death, which happened in 1625, enjoyed the reputation of the greatest warrior of his time.

— 1796. Expired, in his 64th year, David Rittenhouse, a celebrated American philosopher, whose discoveries tended greatly to the general diffusion of science in the western world. He succeeded the illustrious Dr. Franklin in the office of President of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

— 1809. George III. gave a hundred pounds, and on the 6th of November following a similar sum, towards the support of Mr. Lancaster's schools for the education of the poor, the most numerous class in the country, the sinews of its strength, or the rapid movers of its dissolution. It has been proved by the experience of ages, that education is the principle of good or evil in man; and attention to the instruction of the populace is, therefore, the only true ground of domestic policy: for a nation can only be lastingly great in proportion to its virtue; and its virtue is not comprised in that of a few individuals, but must comprehend the integrity of the great mass of the people at large.

11, 1708. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene

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he was married to Maria, or Mary, daughter of Guido de Chatillon, Earl of St. Paul, of whom Fuller says, that she was a *maid*, *wife*, and *widow* all in a day. To this circumstance our poet Gray alludes in his "Ode for Music."

> And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
> That wept her bleeding love.

She was the founder of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and died in 1377.

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obtained a great victory over the French, at Audenard, or Oudenarde, on the Scheldt, Netherlands.

11, 1797. Died the Father of the English stage, CHARLES MACKLIN, at the age of 97, or, as stated by Mr. Kirkman, in his Memoirs of this veteran, in his 107th year. He was born in the north of Ireland, and coming over to England at little more than 20 years of age, he travelled in strolling parties of players in various counties: at length, in 1725, he came to London, where, with various interruptions and changes, he continued to act till the 10th of January, 1790, being a period of sixty-five years. On that evening, while performing his famous character of Shylock, his memory so entirely failed him, that, making an apology to the audience, he finally quitted the stage.

> Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
> But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long;
> E'en wonder'd at because he dropp'd no sooner.
> Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years,
> Yet freely ran he on ten winters more;
> Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
> The wheels of weary life at last stood still.
>
> DRYDEN'S *Œdipus.*

Macklin is buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden, and a tablet with some verses is affixed to his memory.

— 1804. GENERAL HAMILTON, of New York, was killed in a duel with Mr. Burr, Vice-President of the United States. The national regret long hung with fond, enduring grief on the irreparable loss which America most dearly sustained by the death of this genuine patriot. How much is it to be regretted that the barbarous custom of duelling should be endured in countries which boast of civilization and the blessings of religion! The professors of Christianity, at least, should adopt the glorious resolution of the brave Colonel Gardiner on a similar occasion (see Sept. 21, 1745), and discountenance an irreligious practice which is unsanctioned by any principle of common sense.

> He 's truly valiant, that can wisely suffer
> The worst that man can breathe, and make his wrongs
> His outsides; to wear them, like his raiment, carelessly,
> And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart,
> To bring it into danger.
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

— 1807. The first stone of the ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB was laid in the Kent Road, by his Royal Highness William Duke of Gloucester, when the Rev. Dr. Yates read a

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suitable prayer, and the Rev. J. Townsend delivered an admirable address to a numerous auditory. See Feb. 7.

A heathen poet thought, that

> To instruct the deaf, no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them, and no wisdom teach.

It is now proved, however, that though the time is not yet arrived, so beautifully expressed by the Twickenham bard, when HE who at his second coming

> Th' obstructed paths of sound shall clear,
> And bid new music charm th' unfading ear,

these afflicted objects, by the contributions of a sympathizing public, and the judicious treatment of the late Dr. Watson, are not only capable of being taught, but of conveying instruction to others.

12, 1543. The nuptials of HENRY VIII. and CATHERINE PARR were solemnized at Hampton Court. Catherine Parr was the *sixth* and last wife of Henry. She survived him. See Sept. 5, 1548, and *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1691. BATTLE OF AGHRIM. The British forces, under General Ginkle (see July 1, 1691), defeated the Irish army, commanded by General St. Ruth, who was himself slain, together with seven thousand of his men, while the English lost only six hundred. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interests of James II. in Ireland. Aghrim is a small village near Clonfert, in Galway, in the province of Connaught.

— 1810. CAPTAIN BARCLAY finished his walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours at Newmarket. A Mr. Podgers walked fifty miles a day for eight succeeding days. Lithgow, a native of Lanark, in Scotland, states, that, in the course of his travels on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, he walked upwards of 36,000 miles.*

There were anciently messengers in the East, who sometimes ran on foot a hundred and fifty miles in less than twenty-four hours; hence the propriety and energy of Job's observation, "My days are swifter than a post." Job ix. 25. See BURDER'S *Orient. Customs; Arith. Quest.*, art. Pedestrian Expedition, and Shoes; also May 3, 1758.

— 1808. SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY sailed from Cork with a British army to commence operations in Portugal against the French, who had invaded that country. He landed near the

* An account of this extraordinary man may be seen in MORGAN'S *Phœnix Britannicus.*

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Mondego river, and after a long and bloody contest, succeeded in driving the enemy from Portugal and Spain. For this and other military achievements he received the title of Duke of Wellington. See August 21, 1808, and July 28, 1809.

13. Feast of St. Silas or Sylvanus. Silas was, according to St. Luke, one of the chief men among the brethren (Acts xv. 22); which gives room to judge, that he was one of the number of the seventy. He is believed to be the person mentioned by the name of Sylvanus in the two Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. St. Peter sent his first Epistle by him from Rome, wherein he styles him a faithful brother. Silas joined himself to St. Paul; and after Paul and Barnabas had parted, on account of John Mark (Acts xv. 37—41), Silas went with St. Paul to visit the churches of Syria and Cilicia; thence they passed into Lycaonia, Phrygia, and Galatia; and, lastly, they crossed the sea, and came into Macedonia. At Philippi they found a pagan servant maid who was possessed with a spirit of Python,* from which St. Paul dispossessed her. Hereupon her masters, who had gained much by her fortune-telling, seized Paul and Silas, dragged them before the magistrates, and accused them of introducing customs contrary to those of the Romans. The magistrates ordered Paul and Silas to be publicly whipped and imprisoned. In the night there was a great earthquake; and the jailer was converted and received baptism with his whole family. The day following the magistrates sent orders to liberate Paul and Silas; but Paul replied, that Roman citizens were not to be used thus with impunity, and that the magistrates themselves should come and release them. These words of St. Paul afford room to conjecture that Silas was also a freeman of Rome. From Philippi they went to Thessalonica and Berea. St. Paul proceeding to Athens, he sent for Silas thither, who,

* Acts xvi. 16. The Greeks, it is said, surnamed Apollo Python, because he destroyed the monstrous serpent Python. Others, however, imagine that the story of Python was a fable grounded on Apollo killing one who for his cruelty was called Python, that is, serpent or dragon; whence Apollo had the name of Python or Pythius. See *Exer. on the Globes*, page 132, note, art. Apollo and Oracles. As Apollo was regarded as the god of divination and oracles, those who were supposed to have the gift of foretelling future events were said to be filled with the spirit of Python—an expression often used to signify fortune-tellers, magicians, and ventriloquists. The Latins called these last ventriloqui, and the Greeks engastrimythoi, i. e. people that speak out of their bellies, or who have the art of throwing out the voice in an extraordinary manner, which has been practised by some of late in our own country. See O'Burne (James) in Jones's *New Biog. Dict.*, and *Ency. Brit.*, art. Ventriloquism.

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however, did not join him again till they met at Corinth, A. D. 52: here they wrote the two Epistles to the Thessalonians. Silas was very useful to Paul in preaching the Gospel. 2 Cor. i. 19. He died, it is said, in Macedonia, and also, it is hinted, by martyrdom. Some refer to Silas what St. Paul says to the Corinthians, 2 Cor. viii. 18, 19.

13, 1793. That detestable monster in the human shape, MARAT, the coadjutor of the blood-thirsty Robespierre, was assassinated at Paris by Charlotte Cordé, for which crime she was executed on the 17th of the same month, and met her fate in the most heroic manner. Her last words were, "'Tis guilt makes shame, and not the scaffold."*

> In reason it befits us to lament
> Suffering for guilt, not suffering undeserved.
> SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

14, 1223. PHILIP II. of France died at Mantes, aged 59. He had reigned 43 years. His expulsion of the English, and his restoration of the crown to a high degree of respectability among the states of Europe, justly merited and confirmed to him the title of Augustus. See Mantes, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

— 1748. Happened a remarkable SOLAR ECLIPSE. The quantity eclipsed was about ten digits. A digit is a twelfth part of the sun's diameter; so that, dividing that luminary into twelve parts, ten of those parts must have appeared darkened by this eclipse. Its beginning was at three minutes after nine in the morning, and it ended nine minutes after twelve. During that time the planet Venus made a beautiful appearance through telescopes, in the form of a crescent or new moon.

— 1766. THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, was begun under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and Trent, and, of course, between the Irish Sea and the British Ocean. Branches from this canal likewise communicate with Wolverhampton, Bewdley, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., and also with several other canals, more recently undertaken.† It may be observed of our canal navigation in general, that it is a public benefit to agriculture and trade; that it reduces the price of carriage, and thereby enables us to meet our commercial competitors at foreign markets upon much better terms; that it preserves the public roads,

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* Lord Chief Baron Gilbert once observed, "That it was not the punishment, but the crime, that made a man infamous." This gentleman abridged Locke's fine "Essay on the Human Understanding."

† See PHILLIPS'S *General Hist. of Inland Navigation;* also Canals and Brindley, Index.

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and lessens the expense of keeping them in repair; that it advances the wealth and strength of the nation, by increasing the quantity of our home products and of our exports, and by finding employment for a greater number of vessels and seamen; that it diffuses a spirit of navigation through the very heart of the kingdom, and, by bringing many boys and youths from the inland towns towards the sea-port towns, greatly augments the number of our sailors; that it finds constant employ for a vast number of people; and, lastly, that it has a tendency to prevent monopolies of the necessaries of life, by opening an extensive and cheap communication between the interior parts of the country and our manufacturing towns, villages, and sea-ports.

14, 1789. FRENCH REVOLUTION. The Bastile, a most horrid prison in Paris,

> "Where deeds were done
> Unfit for mortal ear;"
>
> "Where mercy never came,
> Nor hope the wretch could find;"

was destroyed in a few hours by the undaunted citizens, though it had been assailed in vain by Henry IV. and his veteran troops in the siege of Paris, during the intestine war which desolated France between the years 1587 and 1594. The destruction of the Bastile is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.

This Revolution sprang from no conspiracy, but was the natural result of the measures pursued by the sovereigns of that country, both in peace and war, for more than a century. The profligate extravagance of the court, which was ably backed by that of the clergy and noblesse, had entirely deranged the finance; the parliament had been alienated and rendered refractory by arbitrary interference; the people, by excessive imposts, poverty, insecurity, and perpetual oppression. Undoubtedly, the diffusion of knowledge, principally promoted by the philosophers, contributed likewise to make the people more impatient of servitude, and to hasten resistance.

— 1791. Commenced the BIRMINGHAM RIOTS, occasioned by some gentlemen having met at a tavern to celebrate the anniversary of the French Revolution. Every friend to regular government must look with a mixture of abomination and contempt on the transactions of this day, which degraded the national character of England; when neither the learning, the piety, the public spirit, nor the private virtue of a Priestley, whose name is revered in every part of the globe where the light of science has penetrated, could protect him from the savage fury of the vilest of an ignorant and bigoted rabble, before whom the religion of the country was dishonoured, the name of

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the sovereign insulted, and all law and order levelled in the dust, to the disgrace of the magistrates and the spirit of the people, who were timid witnesses of the ravage and destruction. Previous to the conflagration of Dr. Priestley's house, and the destruction of his extensive philosophical apparatus, the ruffian, the gossip, and the informer, among whom were some whose profession entitled them to the appellation of gentlemen, ransacked his papers and read his letters, which they obtained by infamously invading that asylum which the laws had made sacred even from the intrusion of the magistrate.* It is well observed by the late learned Dr. Parr, that of the persons who suffered in these riots, two or three were men of exemplary lives, and the rest were quite irreproachable: a circumstance which, he adds, deserves serious consideration from all good men, of all religions, and all political parties. See Feb. 6, 1804.

14, 1824. Riho Riho, or Tamehameha II., King of the Sandwich Islands, died in the Adelphi, Strand, Westminster. His queen died about a week before. Their bodies were conveyed to the Sandwich Islands for interment. An interesting account of their reception and their fatal dissolution is given in the "Monthly Review," 1827, "Literary Gazette," and "Quarterly Review."

15 is the Feast of St. Swithin. St. Swithin lived in the ninth century, and having been preceptor to King Ethelwulph, was by him promoted to the see of Winchester. By his advice, that monarch is said to have granted a charter of tithes to the Church, which, as Rapin justly observes, was alone sufficient to give the bishop a *saintship*. But besides this, he is reported to have wrought many miracles, which, says Fox, the martyrologist,† "I leave to be read with the tales of Robin Hood." The silly tradition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some particular constellations, which have the character of portending rain,‡ rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival. Another vulgar adage relative to the weather is properly ridiculed in the following lines:—

> Let cred'lous boys and prattling nurses tell,
> How, if the festival of Paul be clear,
> Plenty from lib'ral horn§ shall strow the year.
>
> Gay.

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* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. An Englishman's House is his Castle.

† This pious man, a native of Boston, in Lincolnshire, closed his zealous life on the 18th of April, 1587, in the 70th year of his age.

‡ See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Orion, Capella, and Dies Caniculares; also Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Winchester.

§ See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Cornucopia.

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15, 1567. At Carberry, near the fatal field of Pinkey, MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, unable to induce her army, by entreaties, reproaches, or threats, to fight the confederate lords and their followers, was under the necessity of surrendering herself into the hands of her rebellious subjects. See May 2, 1568.

— 1685. JAMES DUKE OF MONMOUTH was decapitated on Tower-Hill, in the 36th year of his age, having been born at Rotterdam, in Holland, in the year 1649. His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke by a timid and unskilful executioner, who probably sympathized with the weeping spectators. He was the illegitimate son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, alias Brownlow, and was the darling of the English people, whose good-will followed him in every fortune; and no one was ever attended to the scaffold with a more plentiful effusion of tears.* The illegal and brutal inhumanities to which the duke's followers were subjected may be seen in all our "Histories of England." See also *Arith. Quest.*, art. Jefferies. The Duke of Monmouth was buried under the communion-table, in the Tower Chapel.

— 1802. Died, aged 26 years and 5 months, THOMAS DERMODY, whose attainments and genius surpassed almost all that literary biography has recorded of early intellectual acquisition and talent. The memoirs of this uncommon genius, by James Grant Raymond, while they exhibit a most brilliant and rare example of natural endowments, very forcibly inculcate a lesson of morality and prudence which cannot be too seriously urged on the attention of those, whether in the ardour of youth or the vigour of maturity, who think themselves privileged, by superior intellectual qualifications, from the restrictive proprieties and decorums of life. His education was attentively cultivated by his father, (a schoolmaster at Ennis, in Ireland,) from whose example, however, he in his early years contracted a fatal and degrading attachment to drinking, which abundantly more than counterbalanced the advantages that he had received from the bountiful Author of Nature, and confined him to a state of abject dependence and wretched poverty through almost the whole of his subsequent life. In his short career, his brilliant talents deservedly acquired him a series of benevolent, and even splendid and munificent patrons, whose favour, in succession, his perverse and incorrigible misconduct as deservedly lost; and he suffered on different occasions (the results entirely of his imprudence) distress scarcely inferior to any-

* His children were named Scott, he having married Lady Ann Scott, daughter of Francis Earl Buccleugh.

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thing that is told of Otway, of Chatterton, or of Boyse.* His dissipated life was at length closed in a wretched hovel at Sydenham, in Kent, by a disorder the mere effect of incessant inebriation; and he lies interred in the churchyard of Lewisham, with a monument erected over him, on which is inscribed a poetical epitaph taken from his own works.

15, 1815. NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, was received on board the Bellerophon, commanded by Captain Maitland, and brought to England, whence he was conveyed, without landing, to St. Helena, on board the Northumberland.

— 1817. Died the BARONESS DE STAEL, daughter of Monsieur Necker, the celebrated French financier. She was a woman of extraordinary powers of mind, and was yet more distinguished for the filial devotion which she evinced towards her father. Her novels and political writings evince a deep acquaintance with human life. Her remains were removed from Paris, in which city she expired, to Coppet, where her father was buried in 1804. Coppet is about ten miles north of Geneva, Switzerland.

16, 622. THE HEGIRA. The Hegira in chronology is a celebrated epocha† used by the Arabs and Mohammedans for the computation of time. The word is Arabic, and denotes *to fly, quit one's country, family, friends, &c.* The event which gave rise to this epocha was Mohammed's flight from Mecca.‡ The magistrates of that city, fearing that his impostures might raise a sedition, resolved to expel him: this, accordingly, they effected at the period above stated. See PRIDEAUX'S *Life of Mahomet*. Their computation of time began with the *new*

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* Samuel Boyse was alike remarkable for ingenuity and imprudence. He delighted in mean company, indulged himself in all the grovelling habits of low life, died in an obscure lodging near Shoe Lane, London, and was buried at the expense of the parish: a melancholy instance of the wretchedness, contempt, and disgrace to which the most ingenious persons may reduce themselves by an abuse of those powers with which God has endowed them. He was born in Dublin in 1708, and died in 1749. His most celebrated performance was a poem called "The Deity," which is styled by Hervey "a beautiful and instructive poem." See Otway, Chatterton, Savage, Morland, and Burns, Index.

† The principal epochas used in chronology are enumerated in the *Arith. Questions*, art. Chronology.

‡ Mecca is one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is situated in Arabia, about forty miles from the Red Sea, and is celebrated for having given birth to Mohammed. He was interred at Medina, a place which the Mohammedans dignify with the title of "the City of the Prophet," on account of the kind reception which Mohammed experienced there when he was driven from Mecca.

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moon of that period, which is the reason of the great regard for crescents in the East, where every mosque is adorned with them. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Crescent.

The system of religion broached by this impostor is called Mohammedism.* Its principles are contained in the Koran, a word of the same import with Bible, *i. e.* by way of eminence, *The Book*. The leading article of faith which this impostor preached is, as Mr. Gibbon remarks, compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction; namely, *That there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the Apostle of God.* Death, slavery, tribute, to unbelievers, were the glad tidings of the Arabian prophet. The essence of his religion was implicit faith and ferocious energy. HALLAM'S *Middle Ages*, ii. 167.

16, 1377. The young king, RICHARD II., was crowned at Westminster. He was of the Plantagenet line. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*; also June 21, and *Arith. Tables*, p. 26.

— 1546. ANNE ASKEW was burnt alive in Smithfield, in the 26th year of her age, after having been first racked with the most savage cruelty in the Tower, for renouncing the errors of Popery. One of her biographers, who witnessed the unexampled sufferings of this amiable martyr, and beheld the affecting close of her life, says, that such a sweetness and serenity overspread her features at the moment she was brought to execution, that she absolutely appeared like an angel, divine. Anne Askew was the daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsey, in Lincolnshire, where she was born.

— 1800. Died, at his seat, near Southampton, aged 57, BRYAN EDWARDS, a native of Westbury, in Wiltshire, and author of a "History of the West Indies." Mr. Edwards is interred in All-Saints' Church, Southampton; where also is buried Miss Stanley, whose early death is affectingly commemorated by Thomson in his "Seasons."

17, 1429. CHARLES VII., King of France, was crowned at Rheims, agreeably to the prediction of the Maid of Orleans, who stood by his side in complete armour during the ceremony.

> She bore on high
> Her hallow'd banner to the sacred pile,
> And fix'd it on the altar, whilst her hand
> Pour'd on the monarch's head the mystic oil,

---

* Among the various ways of writing the name of *the Arabian*, Mahomet is the least proper: and it has been copied from the worst of all authorities in the spelling of foreign names, the French. But Mahomet*an*ism is barbarous. Gibbon has more properly Mahometism. Mohammedism is preferable. *Eclectic Review*, May 1829.

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Wafted of yore by milk-white dove from heaven
(So legends say) to Clovis, when he stood
At Rheims for baptism.

SOUTHEY'S *Joan d'Arc.*

Charles VII. ascended the throne on the death of his father, Charles VI., or *the Silly*, in 1422, but was not crowned at his accession, as Rheims, the usual coronation place, was in the possession of the English. The reason of this city having this honour may be seen in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Rheims.

17, 1674. The bones of KING EDWARD V. and his brother RICHARD were discovered in the Tower. Charles II., pitying their severe fate, ordered the remains of these unhappy princes, in 1678, to be laid among the monuments of their predecessors in Westminster Abbey. See April 9, 1483, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Richard III.

— 1762. PETER III., husband of Catherine II., Empress of Russia, was deprived of his life while under an ignominious confinement. Of the manner of the captive's demise, various accounts have been in circulation. Some ascribe it to an hæmorrhoidal colic, a disease until then unknown to Russian physicians. Others affirm, that his removal was affected by means similar to those which deprived our unfortunate Edward II. of life. History too well qualifies us to

"Tell sad stories of the death of kings:
How some have been deposed; some slain in war;
Some poison'd by their wives; some sleeping kill'd."

But, in the present instance, who was instigator and who were perpetrators of the bloody deed, we pretend not to determine. It is, however, generally supposed, that, if the deceased monarch's ghost had been evoked during the Empress's lifetime, she would not, with all her "undaunted spirit," have ventured to address "the blood-bolter'd" spectre in the language of "Macbeth:"

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me.*

When Paul came to the throne, on the death of the empress his mother, he had his father's body re-interred, and made two of his murderers act as chief mourners.

— 1845. Died, aged 81, CHARLES EARL GREY, the prime minister under whose auspices the Reform Bill became law.

18, 1374. Died, at Arqua, near Padua, in the north of Italy,

* See July 9, 1762.

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Francis Petrarch, a very learned Italian writer on poetry, history, and moral philosophy, but particularly celebrated for his enchanting sonnets, which first exalted Italian poetry to classic fame.* The chief subject of these exquisite poems is the beautiful "Laura," near whom he resided for many years at Vaucluse, a romantic and sequestered spot, fifteen miles from Avignon, in the south of France. See April 6, 1348. He was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1304, and was employed by Pope John XX. in several affairs of importance both at Rome and in France. The excellence of his moral character may be inferred from the subsequent well-attested anecdote. Cardinal Colonna, in whose palace Petrarch resided at the time, having a quarrel in his household, and wishing to know the bottom of the affair, assembled all his people, and obliged them to take an oath on the Gospels that they would declare the truth. This was complied with, even by a bishop, the cardinal's own brother; but when Petrarch presented himself to take the oath, the cardinal shut the book, and said, "Oh! as to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient." See April 8, 1341, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Atticus. The Athenians behaved in the same manner to Xenocrates, the philosopher, whose integrity was so well known, that when he appeared in the court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath.† This illustrious poet, who has been styled "the Reviver of Italian Literature," was found dead in his library with his hands on a book, on the 70th anniversary of his birth.

19. The Festival of Epaphras, who, it is said, was the first Bishop of Colosse. He was converted by St. Paul. He came to Rome while that apostle was there in bonds, and was imprisoned with him. St. Paul calls Epaphras his dear fellow-servant, and a faithful minister of Christ. Col. i. 7. Some supposed that he suffered martyrdom at his native city of Colosse.

— 1333. Edward III. defeated the Scots with great slaughter at Halidown Hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, when Archibald Douglas, their commander, was slain. He was the brother of Sir William (by some called Sir James), to whom Bruce entrusted his heart to convey it to the sepulchre at Jerusalem. No person of note fell on the side of England, or indeed fought in the engagement, the victory being entirely the

* A view of Petrarch's house is given in "The Landscape Annual," 1830, from a beautiful picture by Samuel Prout, Esq.

† Xenocrates was born at Chalcedon, a city of Asia, south-east of Byzantium, now Constantinople, educated in the school of Plato, and died 314 years B. C., aged 82. See Lempriere's *Dictionary*, *Exer. on the Globes*, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

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work of the English archers. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Sagitta.

19, 1554. PHILIP II., King of Spain, landed at Southampton, and was married to the sanguinary Mary at Winchester, on the 25th of the same month; an union to which a great part of the nation had with reason the utmost aversion.

— 1575. Began a most magnificent entertainment at KENILWORTH CASTLE, a superb structure belonging to the Earl of Leicester, and situated nearly midway between Warwick and Coventry. See *Arith. Quest.*, and Sept. 21, 1327.

— 1588. The SPANISH ARMADA arrived in the English Channel, but was so soon after compelled to retreat, that the following laconic inscription on a medal which was struck on the occasion is nearly an exact account of that happy event: *Venit, vidit, fugit*—"It came, saw, and fled." * The elements conspired its destruction. See the particulars in *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Armada.

> Navies, that rule the ocean wide,
> Are vanquish'd by God's breath;
> And legions, arm'd with pow'r and pride,
> Descend to wat'ry death. WATTS.

— 1783. Expired, in the 66th year of his age, at Kidderminster, the excellent JOB ORTON, an eminently useful and exemplary Dissenting minister, well known in the religious world by his admirable practical writings. His life of Dr. Doddridge is allowed to be one of the best books of the kind in our language. He was interred at his native place, Shrewsbury, where he had been many years pastor of a numerous congregation † in connexion with the Rev. Joseph Fownes. See Nov. 7, 1789.

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* An apt allusion to Cæsar's *Veni, vidi, vici*—"I came, saw, and conquered;" a phrase which that general used first in a letter, and subsequently as an inscription in a triumph, to denote the celerity with which he had subdued Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, near Zela, in Pontus, and thereby concluded the war.

† When indisposition disabled Mr. Orton from public service, he closed his farewell sermon (which was on Eccles. vii. 2) with the following anecdote:—"The celebrated Grotius, (see Grotius, Index,) one of the most learned men the world ever knew, was in his last illness attended by a friend, who desired him, in his great wisdom and learning, to give him a short direction how to lead his life to the best advantage. To whom he only said—*Be serious.* This," said Mr. Orton to his auditors, "is my parting advice to you,—BE SERIOUS." *Superna quærite—Esse quam videri—Gravis dum suavis—Graves disce mores:* "Seek heavenly things"—"To be, rather than to seem to be"—"Serious, yet pleasant,"—

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19, 1821. GEORGE IV. was crowned at Westminster.

20, 1620. Commenced a general MASSACRE of the Protestants in the Valteline, a fertile valley of Switzerland. It began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the district, and lasted three days. See Massacre, Index.

— 1819. Died, at Edinburgh, JOHN PLAYFAIR, professor in the university in that place. He was eminent as a geologist, as a mathematician, and as a geographer.

21, 1403. Was fought the furious BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, between Henry IV. and his rebellious subjects. The Prince of Wales, whose military achievements were afterwards so renowned, here performed his noviciate in arms, and was wounded in the battle. The death of the gallant Hotspur,* son of the Duke of Northumberland, decided the victory in favour of the Royalists. In this desperate conflict there perished, on both sides, many persons of the greatest distinction, and about 6000 private men.

— 1683. The virtuous LORD RUSSELL was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields. In an act of parliament which was passed in 1689, in the glorious reign of William III., the attainder of this illustrious nobleman was not only reversed, but his death was deemed a MURDER. The patent conferring the dukedom upon Russell's virtuous father, who had offered a large sum to save his son's life, states the desire of their Majesties to record their sense of the "consummate virtue of that ornament of his age, whose name could never be forgot so long as men preserved any esteem for sanctity of manners, greatness of mind, and a love of their country, constant even to death;" and the new honours are stated to be conferred to excite his son, the heir of such mighty hopes, to emulate and follow the example of his illustrious father." *Edinburgh Review*, Sept. 1826, p. 402. Russell and Sidney are names that will, it is hoped (says Mr. Fox), be for ever dear to every English heart. When their memory shall cease to be an object of respect and veneration, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that English liberty will be fast approaching to its final consummation. See Dec. 7, 1683; Sept. 29, 1723; and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Russell.

— 1779. The WIFE OF A BRAMIN, or Indian priest, burnt herself publicly near Calcutta, on the funeral pile of her de-

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"Acquire sedate manners." Such are the edifying mottos on the arms of a Worcestershire family.

* Henry Percy, taken prisoner July 31, 1388, in the battle of Otterburn, when the heroic Douglas, the Scotch general, was slain.

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parted husband, in conformity with a barbarous, superstitious custom among the Gentoo* women of rank and condition.

In climes remote where Ganges rolls his wave,
At once the Indian's idol and his grave,†
A custom reigns which harrows up the soul,
And bends e'en nature to its stern controul!
When fate cuts short the Hindoo's thread of life,
One tomb engulphs the husband and the wife;
The widow, warm in youth, must yield her breath,
And self-devoted, seek her lord in death!
In gay attire she mounts the awful pile,
Nor dares with tears the horrid rites defile;
Her heaving bosom must repress the sigh,
And learn with Stoic apathy to die;
For should she yield to nature's powerful sway,
And not with smiles this Brahmin law obey;
Should she with horror shun the scorching flame,
Eternal infamy awaits her name! FITZGERALD.

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* Gentoos, in modern history, according to the common acceptation of the term, denote the professors of the religion of the Bramins or Brachmins, who inhabit the country of Hindostan, in Asia. The doctrine of transmigration is one of the distinguishing tenets of the Gentoos. On this subject, it is their opinion, that those souls which have attained a certain degree of purity are removed to regions of happiness proportioned to their respective merits; but that others are condemned to undergo continual punishments in the animation of successive animal forms for a stated period. They imagine there are six different spheres above this earth, the highest of which is the residence of Bhrima (God) and his particular favourites, and also the habitation of those men who never uttered a falsehood, and of *those women who have voluntarily burned themselves with their husbands*—the propriety of which practice is expressly enjoined in the code of the Gentoo laws. Mr. Halhead, the translator of this code, observes, that few Christians have expressed themselves with a more becoming reverence of the grand and impartial designs of Providence in all its works, or with a more extensive charity towards all their fellow-creatures of every profession, than the Gentoos. It is indeed an article of faith among the Bramins, that GOD'S *all-merciful power would not have permitted such a number of different religions, if he had not found a pleasure in beholding their varieties.* See the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, art. Gentoos.

† Some of the Gentoos bury the body of the deceased; others burn it; and such as can afford the expense, have their ashes collected together and put into an urn, which is soldered up and thrown into the Ganges, to the waters of which they attribute a peculiar sanctity. This river is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindostan, and it is customary with these people, when on the point of death, to be removed to its banks, or to some creek which runs into it.

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The dignified heroine who is the subject of this article was about 21 years of age, tall, well-made, and handsome; and went through the whole of the dreadful scene with astonishing fortitude and self-possession. See the *Annual Register*, 1783, p. 167.

21, 1796. Expired ROBERT BURNS, who, in the humble employment of a ploughman, discovered a most extraordinary genius for poetical composition: but this pupil of nature, this poet of inspiration, unfortunately possessed in the same degree the powers and the failings of genius. His talents were often obscured, and his constitution was at length impaired, by an excessive attachment to liquor; hence the attentions of his admirers were withdrawn; and at the early age of 38, he closed, at Dumfries, in the south of Scotland, a chequered life, "lost between good and ill," in which virtue and passion had been at perpetual variance.* He was born about two miles south of the town of Ayr; hence he is often styled the "Ayrshire Ploughman."

22. MARY MAGDALEN is thought to have received her name from the town of Magdala, in Galilee. She has been often confounded with Mary, the sister of Lazarus; while others maintain that she is the sinner mentioned by Luke (chap. vii. 36, 37, &c.), whose name he does not tell us. But the celebrated Dr. Lardner has shewn by a variety of learned remarks and quotations, both from the Scriptures and the best commentators, that Mary Magdalen was not that person; but, on the contrary, that she was a woman of distinction, and very easy in her worldly circumstances.† For a while she had laboured under some bodily indisposition, which our Lord miraculously healed, and for which benefit she was very thankful. So far as we know, her conduct was always regular and free from censure;‡ and we may reasonably believe, that after her acquaintance with our Saviour it was edifying and exemplary. She shewed him great respect in his life, at his death, and after it, and was one of those to whom our Lord first appeared after his resurrection.

Mary Magdalen followed Christ in the last journey that he made from Galilee to Jerusalem, and was at the foot of the cross at his crucifixion. John xix. 25; Mark xv. 40, 47.

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* See DR. CURRIE'S fascinating *Life of Burns;* and Currie, Index.

† See his letter to Jonas Hanway, on the subject of Magdalen House, published in 1758; also *Arithmetical Questions*, art. English Charity; and Hanway, Index.

‡ Hence (as is fully shewn in the letter just referred to) the manifest impropriety of calling houses for the reception of *Penitent Prostitutes*, MAGDALENS.

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After this she returned to Jerusalem to buy and prepare perfumes, that she might embalm him when the sabbath was over. All the sabbath-day she remained in the city; and the next day, early in the morning, she went to the sepulchre, along with Mary, the mother of James and Salome (Mark xvi. 1, 2; Luke xxiv. 1, 2, &c.), where she had the happiness of first seeing her risen Lord. See Matt. xxviii. 5, &c.; Mark xvi. 6, &c.; John xx. 11, 17.

22, 1298. EDWARD I. gained a memorable victory over the Scots at Falkirk, in Scotland; when the whole Scottish army was broken, and chased off the field with great slaughter. The heroic Wallace commanded the Scotch army on this disastrous occasion. See Aug. 23, 1305; also *Miscellaneous Questions in English History.*

— 1461. CHARLES VII. of France died at Mehun-sur-Yevre, in the 59th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the anguish he felt at his son Louis's undutiful conduct, and from his refusing all sustenance from the apprehension of being poisoned by him. He was styled the *Victorious*, from having reconquered nearly all the places of which the English had possessed themselves in the preceding reigns. He had reigned thirty-eight years. See July 17.

— 1704. GIBRALTAR, a fortress in the south of Spain, and formerly deemed impregnable, was taken by Sir George Rooke, and has ever since remained in the possession of the English. It underwent an ever-memorable siege from July 1779 to Feb. 1783, an excellent account of which was written by Captain Drinkwater. The Governor, General Elliot, whose defence was the admiration of all Europe, was created in 1787 a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Heathfield, of Gibraltar: an annuity of 1200*l.* was settled on himself and two lives; and on his arms he was allowed to bear those of Gibraltar. Heathfield, whence this brave officer took his title, is situated a little to the north-west of Battle, Sussex.—One of the best portraits ever painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds was that of Lord Heathfield. It faithfully represents the fine, manly figure of the general holding in his hand the keys of the fortress which he had so valiantly defended. This was one one of the many instances in which our great English artist introduced with much propriety and effect into his portraits some leading characteristic of the original. His taste was too correct, and fortunately the fashion of the times did not compel him to lose the character of the man in the immensity of a wig.*

22, 1721. ELISHA YALE was buried. He was remarkable for

* The full-bottomed wigs which unfortunately envelope and cloud some of the most distinguished portraits of former days, were in fashion during

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having introduced auctions into this country about the year 1700. The sale consisted of some goods that were brought home by him from Madras, in the East Indies, of which place he had been governor. A monument erected to his memory at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, exhibits the following lines:—

> Born in America, in Europe bred,
> In Africa travell'd, and in Asia wed,
> Where long he lived and thrived, at London dead.

22, 1812. Was fought the BATTLE OF SALAMANCA, in which Marmont sustained a signal defeat from Lord, now Duke of Wellington. The French commander lost his arm in the battle, and many of his officers were killed or wounded. The English commander soon after marched upon the capital, and the citizens of Madrid evinced great joy at the entrance of their liberators from the usurpation of Joseph Buonaparte.

— 1812. Died at Naples, aged 80, JOSEPH PIAZZI, president of the Royal Society in that city, and the discoverer of the planet Ceres. See Jan. 1, 1801.

23. The sun enters into the constellation ♌ LEO, the LION. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 1588. ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS. It may gratify our national pride, says Mr. Andrews,* to be told that we owe to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, the circulation of the first genuine newspaper, "The English Mercurie,"† printed during the time of the Spanish Armada; the number preserved in the British Museum,‡ is dated July 23, 1588.

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the reigns of King William and Queen Mary; Lord Bolingbroke was one of the first that tied them up, with which the queen was much offended, and said to a bystander, "He will soon come to court in his night-cap." Soon after, tie-wigs, instead of being an undress, became the high court dress. NASH'S *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 561.

* Contin. HENRY'S *History of England*, vol. i. p. 145.

† Mercury was a celebrated fabulous god of antiquity, the messenger of the other heathen deities, and of Jupiter in particular. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

‡ Museum denotes a repository of literary and other curiosities. The British Museum, deposited in Russell Street, Bloomsbury, contains an amazing number of books, drawings, manuscripts, prints, and rarities. The origin of this invaluable treasure was the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's library, &c., by the public for the national benefit; that gentleman leaving his noble collection, which cost him 50,000*l.*, to the use of the public, on condition that the parliament would pay 20,000*l.* to his executors. Several valuable additions have since been made to this Museum. See January 11, and April 5, 1753; and January 31, 1788. See also *Arith. Questions*, art. Museum.

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In addition to what we have advanced in "The Arithmetical Questions" on the subject of newspapers, as forming one of the best securities of freedom, by diffusing knowledge among the people, we may here with equal truth observe, that they are also not only an excellent means of shielding the "oppressed from the oppressor," but of subserving the purpose of morality, by preventing the commission of many crimes, which, from their nature, might pass, as Shakspeare emphatically expresses it, "unwhipped of justice."

Every man's observation, says Dr. Moore, may suggest to him many kinds of injustice and oppression, which the rich, the insidious, or the powerful can commit in spite of law, or perhaps by the aid of law, against the poor, the unsuspecting, and the friendless. Many, who can silence conscience and evade the law, tremble at the thought of their names being published; and nothing is, nothing can be, a greater check to the wantonnesss of power, than the privilege of unfolding private grievances at the bar of the public. For thus the cause of individuals is made a public concern; and the general indignation which their wrongs excite forms at once one of the severest punishments which can be inflicted on the oppressor, and one of the strongest bulwarks that can be raised in defence of the unprotected.

Mrs. Griffiths has excellently observed, that, as there are many vices in morals that are injurious to society, and which the laws have not stigmatized, or possibly cannot sufficiently provide against, public reprehension, under proper restrictions, may be deemed a valuable supplement to legislation. The most worthless person would choose to sin in secret, as not being able to endure the being rendered an object of public detestation or ridicule: the fear of being *pointed* at has often laid a restraint on vice; in which sense the *finger* may be stronger than the *arm*. Othello pathetically describes such a situation.

> But, alas! to make me
> A fixed figure for the hand of Scorn
> To point his slow, unmoving finger at.

23, 1744. Were caught in the river Thurso, in the north of Scotland, at one haul of the net, 2560 salmon of the usual size; an event, however extraordinary, which is too well authenticated to be disputed. *Gazetteer of Scotland.* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Salmon and Pilchards.

— 1773. Died, aged 81, GEORGE EDWARDS, the Father of Ornithologists, born at Stratford, Essex. He was brought up to trade, but his genius developed itself by the perusal of books on natural history, and at the end of his apprenticeship he

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visited Holland and Norway. He was chosen librarian of the College of Physicians, and became fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His valuable works, consisting of seven quarto volumes, contain engravings and descriptions of 600 subjects in natural history.

23, 1816. Died, at Harrowgate, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, after a long illness, MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, whose numerous works all tend to the advancement of religion and morality.

24, 1756. Died GEORGE VERTUE, a celebrated engraver and antiquary, and a man to whom England is perhaps more indebted for the number and variety of engraved portraits, than to any other artist. He was indefatigable in his art; and to his high professional merit added that of having in the morning of life supported a widowed mother and her numerous family by his talents. "I was," says this dutiful son and kind brother, "the eldest, and the only one that could help them, which added circumspection in my affairs then, as well as industry to the end of my life." Vertue was born in London in 1684, and buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

> With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
> And all the genius of the graphic art,
> His fame shall each succeeding artist own,
> Longer far than monuments of stone.

— 1797. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon SANTA CRUZ, in the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, under the command of ADMIRAL NELSON, in which several officers and 141 men were killed, and the gallant admiral lost his right arm. See April 20, 1657.

25. ST. JAMES'S DAY. St. James the Greater (see James Minor) was the son of Zebedee (see Matt. iv. 21), and the brother of John the Evangelist, and was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee. These brothers were called to the apostleship as they were mending their nets with their father, who was a fisherman; when Christ gave them the name of Boanerges, or Sons of Thunder. They then followed Christ, were witnesses with St. Peter of the transfiguration on the Mount, and accompanied our Lord in the Garden of Olives. It is supposed that St. James first preached the Gospel to the dispersed Jews, and afterwards at Jerusalem, where he was put to a cruel death, about the year 44, by order of Herod Agrippa. Thus St. James was the first of the apostles who suffered martyrdom. Acts xii. 2. The Spaniards pretend that they had St. James for their apostle, and boast of possessing his body, which, they say, was buried at Compostella, in Gallicia; a circumstance that draws a great number of pilgrims from many parts of

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Christendom: but Baronius, in his "Annals," refutes their pretensions.

26, 1581. The STATES GENERAL, after long deliberation at the Hague, published an edict, excluding King Philip from any sovereignty, right, or authority over the Netherlands. The deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland met at Utrecht, January 23, 1579, and signed the alliance ever since known by the name of the *Union of Utrecht*, the basis of that commonwealth heretofore so renowned by the appellation of the *United Provinces*. See July 10, 1584.

— 1680. Died at the High Lodge, Woodstock, JOHN WILMOT, EARL OF ROCHESTER, a celebrated wit in the profligate reign of Charles II. An eager and violent love of pleasure, and a disposition to extravagant mirth, involved him in the deepest sensuality, and led him into many singular follies and adventures. By a licentious course of life, he wore out an excellent constitution, when little more than thirty years of age. In 1679 he requested a conference with Dr. Gilbert Burnet; the result of which was afterwards published by the Doctor, from whom it appears, that, though Rochester lived the life of a libertine and an atheist, he died the death of a most penitent Christian.* Of Dr. Burnet's publication Dr. Johnson says, "The critic ought to read it for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."

— 1813. Died at Worthing, in Sussex, the Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, in the 40th year of his pastoral office at Salters' Hall, London, and in the 61st year of his age. He was justly considered as one of the most popular preachers among the Dissenters; his manner being singularly striking, his enunciation remarkably distinct, and his eloquence strong, unaffected, and from the heart. He was born at Leicester, and interred in Bunhill-Fields.

27, 1565. The QUEEN OF SCOTS married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, whom she had lately made Duke of Albany.† From

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* Laying his hand on the Bible, he used to say, "This is true philosophy; this is the wisdom that speaks to the heart: a bad life is the only grand objection to this book." Examine impious men closely, said Madame de Genlis, and you will see that the true cause of their disgust with religion is the severity of its morals.

† Albany, or Braidalbin, is a district in the western part of Perthshire, Scotland. Darnley was the cousin-german of Mary. His mother was the daughter of Margaret, eldest sister of Henry VIII., by the Earl of Angus, whom that princess married after the death of her husband, James IV. He was thus the next heir, after Mary, to the English throne. STEWART'S *History of Scotland*.

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this union sprang but little happiness. Darnley had a weak mind and an irregular temper: plausible manners and a graceful person were his only attractions. Mary, therefore, soon became disgusted with the painted sepulchre. Females may hence learn how little felicity is likely to result from connexions of which external accomplishments and a pleasing person are the chief basis, and where they are unaccompanied by good temper, a virtuous and pious heart, and a cultivated mind.

——————" Hapless they
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair."

27, 1675. TURENNE, a famous French commander, was killed by a cannon-ball, near the village of Saltzbach, N. of Radstadt, Suabia, Germany. He was giving orders for the erection of a battery, previous to an expected battle with his great rival Montecuculli, when his active and glorious career was terminated in his 64th year. See Dec. 29. He was honoured with interment at St. Denys, and a monument was erected to his memory at Saltzbach, by the Cardinal de Rohan, in 1781. The Abbé d'Eymar, Vicar-General of Strasburg, has celebrated him in the following lines:—

Turenne enseveli dans le tombeau des rois,
Du roi qui l'y plaça fait chérir la mémoire;
Mais dans ce monument on célèbre à la fois
Turenne, ses vertus, son trépas, et sa gloire.

— 1778. A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT took place between the English and French off Ushant, an island on the coast of Finisterre, in the N. W. part of France; when, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew in a deceptive manner to the harbour of Brest. The brave Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the Count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was by many attributed to Sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. This gentleman, who was Vice-Admiral of the Blue, preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was, in consequence, tried by a court-martial, but acquitted in the most honourable manner, and the charge against him declared by the court to be "malicious and ill-founded." See October 2, 1786.

— 1803. CALEDONIAN CANAL.* An act received the royal assent for making an inland navigation from the British Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, by Inverness and Fort William, through the counties of Inverness and Argyle; a line of communication

* See *Arith. Questions*, art. Caledonia.

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which the very finger of Nature seemed to point out to man as a fit channel for such an undertaking.* By this magnificent undertaking, the nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain,† as well as those of Ireland,‡ to the North Sea and the Baltic, is not only greatly shortened, but vessels of the size of frigates receive new security, by being enabled to avoid the very perilous passage among the Hebrides and the Orkney islands. This *great national work* was completed October 30, 1822.

27, 1844. Died, at Manchester, in his 78th year, DR. JOHN DALTON, a celebrated chemist. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth.

28, 1540. THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX, was beheaded. He had been raised from a low station (being the son of a blacksmith at Putney) by Cardinal Wolsey; and when his unfortunate patron was disgraced, he defended him with such spirit, generosity, and courage, as acquired himself great honour. Cromwell was accused of heresy and treason; but the real cause of his losing the favour of Henry VIII. was his having been the instrument of that capricious tyrant's marriage with Anne of Cleves—a measure which he imagined would have secured a continuance of his own greatness. Such is often the weakness of human policy, that, as Shakspeare observes, "Vaulting ambition oft o'erleaps itself."

— 1667. ABRAHAM COWLEY died at Chertsey, in Surrey.

"There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue."§

He was born in Fleet Street, London, in 1618. His moral character appears, from every account of it, to have been

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* See a map of Scotland. † Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.

‡ Belfast and other northern ports in particular.

§ Great part of Cowley's life having been a scene of tempest and tumult, he formed a resolution to pass the remainder of it in that situation which had ever been the object of his wishes, a studious retirement; but one day in the heat of summer, staying too long in the fields, he caught a violent cold, which, for want of timely care, occasioned his death. "Who," says Dr. Spratt, "can forbear exclaiming on the weak hopes and frail condition of human nature? For, as long as our friend was pursuing the course of ambition in active life, which he scarce esteemed his true life, he never wanted constant health and strength of body; but as soon as he had found an opportunity of beginning indeed to live, and enjoy himself in security, his contentment was first broken by sickness, and at last his death was occasioned by his very delight in the country and the fields, which he had long fancied above all other pleasures.

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excellent, being generally represented as the most amiable of mankind; and this posthumous praise may be safely credited, since, as Dr. Johnson observes, it has never been contradicted by envy or faction As a poet, the merits of Cowley have been variously estimated; but to his prose compositions very honourable testimonies have been borne by some of our best critics. They are all calculated to promote sentiments of piety and philanthropy. A selection of his works was published in 1772, by Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Hurd also published "The Life and Works of Bishop Warburton." See June 7, 1779.

28, 1790. Was opened the FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL; which, by uniting these rivers, forms a communication between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland. This arduous undertaking was begun on the 10th of July, 1768, under the direction of the ingenious Smeaton. Scotland is almost divided into two parts by the rivers Forth and Clyde; the former falling into the British Ocean near Edinburgh, and the latter discharging itself into the Atlantic Ocean below Greenock, in Renfrewshire; their union saves the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more hazardous course through the Pentland Frith.

— 1809. Was fought the BATTLE OF TALAVERA, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, defeated a French army, commanded by Marshal Victor. This victory gave a decisive advantage to the allied army of England and Portugal.

29. THE FEAST OF MARTHA AND MARY. Martha is always named before Mary, probably because she was the elder sister. Jesus Christ had a particular affection for these amiable women and their brother *Lazarus*, and often retired to their house at Bethany, a village near Jerusalem. One day, perhaps the first time that he went thither, Martha exerted herself to prepare a handsome entertainment, while Mary continued at his feet, listening attentively to his conversation (Luke x. 38, 42); whereupon Martha requested our Lord to order Mary to rise and assist her; but Jesus took occasion to justify Mary's conduct, observing that she had chosen the better part, which should not be taken from her. When Lazarus fell sick and died, he was renovated by our Saviour (see *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.* 67), who being some time afterwards invited to supper at Simon's, the leper, at Bethany, Martha attended; Lazarus was also one of the guests, and Mary poured a box of precious perfume on the head and feet of Jesus. Judas Iscariot murmured at this waste, as he termed it; but Jesus undertook Mary's defence, saying, that by this she had anticipated his embalmment, and, in a manner, had declared his death and

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burial to be at hand. From this time the Scripture does not mention Martha and Mary. The ancient Latins and modern Greeks believe that they remained at Jerusalem and died there; and some assert that Lazarus retired to Citium, in the island of Cyprus, where, they say, he ended his days.

29, 1693. KING WILLIAM, owing chiefly to the cowardice of the Dutch horse, was defeated by the French, under the command of Marshal Luxemburgh, at Landen, about eighteen miles N. E. of Namur, in the Netherlands.

— 1833. Died, at Cadogan Place, London, aged 73, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, the eloquent and persevering opponent of Slavery, and the author of an admirable work entitled "A Practical View of Christianity." Lord Brougham has described him "as the venerable patriarch of the cause of the slaves; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevolence and piety; whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity." At the request of the most distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament, he was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his funeral was attended by princes of the blood, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the most eminent men of both parties in politics, anxious to testify their respect for his character. Mr. Wilberforce was born at Hull, in Yorkshire, of which county he was many years the representative in Parliament.

30, 1743. Died, in London, THOMAS EMLYN, an eminent Nonconformist divine of distinguished parts, great learning, and abounding in all moral and religious graces. To the shame and reproach of a Christian country, and the eternal disgrace of his bigoted and intolerant Dissenting brethren, his persecutors, this heavenly-minded man was pursued even to bonds and imprisonment and the spoiling of his goods, on account of his having departed from the commonly received opinion on a mysterious point of religion. These cruel sufferings he endured with such patience and fortitude, as left no room to doubt his sincerity. The excellent Dr. Samuel Clarke (see Index) was one of his most intimate friends, and his funeral sermon was preached by the candid and eloquent Dr. James Foster (see Index), at the meeting-house in Barbican. Mr. Emlyn was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, May 27, 1663, and interred in Bunhill Fields. His works were collected after his death, and printed, with "Memoirs of the Author," by his son, an eminent counsellor, who died in 1756.

— 1768. The famous circumnavigator JAMES COOK sailed from Deptford on the *first* of his three celebrated voyages.

— 1771. Died THOMAS GRAY, an admired English poet, and a man of extensive erudition and highly cultured taste. He has

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immortalized his name by his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College," "The Bard," and "An Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." The universal applause given to this last production proves the truth of Dr. Johnson's remark, "that it comes home to men's business and bosoms:" and it has received the further commendation of a modern critic, who says that no performance of the elegiac kind can compare with it either in splendour or in dignity. AIKIN'S *Letters on English Poetry*. Gray was born in Cornhill,* died at Cambridge, and was interred at Stoke Pogeis, in Buckinghamshire, the scene of his admired elegy. On a monument raised to his memory, in Westminster Abbey, by his friend Mason, are the following expressive lines:—

No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay:
She boasts a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray!

31. The Greek church keeps the FESTIVAL OF JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, a Jewish senator, and privately a disciple of Jesus Christ. He had not consented to the acts of those who condemned our Lord; after whose death he went boldly to Pilate, and begged to have the body, which he (Mark xv. 43; John xix. 38) interred in an honourable manner, in a sepulchre newly made, in a garden, on the same mount, Calvary, where Jesus had been crucified; and he closed the entrance of the cave with a great stone. Matt. xxvii. 60; John xix. 40, 41. See Nicodemus, Index; *Arith. Quest.*, art. Aloes; and *Geo. Exercises on the New Testament*.

— 1718. JOHN HEWET and SARAH DREW, an industrious young man and virtuous maiden, being at harvest-work (with several others), were in one instant killed by lightning at Stanton Harcourt, near Blenheim and Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. See Sept. 3, 1789.

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* The house which gave him birth was burnt in the well-known fire of 1748. The tenement which rose upon its site was, as appears by his will, occupied in 1774 by Mr. Natzell, a perfumer. It is now numbered 41, a few doors from Birchin Lane. The life and poems of Gray were published by Mason in 1775. The late Gilbert Wakefield also published an edition of the poems. The genius of that elegant scholar warmly sympathized with the grandeur, pathos, and erudition of the poet, and he has introduced some fine collateral passages from ancient and modern literature to illustrate his author. The poems of Gray, with notes and a life, were published in 1814, by the Rev. J. Mitford.

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Live well and fear no sudden fate:
When God calls virtue to the grave,
Alike 'tis justice, soon or late——
Mercy alike to kill or save.* POPE.

The surest way, says the pious Sturm, to guard against the fear of thunder, or any other alarming phenomena of nature, is to endeavour to have a good conscience.† The righteous, calm and composed, fear not the judgments of heaven, knowing that they are under the protection of the Most High. Thunder, indeed, as it purifies the air, may be considered among his blessings of mankind.‡ To show how little chance there is of being struck by lightning, it has been calculated, that out of 750,000 persons, who died in the space of thirty years in London, there were but two of them killed by lightning. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Thunder and Lightning.

31, 1743. Expired, in the 45th year of his age, RICHARD SAVAGE, a celebrated English poet, and perhaps one of the most remarkable characters that is to be met with in all the records of biography. He was the son of the Countess of Macclesfield, by whom he was treated with the most unnatural cruelty through life, so as to excite the pity and assistance of many distinguished persons, of which he was undeserving.

The wise and good I pity in misfortune;
But when ingratitude and folly suffer,
'Tis weakness to be touched.
SIR W. SCOTT'S *Mis. Works*, vol. iv.

Savage was a man of excellent parts; but his haughtiness, intemperance, and ingratitude defeated all the attempts of his friends to serve him; insomuch that he concluded a life of penury and wretchedness in a jail at Bristol; an eminent instance of the uselessness and insignificance of knowledge, wit, and genius, without prudence and a proper regard to the common maxims of the world. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter, at the expense of the jailor. See July 15, 1802.

— 1802. Expired, in Grove Place, Hackney, aged 6 years and 9 months, THOMAS WILLIAMS MALKIN, a most amiable child, whose juvenile proficiency in writing, drawing, geography, and languages, combined with the uncommon powers of his

* The tragical fate of these lovers is made the subject of a beautiful and pathetic episode in Thomson's "Seasons."

† L'impie Caligula, à l'ouïe de tonnerre, s'alloit cacher sous son lit. DRELINCOURT'S *Sonnets Chrétiens.*

‡ See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Volcano.

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understanding, memory, and imagination, excited the utmost astonishment of his friends, and justly ranked him among the most extraordinary prodigies of early genius that had ever appeared in the world. An interesting account of Master Malkin's short life was published by his afflicted father, Dr. Malkin, author of "A Tour through South Wales" and other able works.

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AUGUST.

Ripen'd by autumnal skies,
Rich the golden harvests rise;
While the loaded orchards gleam,
Ruddy to the mellowing beam.

RICHARDS.

AUGUST, the eighth month of our year, was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman Empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March.

In this month the heart of the English farmer is gladdened by seeing the products of the earth safely housed, and beyond the reach of injury.

Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his large increase: his barns are stored,
And groaning staddles bend beneath their load.

SOMERVILLE.

The jovial festival observed at this season cheers also the hearts of the laborious peasantry, who, as Dryden observes, when

The hay is mow'd, and the corn is reap'd,
The barns are fill'd, and hovels heap'd,
Do merrily roar out *harvest home.**

August, says Peacham, should be drawn in the form of a young man of a choleric aspect, with a garland of wheat† and rye upon his head, or a basket of pears, plums, and apples upon his arm.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1. LAMMAS DAY; so called, as some will have it, because lambs then grow out of season, as being too big. Others derive it from a Saxon word signifying "loaf-mass," because on that day our forefathers made an offering of bread made with new wheat. On this day the tenants who formerly held lands of the cathe-

* See December.

† Summer in her wheaten garland crown'd. ADDISON.

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dral church in York were bound by their tenure to bring a lamb alive into the church at high mass. See Mass, Index.

1, 1498. Columbus discovered the *continent* of America.

— 1589. Henry III., King of France, was murdered at St. Cloud, near Paris, by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar. See Dominicans, Index. The assassin was instantly put to death by the courtiers. Henry was the last king of the race of Valois. See Usson, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1714. Queen Anne, daughter of James II., expired at Kensington, in the 50th year of her age and the thirteenth of her reign. She was the last of the Stuart race that sat on the British throne. This family, from the accession of James I., had swayed the sceptre of England 111 years. The queen was interred in Westminster Abbey.

— 1715. Dogget's Coat and Badge. This being the first anniversary of George I.'s accession to the throne, Thomas Dogget gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day. And to commemorate that happy event, he bequeathed at his death a sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the same purpose. The candidates start at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, London Bridge, to the White Swan, at Chelsea. Dogget was an actor of great and original merit belonging to Drury Lane Theatre.* In his political principles Dogget was, in the words of Sir Richard Steele, a "Whig up to the head and ears;" and so strictly was he attached to the interests of the House of Hanover, that he never let slip any occasion that presented itself of demonstrating his sentiments in that respect. He died in 1721.

— 1759. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick gained a famous victory over the French, commanded by the Marshal de Contades, at Minden, in Germany. The British and Hanoverian horse were commanded by Lord George Sackville, who was, on his return to England, tried by a court-martial and found guilty of having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand, and was judged unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatsoever. Smollett's *Cont. of Hume*. An attempt has been lately made to prove Sackville to have been the author of "Junius's Letters." See *Literary Gazette*, Sept. 1825, and *Monthly Review*, vol. cvii.

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* Dogget left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be laid out in the purchase of a twelfth cake on the 6th of January, when the performers of Drury Lane Theatre assemble to draw king and queen, and to drink to the memory of their benefactor.

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1, 1790. Died JOHN KNOX, many years a bookseller of eminence in the Strand, who devoted the fortune he had acquired by his business to the improvement of his country, in planning a herring-fishery, and the settlement of new towns on the coast of Scotland. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Herrings. He visited and explored that kingdom sixteen times in twenty-three years, beginning in 1764, and, in two volumes, gave a systematic view of Scotland in general. He was also, it is conjectured, the original compiler of the work called "Guthrie's Geographical Grammar," the Introduction alone being the performance of that laborious writer. See March 9, 1770.

— 1798. NELSON'S VICTORY. A most important victory was obtained by Sir Horatio Nelson over a French fleet, in Aboukir Bay, near Rosetta, considerably W. of the mouth of the celebrated river Nile, in the north-east part of Africa. Achievements no less splendid may have often graced the naval triumphs of Great Britain; but history, if we except the memorable overthrow of the Spanish Armada, does not furnish a parallel to this conquest, either in extent of execution or magnitude of advantage; the whole of the French line of battle ships, excepting two, having been either taken, burnt, or destroyed.* The gallant Admiral was afterwards created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. See Nov. 29, 1798.

The practice of giving British admirals titles derived from the scenes of their respective exploits, as in the cases of Earl of St. Vincent (see Feb. 14, 1797), Lord Duncan of Camperdown (see Oct. 11, 1797), and Baron Nelson of the Nile, is highly proper; as it furnishes a distinctive, and in some degree an historical, record of their services. The original idea, however, belongs not to the present period. See July 1, 1691.

— 1803. Died, in his 58th year, WILLIAM WOODFALL, remarkable for his retentive memory. He was the first writer who undertook to detail at length in a newspaper the reports of the debates in parliament the *same night* in which they occurred. This he performed for many years with unexampled fidelity, without even taking a note to assist his recollection, or employing an amanuensis to relieve his labour. He was born in London, and died in Queen Street, Westminster.

— 1807. Died, in London, in his 76th year, JOHN WALKER, an eminent writer on English grammar and elocution; as a professor of which, he had, for nearly forty years, deservedly held

* The two that escaped from the fight were afterwards taken; one at Corfu, the other at Malta.

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the highest reputation. His "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language" is a monument of his skill and industry; but he had, besides this work, published many others of acknowledged excellence on philological subjects.

1, 1822. Died, in the 74th year of his age, MR. WILLIAM BUTLER, author of this work. He was born at St. John's, near Worcester, Oct. 12, 1748, and received his education in that city. Having acquired considerable knowledge, and especially an excellent style of penmanship, he, in 1765, repaired to the metropolis, and commenced his career as a teacher of writing and geography. In these branches of education he attained the highest repute on account of the improvements which were introduced by him in his mode of instruction. His copies were derived from the sources of geography, history, and biographical memoirs. A yet more extensive and permanent benefit was conferred upon young persons by the many useful and ingenious works which he published, a list of which is prefixed to this volume. They contain a mass of information, both instructive and entertaining, rarely collected in one form, and are admirably adapted to promote the great design of their author—the moral, intellectual, and religious improvement of the rising generation: to this he consecrated all his faculties, the stores of his memory, and the treasures of his knowledge.

A strict probity, an inviolable regard to truth, an honourable independence of mind, and a diffusive benevolence, adorned his moral character. How much he endeavoured to inculcate that which he deemed the foundation of every virtue—the principle of religion—may be seen in this and all his works; to impress this principle on the youthful heart and mind was considered by him as the highest duty. His writings have instructed, and will long continue to instruct, the rising generation, and benefit mankind. His virtues will live and have a force beyond the grave.

Mr. Butler died at Hackney, after a painful illness, which was borne with exemplary patience and pious resignation. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish, and was interred there, by his own desire, in the burying-ground attached to the meeting-house of his friend, the late Rev. Samuel Palmer.*

"Within that ground in silent sleep
The *virtuous* Butler lies.
Ye sorrowing friends, forbear to weep,—
The *good man* never dies."

* A Memoir of Mr. Butler appeared in the "Monthly Repository"

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1, 1834. Came into operation the Bill for the total ABOLITION OF COLONIAL SLAVERY, the Parliament of Great Britain having voted twenty millions in order to accomplish this great measure of national justice and mercy. Never did any nation perform a more munificent act. There are now no slaves in the British dominions.

— 1834. Died, at Canton, in his 53rd year, DR. ROBERT MORRISON, an eminent missionary, and the author of the "Chinese Dictionary," an imperishable monument of his industry and talents. He was a native of Morpeth.

2, 338 B. C. BATTLE OF CHÆRONEA, in which Philip of Macedon defeated the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians. See *Arith. Quest.* Chæronea was a city of Bœotia, a country of Greece, now forming a part of Livadia, in European Turkey.

— 1100 A. D. WILLIAM II. was accidentally shot in the New Forest, Hants, by Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, remarkable for his skill in archery. The King was buried, without any pomp or ceremony, at Winchester. It was remarked in that age, that Richard, an elder brother of William's, perished by an accident in the New Forest; Richard, his nephew, natural son of Duke Robert, lost his life in the same place, after the same manner; and all men, upon the king's fate, exclaimed, that, as the Conqueror had been guilty of extreme violence in expelling all the inhabitants of that large district to make room for his game, the just vengeance of Heaven was signalized, in the same place, by the slaughter of his posterity. William was killed in the 13th year of his reign, and about the 40th of his age. The following inscription for a monument in the New Forest came from the pen of an elegant modern poet:—

> This is the place where William's kingly power
> Did from their poor and peaceful homes expel,
> Unfriended, desolate, and shelterless,
> The habitants of all the fertile track
> Far as these wilds extend.—He levell'd down
> Their little cottages, he bade their fields
> Lie barren, so that o'er the forest waste
> He might most royally pursue his sports!
> If that thine heart be human, passenger,
> Sure it will swell within thee, and thy lips
> Will mutter curses on him.—Think thou, then,
> What cities flame, what hosts unsepulchred

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for September, and in the "Monthly Magazine" and "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1822.

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Pollute the passing wind, when raging Power
Drives on his blood-hounds to the chase of man;
And as thy thoughts anticipate that day
When God shall judge aright, in charity
Pray for the *wicked rulers* of mankind.

SOUTHEY.

2, 1704. The ENGLISH and their confederates, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, gained a most important victory over the French and Bavarians at BLENHEIM, a village on the Danube, north of Augsburg, in the circle of Suabia, Germany. Twelve thousand French and Bavarians were slain in the field, or drowned in the Danube.

"Deep groan'd the water with the dying sound;
Repeated wounds the redd'ning river dyed,
And the warm purple circled on the tide."

Thirteen thousand more were made prisoners of war, among whom was the French General, Marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained seven years in captivity, chiefly in Nottingham Castle. Blenheim House, a noble and princely mansion at Woodstock, near Oxford, was settled by Parliament on the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, in consideration of the public services performed by him. The tenure by which his Grace holds the manor of Woodstock is, the presenting at the Castle of Windsor annually, on the day on which the battle of Blenheim was fought, a flag embroidered with fleurs de lis,* which flag is shewn to all strangers who visit the castle. Dr. Mavor's Poem on Blenheim House, accompanied with a description of this justly celebrated place, may be considered as the *Blenheim Guide;* and, as such, it cannot fail of being peculiarly acceptable to those who visit that noble and delightful scenery.

— 1788. Died THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, the celebrated portrait and landscape painter. He was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in the year 1727. The woods of Suffolk were the school of this great artist; Nature was his instructress, and he was her faithful pupil. Gainsborough, says a modern critic, like the poet Goldsmith, had a feeling for unsophisticated life, and whatever he designed or painted bears evidence of his taste and sensibility. "If ever this nation," said the late Sir

* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Fleur de Lis; *Arith. Quest.*, Battle of Agincourt; and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Blenheim.

The manor of Bedfords, in Essex, is said to have been held by the romantic service of presenting the Queen of Edward IV. with a *red* rose on the 24th of June. NEALE'S *Views of Seats.*

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Joshua Reynolds, "should produce genius sufficient to acquire to us the honourable distinction of an English school, the fame of Gainsborough will be transmitted to posterity, in the history of the art, among the very first of that rising name." Gainsborough was interred in the chapel at Kew, in Surrey. There is a portrait of himself in the Council-room at the Royal Academy.*

2, 1798. A very awful event took place on the Liverpool stage. Mr. John Palmer, well known and long admired by the frequenters of the London theatres, being suddenly taken ill, whilst acting the character of the Stranger, in a play of that name, dropped down, and instantly expired. It was not a little remarkable, that almost immediately before he fell, he had uttered the following words, which occurred in his part: "There is another and a better world!" Mr. Cummins, a respectable veteran actor, fell down and instantly expired, on the stage at Leeds, June 20, 1817. See Feb. 17, 1673, note.

— 1803. Died at Dorking, in Surrey, John Hoole, the elegant translator of the works of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, eminent Italian poets. Mr. Hoole was a very amiable character, and greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson. He was born in London in 1727, and was a clerk in the India House from the year 1774 to 1785, when he resigned his situation.

3. The Roman martyrology commemorates Lydia, a woman of Thyatira, a seller of purple, who dwelt in the city of Philippi, in Macedonia. See Acts xvi. 14, 40. She was converted by St. Paul's preaching, and was baptized, she and her family. She offered her house to St. Paul so earnestly, that he was prevailed on by her entreaties. Lydia is perhaps the name of her country, and she might be commonly called the Lydian Lydia.

— Nicodemus's Festival. Nicodemus, a disciple of Jesus Christ, was by nation a Jew, and by sect a Pharisee. See John iii. 1; and Pharisees, Index. The Gospel calls him *a ruler of the Jews*, and our Saviour entitles him *master in Israel*. When Jesus began to manifest himself by his miracles at Jerusalem, Nicodemus came to him by night for further information. He accompanied Joseph of Arimathea to pay the last duties to the crucified Saviour's body, which the disciples took down from

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* The pictures executed by this great master are among those which are most eagerly sought after by the admirers of the art. His famous "Cottage Scene" was in the collection of that distinguished patron of British artists, Sir John Leicester; and after his death was purchased by the Marquis of Westminster, in whose splendid gallery is also "A Sea Shore," which receives additional value from the consideration that the artist employed his pencil only on four subjects of that kind.

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the cross, embalmed, and laid in the sepulchre.* So far Scripture relates. It is said that the Jews then deposed Nicodemus from his dignity as a senator, excommunicated him, and drove him from Jerusalem: they would have put him to death, had he not been related to Gamaliel, who conveyed him to his country-house, where he supported him, and, when he died, buried him honourably near St. Stephen.

3, 1460. James II. of Scotland was killed by the accidental bursting of a cannon, at Roxburgh, in the 29th year of his age, and 23rd of his reign. The nation deeply deplored the loss of this monarch, whose talents and virtues promised lasting benefits to his country. Though a deep stain has been thrown on his character by his murder of Douglas, eighth Earl of Douglas, at Stirling, 1452, the other acts of his reign prove him to have been of a mild, benevolent, and placable disposition.

— 1492. Columbus sailed from Palos, a port in Andalusia, Spain, on his first voyage.

— 1732. Bank of England. The Bank of England laid the first stone of their new building in Threadneedle Street, into which they removed June 5, 1734. The concerns of the Bank originally commenced at Grocers' Hall, and were carried on there till the removal to Threadneedle Street. The plan of conducting the important business of this institution, which is the greatest of the kind that exists in any part of the world, was formed in the year 1693, by Mr. William Paterson, an experienced merchant of London. The names of the architects under whom, in succession, the Bank buildings have been erected, are Mr. George Sampson, Sir Robert Taylor, and Sir J. Soane.

— 1792. Expired, at Rock-House, Cromford, Derbyshire, Sir Richard Arkwright, a distinguished character, whose unconquerable perseverance, and admirable invention of machinery for spinning cotton, raised him, from one of the most humble occupations in society, to affluence and honour; and which, in its consequences, has been a source of individual and national wealth, unparalleled in the annals of the world. It is said, that the various productions of the cotton manufactories of Great Britain (of which his discoveries are the foundation) are at present, in their finished state, of not less than the annual value of 30,000,000*l.* sterling! This illustrious benefactor to his country was born in 1732, at Preston, in Lancashire. "Seest thou a man industrious in his business,—he shall stand before kings." Proverbs. See Wedgwood, Boulton, and Boydell.

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* See John xix. 39, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Nicodemus; also *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, No. 105.

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4 1265. Was fought the BATTLE OF EVESHAM (a very rich and beautiful vale), in Worcestershire, in which Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was slain, and his army totally routed by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. Henry III., who had been taken prisoner at Lewes, was inhumanly placed in the front of Leicester's army, arrayed in his armour. During the fight the king was wounded, and would have been killed had he not made himself known by this simple expression, "Do not kill me. I am Henry of Winchester, your king." See May 14, 1264.

— 1347. CALAIS, a town in France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, province of Picardy, was taken by Edward III., after a memorable siege; an event which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In the year 1557, in the inglorious reign of the sanguinary Mary, Calais was retaken by the French, and has ever since remained in the possession of that nation. See *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

— 1598. CECIL LORD BURLEIGH died at an advanced age. He was nearly forty years principal minister to Elizabeth, and, by a rare fortune, was equally regretted by his sovereign and the people. He seems not to have possessed any shining talents of address, eloquence, or imagination; and was chiefly distinguished by solidity of understanding, probity of manners, and indefatigable application to business: virtues which, as Hume observes, if they do not always enable a man to attain high stations, do certainly qualify him best for filling them. So disinterested was his conduct that he was prayed for by the poor, honoured by the rich, feared by the bad, and loved by the good. Of all the queen's ministers he alone left a considerable fortune to his posterity: a fortune not acquired by rapine or oppression, but gained by the regular profits of his offices, and preserved by a becoming frugality.

7 1804. ADMIRAL LORD DUNCAN died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh. He was born at Dundee, in Forfarshire, Scotland, July 1, 1731. It should be mentioned to his credit, that, through life, Admiral Duncan was a man of unaffected piety, and felt it an honour to be a Christian; encouraging religion by his own practice, and constantly enforcing the observance of it where he held the command. When the victory was decided which has fixed his naval renown, he ordered the crew of his ship to be called together, and at their head, upon his bended knees, in the presence of De Winter, the captured Dutch admiral (who was greatly affected with the scene), solemnly and pathetically offered up praise and thanksgiving to the God of battles; strongly proving the truth of the assertion, that piety and courage should be inseparably allied, and that the latter

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without the former loses its principal virtue.* See October 11, 1797.

5. (Year uncertain.) Was born TULLIA, the beloved daughter of Cicero. Her extreme delicacy, universal benevolence, distinguished piety, consummate prudence, singular economy, indefatigable activity, profound learning, and exquisite beauty are not merely supported by the partial evidence of parental fondness, but likewise transmitted to memory by authors who cannot be suspected of those prepossessions. In the year of Rome 708, or 45 years B. C., depressed with her own, her family's, and her country's misfortunes, she was seized with a languishing indisposition, which caused that premature departure so long and so pathetically lamented by her disconsolate father, the incomparable Roman orator.

— 1100. HENRY I. was crowned at Westminster. He was surnamed *Beauclerc*, from his literary attainments, and was the third king of the Norman line. By his courage and address he intruded himself into the vacant throne on the death of Rufus, to the exclusion of his brother Robert, who was a second time deprived of his right to the succession. Henry was the youngest son of William I., and was born at Selby, in Yorkshire.

— 1717. PRINCE EUGENE gained a complete victory over the Turks at Peterwaradin, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the river Danube, about thirty-five miles N. W. of Belgrade, in Turkey in Europe. The Turks being totally defeated, lost all their tents, artillery, and baggage; and the victors obtained an immense booty. Belgrade was taken by Prince Eugene in the same year.

6. THE TRANSFIGURATION. This term, among divines, means the miraculous change of our Saviour's appearance on Mount Tabor,† in the presence of Peter, James, and John, when he appeared in his glory, in company with Moses and Elias. The word is also applied to a feast held in the Romish church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of that miracle.

— 1637. Expired BENJAMIN JONSON, a celebrated English poet, born in Westminster in 1574. He was bred a bricklayer, but went afterwards to St. John's College, Cambridge. Over his

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* See Cornelius, Sidney, and Gardiner, Index; and *Arith. Quest.*, Battle of Agincourt. We have great satisfaction in stating, that there are at present numbers of sincere, zealous, and exemplary Christians, in the ships and regiments of Britain, who are the ornament of her service, the admiration of their comrades, and the dependence of their officers.

† Mount Tabor is most delightfully situated; rising amid the plains of Galilee, and exhibiting to the enchanted eye a charming variety of prospects. See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, art. Tabor, and No. 53.

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grave in Westminster-Abbey is a common pavement stone, on which are engraven these words: "O RARE BEN JONSON!"*

6, 1651. FENELON, the celebrated Archbishop of Cambray, was born at the Castle of Fenelon, in Perigord, in the late province of Guienne, France. The annals of time do not, perhaps, contain a name more revered, by the best and wisest friends of the human race, than that of Fenelon; and it is doubted whether any production of human genius ever was so effectual in enlightening mankind, and in rendering them benevolent and just, as the beautiful philosophic poem of "Telemachus," which contains a greater portion of political and moral wisdom than is to be found in any preceding work. This most amiable man, after acquitting himself in all the duties of his station, and leading a most exemplary life, expired in 1715, in the 64th year of his age. D'Alembert, who remarks that there is a long, dull epitaph on his monument, gives the following:—"Underneath this stone FENELON reposes! Traveller, efface not by thy tears this epitaph—that others may read it and weep as well as thou."

For the truly great and good
Well may we spare detail of praises on them;
To know them, and to name them, is enough.†
SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

— 1657. FAMILY LONGEVITY. On this day were married at Haddington, in Scotland, Alexander Maitland and Catherine Cunningham. The ages of nine of the children of this union amounted to 738 years. See *Arith. Quest.*, art Longevity.

7, 1485. The EARL OF RICHMOND, grandson of Owen Tudor, and the queen dowager of Henry V., landed at Milford Haven, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, with 2000 men. He was afterwards Henry VII. Lord Bacon relates that Henry VI., during the wars of the Roses, being at dinner in the Tower, where the young Earl of Richmond was in attendance, said, "That boy shall possess the crown for which we are now struggling." This prediction has also been quoted by Shakspeare. Richard III. says,

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* In a work entitled "Aubrey, or Letters from the Originals in the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum," is the following sentence:—"The inscription *O rare Ben Jonson!* was done at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who, walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen-pence to cut it."

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Epitaph. The epitaph of Tasso: "Torquati Tassi Ossa." See April 25, 1595.

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I do remember me, Henry the Sixth
Did prophecy that Richmond should be king,
When Richmond was a little peevish boy.

See August 22, 1485.

7, 1789. Died WILLIAM EDWARDS, a mason, eminent for his skilful erection of bridges. The Pont-y-Prydd, or New Bridge, over the Tave, a mountain stream in Glamorganshire, South Wales, was erected by his self-taught genius. It formed, at the time of its construction, with very few exceptions, the largest arch in Europe. It consists of a single arch, 140 feet in the chord, and 35 feet in height above the level of the river at low water. The appearance of this elegant structure, which stretches over the bed of the Tave, and rises from his steep banks like a rainbow, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Mr. Edwards was born in 1719, in the parish of Eglwysilan, not far from this spot, and was buried in the churchyard of his native place.* See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Bridges.

— 1769. Expired, in London, JOHN BACON, R.A., a celebrated sculptor, born in the borough of Southwark, November 24, 1740. He was apprenticed to a painter of china at Lambeth; but observing the models of different sculptors which were sent to a neighbouring potter's to be burnt, he conceived a strong inclination to pursue the art of sculpture, and his progress was as rapid as the decision was sudden. His works have long been distinguished with a marked approbation: and they will be accompanied through future ages with the applause of a poet, the productions of whose genius will probably be admired till that period of which it will be said, "Time shall be no longer." Cowper,† speaking of London, observes,

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* The Swiss, and particularly the inhabitants of the canton of Appenzel, have always been celebrated for their skill in mechanics. A remarkable instance of their mechanical genius was furnished by Ulrich Grubenman. This man, who was a common carpenter, was the inventor of that sort of wooden bridge which is in German called *käengwerk*.

In consequence of the repeated washing away of the bridges of Schaffhausen, a committee was appointed to consider of a plan for a new structure. Grubenman, in order to avoid the force of the stream, proposed to erect a bridge which should consist of a single arch. The idea of throwing an arch across a width of 300 feet was treated with ridicule, and the plan was about to be dismissed as the project of a visionary, when Grubenman, as the story runs, answered the objections by jumping with his whole weight upon the miniature model of his intended work, which bore him up triumphantly, and his plan was in the end adopted.—*Diary of an Invalid*, by H. Matthews, Esq.

† See April 25, 1800.

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There, touch'd by Reynolds,* a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
All her reflected features. Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.†

In his private life Mr. Bacon exhibited the chief virtues that adorn our nature. His filial affection in particular was remarkable. At the early age of sixteen he principally supported his parents by the produce of his labours, even to the abridging himself of the necessaries of life.‡ Let children learn, says his biographer, not only from God's word, but also from facts like the present, how a dutiful and affectionate regard to their parents is marked by Him on whom all depends. It is sowing the seeds of future blessings. *Honour thy father and thy mother, that it may be well with thee.* See No. 1, *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament.*

Mr. Bacon being desirous of bearing a posthumous and public testimony to his belief of Christianity, ordered by his will the following inscription to be placed on a plain stone over his grave:—"What I was as an artist, seemed to me of some importance while I lived: but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now."§ Religious feelings, when judiciously expressed, on monuments or grave-stones, are consolatory *signets of immortality.* He that, dying, *thinketh on heaven's bliss,* must surely wish to have *a sign of that hope* marked on his tomb. Its absence seems to imply, that when *he died he made no sign.* See *Arithmetical Questions,* Beaufort (Cardinal).

7, 1804. The China Fleet, commanded by Captain Dance,

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* See Feb. 23, 1792.

† The best specimen of Mr. Bacon's chisel, and an admirable specimen it is, the subject and grandeur of the monument commanding equal attention, was erected at the expense of the country to the memory of the great Earl of Chatham, in Westminsier Abbey. See May 11, 1778.

‡ See Pope, Swift, and Biddle, Index; also *Arith. Quest.*, art. Virgil.

§ Whatever our station or rank, our education or our circumstances in life may be, let this, says Dr. Doddridge, be our concern, that we may be in Christ and Christ in us; for on that depends our everlasting all.

Art and science, like thy wealth, will leave thee,
And make thee twice a beggar at thy death! Young.

The learned Selden, towards the close of his life, was so thoroughly convinced of the superior value of the Holy Scriptures, as to declare, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus afforded him more solid satisfaction than all that he had ever read.

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arrived off the Isle of Wight, Hampshire. The news was received by the nation with an enthusiasm excited rather by the merit of the officers and crews, than the safety of an immense property, amounting to 8,000,000*l.* sterling: as they had given one of the most brilliant examples of courage and knowledge of nautical tactics ever exhibited by the seamen of merchant vessels in any nation known to history. The gallant action to which we allude was the defeating of a French squadron of very superior force, by which they were attacked on the 15th of February, a few days after they had left Canton. The court of Directors of the East India Company eagerly expressed their high sense of this heroic conduct, and immediately distributed in money and pieces of plate, among the officers and crews of the fleet, a sum amounting to not less then 60,000*l.* sterling. The committee of subscribers to the national fund at Lloyd's followed this liberal example, and voted elegant swords as presents to the several captains. Captain Dance also received the compliment of knighthood from his Majesty.

7, 1806. Expired ELIZABETH SMITH, a lady of most extraordinary endowments, excelling in every thing that she attempted —music, dancing, drawing, perspective, mathematics, and various languages, both ancient and modern: one of those characters which occasionally appear on earth, to manifest, as it were, the capacities of the human mind, when vigorously applied to worthy objects. It is not, however, only in the intellectual excellence of this accomplished young woman, that we can find proper materials for panegyric. Under some of the severest domestic calamities, and the loss of family wealth,* she conducted herself with that becoming resignation which proved that the profit of her studies was much more than speculative. Indeed, the regulation of her heart seems to have been her constant employment; so that her unfeigned piety, and her admirable exercise of the social affections throughout all her intercourse with friends and relatives, mutually supported and adorned each other. Favoured by Nature with a person as engaging as her talents were unusual, she suffered not her zeal for knowledge to absorb too much of her mind, nor the more serious duties of life to entrench on claims of minor consideration. In her character, that harmony of all its qualities appears to have existed, which blended and balanced the whole into something as near perfection as our nature admits to be realized at present. No part unduly preponderated; yet the

* In the early part of life she was nursed in the lap of ease and affluence, amid the delightful scenery of Piercefield, then in possession of her father. See Aug. 26, 1789.

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gentleness and retiring modesty of her disposition must assuredly have been her greatest charm. To account for so many and such varied attainments, it must be observed, that Miss Smith was not only possessed of uncommon abilities, but that her mind was imbued with a deep sense of the value of every fleeting moment. It was this noble principle, originating from the conviction of the continual watchfulness of the Deity over the actions of his creatures, that induced this amiable being to devote the whole of her short life to purposes of improvement. The high praise here given is sufficiently warranted by the testimony of her works, which we recommend, particularly her "Fragments," to the attentive persual of young persons.

Miss Smith was born at Burnhall, near Durham; and in the 30th year of her age was deprived of life by that flattering and slowly destructive disorder, a decline. See June 1, 1803; also *Monthly Review* for 1811, and *European Magazine* for 1809, which last contains her portrait.

7, 1821. Died, at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, after a life of almost unexampled vicissitude, QUEEN CAROLINE, consort of his Majesty George IV., with whom she was "*matched but not paired*" in April 1795. She was interred, by her own desire, among her illustrious ancestors, at Brunswick, in Germany. This unfortunate princess was born in 1768.

Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice.
SHAKSPEARE.

8, 1540. HENRY VIII. married Catherine Howard, having just been divorced from Anne of Cleves. She was the *fifth* of Henry's wives. Anne died in 1557, in the reign of Queen Mary.

9. PROCHORUS, or PROCORUS, one of the seven deacons,* and who, according to some, was the first Bishop of Nicomedia, suffered

* Deacon, from the Greek *diaconos*, a minister or servant, denotes, in church language, one who assists either the bishop or priest in the service of the poor. For the institution of deacons, see Acts vi. 1, &c. The seven deacons were Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenos, and Nicolas: they were presented to the apostles, and ordained by prayer and imposition of hands. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul, 1 Tim. iii. 8, 12. The Apostle also speaks of Phœbe, deaconess of the church of the port of Cenchrea,[1] near Corinth. See Romans, chap. xvi.; also Sept. 3.

[1] See the author's map of the Travels and Voyages of St. Paul in *Exer. on New Test.*

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martyrdom at Antioch, after having made himself famous by his miracles.

9, 1783. PELEW ISLANDS. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope, East India packet, was shipwrecked off the Pelew Islands, S. E. of the Philippines, in the Eastern Ocean. He found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their dispositions, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. See Dec. 27, 1784, and June 28, 1797.

Captain Wilson died in 1810, in Devonshire, whither he had recently retired from the service of the East India Company. He had the honour to be second in command to Captain Dance, when Admiral Linois, in an eighty-gun ship, with several frigates, was baffled and discomfited by a fleet of East Indiamen. See Aug. 7, 1804.

— 1804. Was found dead in his bed, at his vicarage of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, ROBERT POTTER, prebendary of Norwich Cathedral; born in 1721. His translations into English of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, the three great writers of the Greek drama, are admired for their fidelity, as transfusing the loftiness, and yet preserving the simplicity, of the originals.

10. ST. LAWRENCE'S DAY. This good man was one of the seven deacons under Sixtus, the Bishop of Rome; all of whom, together with the bishop himself, suffered martyrdom under Valerian, about the year 260. The instrument of St. Lawrence's punishment was, as is generally supposed, a gridiron, upon which he was pressed down with forks and broiled to death. See the next article.

— 1557. The Spaniards, commanded by the Duke of Savoy and Count Egmont, assisted by the English, defeated the French, under the command of the Constable de Montmorenci, at ST. QUINTIN, province of Picardy, department of Aisne, France. In memory of this victory, Philip II., in consequence of a vow emitted before the engagement, built a famous monastery at Escurial, a village fifteen miles from Madrid, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of several courts and quadrangles, which altogether are disposed in the shape of a gridiron; and in the principal front is a statue of St. Lawrence (to whom the palace, church, and monastery are dedicated), with a gilt gridiron in his right hand. See the last article. The word "Escurial" is Arabic, meaning "a place full of rocks," an exact description of its situation, which is among barren and rugged mountains; and, as it has been well remarked, coincides with the savage, morose character ascribed to its founder. See Sept. 13.

— 1575. PETER BALES, one of the earliest and most eminent

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writing-masters, finished a performance which contained the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Decalogue, with two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, the day of the month, year of our Lord, and reign of the Queen (Elizabeth), to whom he afterwards presented it at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a single penny, enchased in a ring with borders of gold, and covered with a crystal, so accurately wrought as to be plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, her ministers, and several ambassadors at court. In 1590 Bales kept a school at the upper end of the Old Bailey, and the same year published his "Writing Schoolmaster." In 1595 he had a trial of skill in writing with a Mr. Daniel Johnson, for a golden pen of 20*l.* value, and won it. Upon this victory, his contemporary and rival in penmanship, John Davies,* made a satirical, ill-natured epigram: intimating that penury continually compelled Bales to remove himself and his *golden pen*, to elude the pursuit of his creditors. The particulars of the contest for the pen, supposed to be written by Bales himself, are in the British Museum, dated January 1, 1596. Mr. Bales was born in London in 1547: the time of his death is uncertain; some state it to have happened in 1600, others in 1610. See January 21, 1750, and April 12, 1700.

10, 1637. Was unfortunately drowned, in his 25th year, EDWARD KING, the subject of Milton's fine monody, entitled "Lycidas." This deplorable catastrophe happened as he was sailing from Chester to Ireland, on a visit to his relations and friends in that country; when, in calm weather, not far from the English coast, the ship, a very crazy vessel, "a fatal and perfidious bark," struck on a rock, and suddenly sunk to the bottom, with all that were on board, not one escaping.

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* This ingenious penman was a native of Hereford, where he obtained great reputation by his poetical compositions. He appears, however, by his book of Epigrams, to have had a considerable portion of malignity in his natural temper; at least, his envy and spleen are manifest in what he wrote against Mr. Bales. It is not known in what year he came to London, but in 1611 he was settled in Fleet Street. He was engaged as writing-master to Henry, Prince of Wales (son of James I.), who is praised by Dr. Birch (see Jan. 9, 1766, and Nov. 6, 1612) for his fair hand-writing, and the neatness of the characters in which he penned his epistles. See Jan. 4, 1568. Davies died about the year 1618, and was buried in the precincts of St. Giles's church, in the Fields, then *near* London.

Richard Gething, another curious penman, was also born at Hereford, and a scholar of Davies, whom he is said to have excelled in all the branches of the art. In 1616 he resided at the Hand and Pen, in Fetter Lane, London. Some of his engraved performances are dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon. The time of Gething's death is unknown.

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So Lycidas sunk below, but mounted high,
Through the dear might of him that walk'd the waves.*

This excellent youth was the son of Sir John King, Knight, secretary for Ireland under Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; and while at Cambridge was distinguished for his amiable manners, fervent piety, and great attainments in polite literature. That he was no mean proficient in poetry may be inferred from what Milton says of him:—

———Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,—
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer.
Who would not sing for Lycidas? *He knew*
Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme.

10, 1675.† The ROYAL OBSERVATORY in Greenwich Park was begun to be erected by order of Charles II., at the solicitation of Sir Jonas Moore and Sir Christopher Wren. An observatory is a place destined for observing the heavenly bodies; being generally a building erected on some eminence, covered with a terrace for making astronomical observations. The first astronomer-royal was Mr. Flamstead; hence the house adjoining is called Flamstead House. See Flamstead, Index.

— 1773. The Honourable CAPTAIN PHIPPS, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, who had been nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, was providentially liberated from his perilous situation by a brisk wind, which accomplished his deliverance, and freed him and his crew from the dreadful prospect of perishing, like other adventurers, in the polar regions. See May 20, 1553, and Dec. 27, 1605. The most northerly point of lat. that the captain reached was 80 deg. 30 min.

He was attempting to explore a *North-East* passage to the East Indies by the North Pole. The geographical problem of a passage through Behring's Straits to the East has lately excited deep interest, in consequence of the expeditions of Captains Ross and Parry. See May 4, 1819; 8, 1821. These

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* A designation of our Saviour, by a miracle which bears an immediate reference to the subject of this poem. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, No. 43.

† In a pamphlet which describes Greenwich Hospital, the date of the Observatory is 1679. Nothing can be finer than the situation of this house: the view from it, and from One-tree Hill in its neighbourhood, presents a combination of some of the grandest objects in the world. The view of Edinburgh from its castle and other surrounding elevations, the bay of Naples and the *exterior* of Constantinople, though eminently fine, are not superior in interest to the prospect from Flamstead House.

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Arctic expeditions proposed two distinct objects: to advance towards the pole, and to explore a *North-West* passage to China or the East Indies. The "Edinburgh Review" (June 18, 1818) concluded a most elaborate and luminous article on this much-agitated subject with the following sensible remarks:—"This retrospect of the voyages undertaken to the north sufficiently proves that the Polar seas have remained in the same condition during a series of ages. The great icy barrier may partially shift its position in different seasons; but it soon returns to its ancient limits, and for ever repels all approach of the navigator. Whether some new application of human ingenuity, joined to perseverance, shall at last surmount that frozen rampart, is still in the womb of time. We may indulge the hope, but can scarcely entertain any just expectation, of achieving such a triumph."

The highest latitude ever attained of which we have any *authentic* account is 84½°; and the most northern town in the world is Hammerfest, in West Finmark, latitude 70½°, longitude 24½° E. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

10, 1792. The SWISS GUARDS, who attended the king at Paris, were all butchered in a conflict with the mob, while defending the palace of the Tuilleries, thus giving a noble proof of fidelity to their trust.

11, 1778. Expired, at London, the REV. AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, a native of Farnham, in Surrey, where he was born in 1740. He died of a slow consumption, induced, it is supposed, by intense application to study. He was an able writer in favour of Calvinism and the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity; but his dogmatical, sarcastic, and uncandid pen created him many enemies.* He was buried in Tottenham-Court Chapel.

— 1803. The corporation of London presented to EDWARD JENNER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., the freedom of the city in

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* It is deeply to be lamented, that the professors of the meek and holy religion of Christ, which is designed and adapted to purify the passions and sanctify our whole nature, should have so often manifested a supercilious, acrimonious, and rancorous temper in their theological controversies. It is at the same time gratifying to remark, that the religious world is so improved in the present day, that no polemic disputant of the least respectability would, we presume, now descend to anything so scurrilous and contemptible as the personalities which passed between Mr. Toplady and his antagonists about the year 1770.

The numerous and daily increasing sects of Methodists are divided into Calvinistic and Armenian. See Calvin and Arminius, Index; and *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Calvinism, Armenianism, and Methodists.

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a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, "As a token of their sense of his skill and perseverance in discovering and bringing into general use the Vaccine Inoculation." See June 2, 1802.

12, 1715. Died NAHUM TATE, a dramatic poet, born in Dublin in 1652; chiefly known at present for his version of the Psalms, in which he was joined with Dr. Brady.

— 1762, His Majesty GEORGE IV. was born. On the same day was taken by the English, Havannah, the capital of Cuba, an island in the West Indies. An immense booty rewarded the captors.

— 1785. A DRUID'S TEMPLE* was discovered on the summit of a rocky hill near the town of St. Helier, in Jersey (see Jan. 6, 1781), and was afterwards presented to General Conway by the inhabitants of the island, as a testimony of the respect and gratitude due to his vigilance as their governor, and to his amiable qualities as a man. This singular relic of British antiquity, which is highly deserving of preservation, as a vestige of the customs of remote ages, was re-erected on a well-chosen eminence in the delightfully-ornamented grounds of Park Place, adjacent to Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, then in the possession of that able general.

13, 1521. The infamous CORTEZ, who had been driven from Mexico, returned in greater force, and retook that opulent city; subjected the brave but unfortunate monarch Guatimozin to the torture, and afterwards ordered him to be hanged, with two caziques, or noblemen of the greatest eminence in the empire. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Indus.

— 1667. Expired, at Lisburn, Ireland, JEREMY TAYLOR, BISHOP OF DOWN. Piety, humility, and charity were his leading characteristics. He was a voluminous writer on various subjects. One of the most remarkable of his works is entitled "Theologica Electica; a Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying, showing the Unreasonableness of prescribing to other Men's Faith, and the Iniquity of Persecuting differing Opinions." The most generally known and approved of his writings is his "Holy Living and Dying." He was born at Cambridge in 1613, where his father was a barber.

— 1783. Expired JOHN DUNNING, LORD ASHBURTON, one of the most distinguished pleaders at the English bar. While in practice as a barrister, he very frequently pleaded the causes of the poor and oppressed without fee or reward; nor was he ever known to show less ardour when retained for small fees than

* See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Druids.

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when his clients were more wealthy and liberal. He was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in which town his father was an attorney.

14, 1433. JOHN I., King of Portugal, died at Lisbon, aged 76. He was the son of Pedro and Ines de Castro, was raised to the throne in 1383, and received from his subjects the honourable title of "Father of his Country."

— 1457. FIRST PRINTED BOOK. The first printed book on record is the "Book of Psalms," by Faust, and Schœffer his son-in-law, which was published at the time here annexed. Several works were printed many years before by Guttemberg; but, as the inventors wished to keep the secret to themselves, they sold their first printed works as manuscripts. This gave rise to an adventure that brought calamity on Faust: he began in 1450 an edition of the Bible, which was finished in 1460. He carried several printed copies of it to Paris, and offering them for sale as manuscripts, he had the misfortune to be thrown into prison, on suspicion that he dealt with the *Devil*—for the French could not otherwise conceive how so many books should so exactly agree in every letter and point, unless the *Devil* (who in those days of darkness was thought to be always ready at every person's elbow, to appear when called for in *propriâ personâ*, and offer his services) had lent him assistance. Faust, in order to prove that he was not concerned with the infernal powers and to obtain his liberty, was obliged to disclose his secret, and inform the ministers *how* the work had been done! It is upon this adventure that are founded the many ludicrous dialogues which Faust (under the name of Dr. Faustus) holds with the *Devil* in our travelling puppet-shows.*

— 1649. CROMWELL, having been made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went over to that kingdom, and on this day took Drogheda, in the county of Louth, by storm, and put the whole of the garrison to the sword, consisting of 3000 men, most of them English, insomuch that only one lieutenant escaped. He also murdered every man, woman, and child of the citizens that were Irish. Drogheda is situated on the celebrated river Boyne.

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* The first printing-press in England was erected in the Almonry, Westminster Abbey, by William Caxton; and the first book printed in this country was the "Game and Play at Chesse," dated 1471. A print of the house in which Caxton resided may be seen in "Cooke's Views of London," &c., beautifully engraved from an exact drawing by Samuel Prout, Esq. The first book printed in the English tongue was "The Recuyell of the History of Troy," and is dated Sept. 19, 1471, at Cologne. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Printing; also July 23, 1588, and Sept. 30, 420.

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14, 1787. Died, at the episcopal residence, Rose Castle, in the 84th year of his age, EDMUND LAW, BISHOP OF CARLISLE. The life of this excellent man was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious subjects; but the tenet by which his name and writings are principally distinguished, is, "that Jesus Christ, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature, and without this interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 21, "As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." This doctrine, which is usually styled the "sleep of the soul," had no other effect upon his own mind than to increase his reverence for Christianity, and for its Divine Founder. He retained it, as he did his other speculative opinions, without laying an extravagant stress upon their importance.* He never quarrelled with any person for differing from him, or considered that difference as a sufficient reason for questioning any man's sincerity, or judging meanly of his understanding. He was zealously attached to religious liberty, because he thought that it led to truth. Dr. Law was born in Lancashire, and was buried in the cathedral church at Carlisle.†

— 1794. Died GEORGE COLMAN, patentee of the Haymarket Theatre. He was born at Florence in 1732, and acquired the reputation of an eminent wit and elegant scholar: the former may be seen in his comedies, and in a series of periodical papers called "The Connoisseur;" the latter in his translations of the comedies of Terence, and of Horace's "Art of Poetry."

15. ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY; a festival in both the Greek and Latin Churches, celebrated in honour of the *pretended* miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

— 1751. MR. BLANDY, an attorney-at-law, of Henley-upon-Thames, died of poison given to him by his daughter. See April 6, 1752.

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* As to the *consequences* of the present question (says the bishop), about which some well-meaning people seem to have mighty apprehensions, it appears that on the one side there is nothing more than a temporary cessation of thought, which can hurt nobody, except the self-interested *Papist*, whose very gainful system is, indeed, by this means, most effectually overturned; or the self-sufficient *Deist*, whose high claim to an inherent principle of immortality, set up for him by some misjudging Christians to their own loss, is shewn to be no less vain than groundless.

† Dr. Law was father to the Lord Ellenborough who was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

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15, 1769. NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF FRANCE, who for several years was the "faithless, vain disturber of mankind," and the scourge of Europe, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica: hence he has been styled the Corsican Usurper, and the Corsican Tyrant. See Buonaparte, Index; and Ajaccio, in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1771. Was born at Edinburgh SIR WALTER SCOTT, the celebrated author of the "Waverley" novels, "The Lady of the Lake," and various other works. His death, which happened Sept. 21, 1832, was esteemed a national loss, so completely had his writings engaged the public attention for many years. He was buried at Dryburgh Abbey, in Scotland. The monument erected to his memory by public subscription was inaugurated Aug. 15, 1846. It is situated in Prince's Gardens, Edinburgh, and consists of an elegant Gothic structure, one hundred and ninety feet in height, built from designs by Mr. Gill Kemp, and adorned with several statues: that of Scott was sculptured by Mr. J. Steele.

16. The annual FAIR OF FALAISE, the most famous in France, except that of Beaucaire, commences on this day.

— 1678. Expired, at London, in the 58th year of his age, ANDREW MARVELL, a native of Kingston-upon-Hull, a place which he represented in successive parliaments nearly twenty years, during which he invariably supported the rights and privileges of his fellow-subjects. By his undeviating steadiness in a course of disinterested patriotism and incorruptible integrity, he became at once the ornament and example of the age; beloved by good men, feared by bad, admired by all, though imitated, alas! by few, and scarcely paralleled by any. Being at his death in a state of virtuous indigence, he was interred at the expense of his constituents, in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.* See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Marvell.

— 1679. Was born, at London, CATHERINE COCKBURNE, a most uncommon lady, of a remarkably philosophic turn, who, in her

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* Here was executed, in the most barbarous manner, the famous Sir John Oldcastle, Baron Cobham. His crime was that of adopting the tenets of the great reformer Wickliffe. He was misrepresented to our heroic Prince Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards[1] in these fields. About one hundred inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped; but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death on this spot; being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive in 1417. PENNANT'S *London*.

[1] So called from Walter Lollard, who was burnt for heresy at Cologne, in Germany, in 1322.

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early years, and afterwards in the hours of relaxation from domestic employments, pursued to the utmost limits some of the deepest researches of which the human understanding is capable. She died in 1749, and her works were collected and published in 1751, in two vols. 8vo., with an account of her life prefixed.

16, 1738. Died, in his 54th year, JOSEPH MILLER, a lively comedian; but better known as Joe Miller, compiler of a famous jest-book.

— 1825. CAPTAIN FRANKLIN succeeded in reaching the Polar Sea by the Mackenzie river. It appeared entirely free from ice, and without any visible obstruction to its navigation. Captain Franklin hoisted on the beach a silk Union flag, which had been made and presented to him by his wife, who died before his return, as a parting gift, under the express injunction that it was not to be unfurled before the expedition reached the sea. See Sept. 29, 1827.

17, 1657. The renowned English ADMIRAL ROBERT BLAKE died as the fleet which he commanded entered Plymouth Sound. He was born August 15, 1599, at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire. The very name of Blake struck terror into the enemies of England. During a period of only nine years' actual service, he performed exploits, that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the success that attended them, were scarcely surpassed even in the late war, when the splendid achievements of our naval heroes may be said to have fixed the trident of the seas in the hand of Britain. See April 20, 1657, and Sept. 4, 1657.

— 1720. Died MADAME DACIER, wife of Andrew Dacier, a woman of extraordinary learning; having translated the works of Anacreon, Sappho, Plautus, Terence, and Homer into her native tongue. At the early age of twenty-three she translated Callimachus, the Greek poet. She was a lady of great virtue, as well as erudition, and remarkable for firmness, generosity, good-nature, piety, and modesty. The learned members of an academy at Padua chose her for one of their body, in 1684; and she was employed as one of the editors of the "Delphin Classics."* Some remarks were also drawn up by her on Scrip-

* The Delphin Classics are a collection of the Latin authors originally made for the use of the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. They have in the title-page "*in usum Serenissimi Delphini*;" i. e. for the use of his Serene Highness the Dauphin. Their publication originated with the Duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, who proposed its execution to Huet, Bishop of Avranches, the Dauphin's preceptor; and he, with some other learned persons, including Madame Dacier, edited an edi-

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ture, but which she could not be prevailed on to publish, quoting, as an excuse, St. Paul's precept to a woman, of silence as a theologian. She was born in 1651, at Saumur, department of Maine and Loire, and province of Anjou, where her father, Monsieur Le Fevre, was professor of Greek.

Monsieur Dacier, who rendered great service to literature, survived the loss of his beloved wife but a short time. He was a native of Castres, department of Tarn, and province of Languedoc, a place that also gave birth to Rapin, the celebrated historian, and to Boyer, the author of a French grammar and dictionary. Rapin died in 1725, aged 64, and Boyer in 1729, aged 65.

17, 1786. Died, at Potsdam, FREDERICK THE GREAT, King of Prussia, in the 75th year of his age, and the 47th of his reign. He was the most efficient sovereign of his age, and was eminent in literature, in poetry, and in political knowledge; in the cabinet, and in the field.

> Friend of letters and philosophy,
> Upon whose awful brow Minerva's wreath,
> Twin'd with the brightest crown that Mars could give,
> Beams with superior radiance.
>
> EUDOSIA.

As an author he was impious, and as a king despotic. His sword and his pen, his reasonings and his actions, his liberal ideas and his arbitrary conduct, present astonishing contrasts.

— 1796. A Dutch squadron was captured, without resistance, by VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, in Saldanha Bay, on the coast of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George was in consequence made Lord Keith, and survived his honour till February, 1823, when he died near Kincardine.

— 1809. Expired at his native town, Birmingham, in the 81st year of his age, MATTHEW BOULTON, a most ingenious and enterprizing mechanic and engineer. The unrivalled manufactory of Soho, near Birmingham, was erected by him; and his long life was an uninterrupted application to the advancement of the

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tion of all the Latin Classics, with the exception of Lucan. Each author is illustrated by valuable notes, critical and explanatory; and what constitutes an inestimable treasure is, an index containing *every* word used in the work, and the different passages containing that word, in the same manner as a Concordance of the Scriptures. The number of volumes published was sixty, all printed between 1674 and 1691, with the exception of Ausonius, which did not appear till 1750. A new edition of the Delphin Classics, with additional notes, &c., was published by Messrs. Valpy.

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useful arts, and to the promotion of the commercial interests of the country. He was followed to the grave by six hundred of his workmen, who had each a silver medal presented to him, which had been struck for the occasion. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Steam-Engine, Twopenny Pieces, and Soho.

18. St. Helena is commemorated in the Roman calendar. She was of very obscure birth,* and filled an humble station when Constantius became enamoured of her charms and married her (see Catherine I., May 17, 1727), but divorced her to marry another woman. When her son, Constantine the Great, the founder of Constantinople, came to the throne, he recalled her to his court, which she adorned by her virtue and piety. At the age of eighty she visited the Holy Land, where, it is traditionally said, she discovered the true cross deep in the ground on Mount Calvary. See April 3, 33; and *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*. Three crosses were found; but that of our Saviour, according to the legendary writers, was distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being immediately healed upon touching it! St. Helena, say her biographers, died full of good works about A. D. 328, soon after her visit to the Holy Land.

— 1502. St. Helena Island. On this day (or, as some say, on the 21st of May), a small rocky island, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about one thousand miles from any other land, was discovered by John de Nuova, a Portuguese navigator, on his return from the East Indies. This discovery happening on the anniversary of the festival of St. Helena, he called the island by her name. It has been uninterruptedly in the hands of the English ever since the year 1674; and its situation, and supply of pure fresh water, have gained for it the notice and patronage of the East India Company. St. Helena will attract particular notice to the end of time, as the sequestered spot to which the late Emperor Napoleon was consigned as an exile. He sailed from Plymouth Sound August 8, arrived here October 13, 1815, and died on the island May 5, 1821.

— 1746. The repentant Earl of Kilmarnock,† and the rough and fearless Lord Balmerino,‡ were decapitated on Tower

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* It has been said that she was born at Colchester, in Essex, and that she was the daughter of Coel, duke of that town, or, as he is sometimes styled, King Coel, from whom the place is reported to have received its name. The arms of Colchester are a *cross* engrailed between four crowns. Some authors say she was an innkeeper's daughter of Drepanum.

† Kilmarnock is a town in Ayrshire; its trade consists in carpets, serges, woollen cloths, saddlery, &c.

‡ Balmerino is a town near the Tay, in Fifeshire; it exports grain, and has a salmon fishery.

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Hill, having been engaged in the Scotch Rebellion. See *Arith. Quest.*, art Scotch Rebellions. The uncommon firmness of mind which these unfortunate noblemen exhibited, particularly Lord Balmerino, on this awful occasion, is detailed at length in the "British Chronologist."

> See gallant *Arthur*, whose undaunted soul
> No dangers frighten, and no fears controul;
> With unconcern the axe and block surveys,
> And smiles at all the dreadful scene displays;
> While undisturb'd his thoughts so steady keep,
> He goes to death as others go to sleep.
>
> *English Anthology.*

18, 1803. Died, at Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, JAMES BEATTIE, LL.D., an ingenious poet and miscellaneous writer, born in the parish of Laurencekirk, N. W. from Montrose, Kincardineshire. His prose writings display good sense, extensive knowledge, and able reasoning; and his versification is elegant. "The Minstrel" is his greatest poetical production. His "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth" gained the author the unsolicited good offices of Lord Lyttleton, Dr. Johnson, Bishop Hurd, Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and many others. He had also the honour of being admitted to a private and long interview with George III. and his queen.

19, 14.* AUGUSTUS CÆSAR died at Nola, in the 76th year of his age, and after he had held the sovereign power forty-four years. This emperor was extremely affable, and returned the salutation of the meanest individual. One day a person presented him a petition, but with so much awe, that Augustus was displeased with his meanness. "What! friend," cried he, "you seem as if you were offering something to an elephant, and not to a man; be bolder."† Louis XVI. of France, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Joseph Emperor of Germany, all, it is said, forbade kneeling to them.

> Mock not flesh and blood
> With solemn reverence.——
> Abstain from semblance of servility;
> Lest thou surcease to honour thine own truth,
> And by thy body's action teach the mind
> A most inherent baseness. SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. Capel Lofft observes, that this maxim is drawn from the

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* See DR. DODDRIDGE'S *Family Expositor.*

† DR. GOLDSMITH'S *Roman History.* See also *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Battle of Actium.

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depths of human nature and moral philosophy, and expressed with the same sublimity as it was conceived.

Genuflexion and prostration are some of the slavish modes of paying civil respect throughout the East. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament*, No. 46.

19, 1274. EDWARD I., surnamed *Longshanks*, from his tall stature, was crowned at Westminster. He was the son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king on the demise of his father, but being in the Holy Land at that time, his coronation was not performed till nearly two years after his accession. See June 17, 1271, and November 16, 1272.

— 1702. Began a memorable engagement near ST. MARTHA, N. E. of Carthagena, in South America, between a French squadron, commanded by Du Casse, and an English one, under the brave, honest, and experienced Benbow; whose wounds, co-operating with his grief at being basely deserted by some of his captains, put a period to his life on the 4th of November. Two of those infamous cowards, Kirby and Wade, were on their arrival at Plymouth immediately shot, having been previously tried by a court-martial. Benbow was buried in Kingston church, Jamaica.

— 1782. The ROYAL GEORGE, of 100 guns, sank off Spithead; when Admiral Kempenfeldt, four hundred seamen, and two hundred women unfortunately perished.* The admiral's father was a native of Sweden, held the rank of Lieutenant Governor of Jersey during the reign of George I., and was the original Captain Sentry in the second number of "The Spectator."

— 1799. POPE PIUS VI. expired. He was made prisoner in Rome by the French in 1798, who immediately abolished the papal government. Those unprincipled despoilers not only confined his holiness to his own apartments, but placed a seal of confiscation on his whole property, and finally expatriated him. He was first conveyed to Sienna, in Tuscany, then to a convent near Valence, in the department of Drome, France. Here, oppressed with age, infirmities, and grief, he finished the scene of his humiliation and sufferings. In the beginning of December a conclave† was held at Venice; and on the 14th

* In 1817 the remains of this ship were visited by means of a diving bell, and found to be nothing but a mass of shapeless timber. The wreck has since been raised by explosions of gunpowder, and cleared away.

† The Conclave is a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the Pope, at Rome, where the cardinals usually hold their meetings to elect a Pope. The word is also used for the assembly, or meeting, of the cardinals shut up for the election of a Pope; and the constitutions of the church allow the cardinals to make choice of such a place for the conclave as they think most convenient.

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of March following, Cardinal* Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, under the title of Pius VII. See July 8, 1174, Dec. 2, 1804, and May 24, 1814. The piety and sincerity of his demeanour conciliated respect.

20, 1589. James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, was married to Anne, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark, at Opsloe, now called Christiana, in the south part of Norway. See Nov. 16, 1589. Our Charles I. was the fruit of this marriage. While James was in Denmark, he visited the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Uranienburg, the name given to that famous astronomer's observatory in the small island of Huen, north of Copenhagen. See Observatory, and Brahe, Index. The king not only made him some noble presents, but wrote a copy of Latin verses in his praise.

— 1672. The famous John de Witt and his brother Cornelius were torn in pieces at the Hague by a Dutch mob. De Witt was the zealous patron of the glory of his native country; the greatest genius of his time; the ablest politician in war as well as in peace, and the Atlas of the commonwealth. The catastrophe of De Witt, the wisest, best, and most truly patriotic minister that ever appeared on the public stage, as it was an act of the most crying injustice and ingratitude, so likewise it is, says Mr. Fox, the most completely discouraging example that history affords to the lovers of liberty.

21, 1561. Mary, Queen of Scots, after an absence of thirteen years, arrived at Leith, in Scotland, from France, a country which she quitted with extreme regret, looking most affectionately towards it, as long as the vessel in which she sailed from Calais kept within sight of the French coast.† The following lines are a free translation of a Latin sonnet which she penned on that trying occasion:—

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* A cardinal is an ecclesiastical prince in the Romish Church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a Pope. The cardinals also compose the Pope's council or senate.

The word "cardinal," in a general sense, is an appellation given to things on account of their pre-eminence. Thus, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude are called the cardinal virtues;—east, west, north, south, the cardinal points;—Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, the cardinal signs; one, two, three, &c., cardinal numbers (being indeclinable), in opposition to the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, fourth, &c.

† See Robertson's *History of Scotland*. Elle se lève sur son lit, et se met à contempler la France, encore tant qu'elle peut.—Brantome (who sailed in the same galley), tom. ii. p. 119.

So Scotia's queen, as slowly dawn'd the day,
Rose on her couch and gazed her soul away.
Rogers's *Pleasures of Memory*.

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Stay, cruel breeze! rude ocean, still thy roar;
Too soon ye bear me from yon happy shore!
Must I the smiles, the hearts, that once were mine,
Must I thy homage, gen'rous France, resign?
Your Mary's festive, halcyon* days are o'er;
Your pride, your favourite, and your queen, no more.
To other climes, to other hearts she goes,
Nor what to fear, but much to fear, she knows.

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* Halcyon days, in antiquity, implied seven days before and as many after the winter solstice; because the halcyon laid her eggs at this time of the year, and the weather during her incubation was always calm. The phrase was afterwards employed to express any season of transient prosperity, or of brief tranquillity: the *septem placidi dies* of human life.

The winter solstice just elapsed; and now,
Silent the season, sad Alcyone
Builds near the sleeping wave her tranquil nest.

EUDOSIA.

When great Augustus made war's tempest cease,
His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace.

DRYDEN.

The halcyon built her nest on the rocks adjacent to the brink of the ocean; or, as some maintain, on the surface of the sea itself.

Alcyone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her wat'ry nest,
A wintry queen; her sire at length is kind,
Calms every storm, and hushes every wind.

OVID, *by Dryden.*

It is also said, that, during the period of her incubation, she herself had absolute sway over the seas and the winds.

May halcyons smooth the waves and calm the seas,
And the rough south-east [1] sink into a breeze;
Halcyons, of all the birds that haunt the main,
Most loved and honoured by the Nereid [2] train.

THEOCRITUS, *by Fawkes.*

Alcyone, or Halcyone, was the daughter of Æolus (King of Storms and Winds), was married to Ceyx, who was drowned in going to consult an oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone, in a dream, of her husband's fate: and when she discovered, on the morrow, his body washed on shore, she precipitated herself into the watery element, and was with her husband metamorphosed into birds of a similar name, who, as before observed, keep the waters serene while they build and sit on their nests. They frequented the seas in the neighbourhood of Sicily.

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[1] See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Winds.
[2] See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Nereids.

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France! the radiance which thy friendly morning cast
Fades on thy sinking hills; this look my last!
Thy misty mountain-forms no more I view;
Dear France! beloved, retreating land, adieu!

21, 1762. Expired Lady Mary Wortley Montague, a woman of considerable talents, who accompanied her husband in his embassy to Constantinople, about 1716; from which place she wrote "Letters" to Pope, Addison, and other eminent literati, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners and politics of the Turks. She is also memorable for having first introduced the practice of inoculation into this country.* Lady M. W. Montague was born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire.

— 1802. Monsieur Garnerin ascended with a balloon and parachute from the vicinity of Grosvenor Square; and having attained a great height, descended in the latter near Pancras, to the admiration and astonishment of an immense number of spectators; it being the first time anything of the kind had ever been attempted in this country. He died at Paris in August, 1823.

— 1808. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, gained a signal victory over Junot, Duke d'Abrantes, who had attacked the English and Portuguese at Vimiera, a village near Alcobaça, in Estramadura, Portugal. This success was the commencement of a series of glorious victories over the French, which terminated in their expulsion from the Peninsula.

— 1810. Bernadotte, a celebrated French general, was elected Crown Prince of Sweden; the king, Charles XIII., in consequence of age and infirmity, having been unable to manage the affairs of government. Charles John Bernadotte was born at Pau, a place immortalized by the birth of that great monarch, Henry IV. See Dec. 13, 1553. His *château*, says Raymond (*Trav. in the Pyrenees*), is still remaining, just as he left it; is respected even in its interior, is occupied by his old furniture, and ornamented by the portraits of his family.

Charles XIII. died on the 5th of February, 1818; and the Crown Prince was proclaimed King of Sweden, under the title of Charles John. He died March 8, 1844, and was succeeded by Oscar I.

22, 1131. Was fought the furious Battle of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, between the English and Scots, usually called the Battle of the Standard, from a high crucifix erected by the

* See Mead and Jenner, Index; also Bourn's *Gazetteer*, and Methlick and Thoresby.

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English on a waggon, and carried along with the army. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Crux., and *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

22, 1350. Died at Nogent le Roi, near Chartres, PHILIP DE VALOIS. He was styled the *Fortunate*, probably from coming to the throne unexpectedly. He was the *first* of the Valois, and the sixth Philip that reigned in France. His death happened in the 57th year of his age, and 23rd of his reign. He was succeeded by his son John.

— 1485. BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD, near Leicester; in which the "blood-stained" usurper Richard III. lost his crown and life, fighting against Henry Earl of Richmond. He was buried in the Grey Friars' church, at Leicester. With him ended the Plantagenet line. This battle was the last of thirteen between the houses of York and Lancaster. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and also Aug. 7, 1485. There is not, perhaps, an event recorded in our annals more important in its consequences than this; it involved the fall of a bloody tyrant, the extinction of the long and fatal feud of the *Roses* (see *Arithmetical Questions*), and the establishment of a new dynasty on the throne of England.

Richard was the only English monarch since the Conquest that fell in battle, and the second that fought in his crown. Henry V. appeared in his at Agincourt. Richard's fell off in the engagement at Bosworth, was taken up and secreted in a bush, where it was discovered by Sir Reginald Bray, and placed upon Henry's head. Hence arises the device of a crown in a hawthorn bush at each end of Henry's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

— 1553. The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, father-in-law to Lady Jane Grey, was executed. He fell unlamented by the spectators, who considered his punishment as a due atonement for his wicked ambition, and a just retribution for the ignominious death to which he had brought his unhappy rival, the Protector Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. See February 12.

— 1752. Died, aged 85, WILLIAM WHISTON, an English divine and profound mathematician, of uncommon learning and the strictest integrity. He was born at Norton, in Leicestershire, and educated at Cambridge, where he became a Professor of Mathematics; but lost his professorship, and was expelled the University, on account of the zeal with which he propagated Arianism. He died in London, and was buried in Lyndon, a place in Rutlandshire, and five miles west of Stamford.

— 1773. Died GEORGE LORD LYTTLETON, the elegant author of "Persian Letters," "Dialogues of the Dead," and a "Life of King Henry the Second." For some time this great statesman entertained doubts of the truth of Christianity; but he no sooner

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applied himself seriously to the study of the Scriptures, than he became convinced that that religion was true.

> From purer manners, to sublimer faith,
> Is nature's unavoidable ascent:
> An honest Deist, where the Gospel shines,
> Matured to nobler, in the Christian ends.
>
> YOUNG.

What he had learned he endeavoured to teach, in 1747, by "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," a treatise to which Infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer. His Lordship consecrated the memory of his wife in a monody, that will be remembered while conjugal affection and a taste for poetry exist in this country. The following epitaph (see March 27, 1767) on her tomb was also a pathetic tribute of his ardent affection :—

> Made to engage all hearts and charm all eyes,
> Tho' meek, magnanimous; tho' witty, wise:
> Polite, as all her life in courts had been;
> Yet good, as she the world had never seen:
> The noble fire of an exalted mind,
> With gentlest female tenderness combined.
> Her speech was the melodious voice of love,*
> Her song the warbling of the vernal grove;
> Her eloquence was sweeter than her song,
> Soft as her heart, and as her reason strong;
> Her form each beauty of her mind express'd,
> Her mind was Virtue by the Graces dress'd.

He was born January 17, 1709, and was buried at Hagley, in Worcestershire; a place not only celebrated for its own picturesque scenes, but for the beautiful grounds in its neighbourhood, called the Leasowes, so charmingly described in Shenstone's Works. See Feb. 11, 1763.

22, 1779. Expired, in the 38th year of his age, CAPTAIN CHARLES CLERKE, a celebrated English circumnavigator. He had been in several engagements, and sailed round the world with Commodore Byron, and afterwards with Captain Cook, on whose death he succeeded to the supreme command. He did not, however, long enjoy his new dignity, as he died of a decline within a few months. See Feb. 14, 1779. This event occurred just as the ship came in view of the coast of Kamtschatka (see *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Pavo, or Augurs), and he was buried at the town of St. Peter and Paul, in that Asiatic peninsula.

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* See Laura, Index.

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23. The sun enters into the constellation ♍ VIRGO. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 79. Happened the first eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS on record. This celebrated volcano* is situated a few miles east of Naples, in Italy. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake which overturned several cities. (See *Arithmetical Questions.*) Pliny, the naturalist, being too curious in observing the effects of this violent eruption, and staying too long in his friend's house near it, was suffocated by the sulphureous smoke. The particulars of his death are given in two letters written by his nephew, Pliny the Younger, to Tacitus.†

— 1305. Was unjustly executed, by order of Edward I., the famous Scotch hero, SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, who through a course of many years had, with signal conduct, intrepidity, and perseverance, defended, against a public and oppressive enemy, the liberties of his native country. He was hanged in Smithfield; his head then struck off, and his body divided into four quarters. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge; his right arm above the bridge at Newcastle; his left arm was sent to Berwick; his right foot and limb to Perth, and his left quarter to Aberdeen. RAPIN; TYTLER'S *History of Scotland.* His character is well conceived and energetically expressed in the subsequent lines:—

> O glorious chief! renown'd in ev'ry fight,
> Thou great defender of thy country's right!
> Alike in virtuous thought and action great,
> In all a Roman, but in prosperous fate!

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* The other principal volcanoes in Europe are Mount Etna, in Sicily, Mount Hecla, in Iceland, and Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns incessantly. Etna and Vesuvius are sometimes many months, and even years, without the least emission of fire; but this is ever at work, and for ages past has been considered as the light-house of the Mediterranean Sea.

† Pliny the Elder, one of the most learned of the Roman writers, was born at Verona, in Italy, about A. D. 23. A "Natural History," in thirty-seven books, is the only work remaining of this great man. His nephew was highly celebrated for his abilities at the bar, in which profession his eloquence was greatly admired; and it is no less conspicuous in his "Epistles," which are historical, moral, and entertaining. He is represented by his biographers as the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance, and modesty. Como, a few miles north of Milan, and near to the borders of Switzerland, had the honour of giving birth to this amiable man. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Laurel. Pliny's "Epistles" have been translated into English by Mr. Melmoth (see March 14, 1799), and also by Lord Orrery.

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Bold son of liberty, whose mighty hand
Burst, nobly burst, Oppression's iron band!
Alone superior to thy fate's decree,
Alone amidst a conquer'd nation free.
Fane of the Druids.

This brave chief, "the peerless Knight of Ellerslie," was born near Paisley, in Renfrewshire; and a colossal statue has been dedicated to his memory on a rock at Dryburgh, by the late Earl of Buchan. The situation of this monumental statue is truly striking, and commands a lovely view. The simple and sublime inscription, from Thomson's "Autumn," is, "Great Patriot Hero! Ill-requited Chief."

23, 1628. GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, memorable in English story for having been the favourite of two kings, was assassinated at Portsmouth, by Felton, who had served under his Grace in the station of lieutenant. A brief account of the Duke's son, the profligate Duke of Buckingham, is given in the *Arithmetical Questions*.

— 1754. LOUIS XVI. was born at Versailles. See Jan. 12, 1793.

24, 71. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MARTYRDOM. Bartholomew was one of the twelve apostles (Matt. x. 3), and thought, by some, to be the same with Nathaniel, one of the first disciples who came to Christ. He is supposed to have travelled into India and other parts of Asia, where he preached to the people of Hierapolis, in Phrygia (see the Scriptural Maps), and lastly, at Albania, a city on the Caspian Sea, where his endeavours to reclaim the people were crowned with martyrdom; he being, according to some writers, flayed alive, and crucified with his head downwards.

— 1572. PARISIAN MASSACRE. The father of the illustrious Thuanus is said to have exclaimed from Statius, on this direful event—

Oh! may that day, the scandal of the age,
Be ever blotted from th' historic page!
May the kind Fates in night's obscurest veil
Cover each record of the horrid tale;
And hide, in mercy, from all distant times,
Our nation's cruelty, our nation's crimes.*

— 1662. TWO THOUSAND MINISTERS were ejected from the Established Church in England by the Act of Uniformity. See *Arithmetical Questions*.

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* See the particulars in *Arith. Quest.* and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

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24, 1814. The beautiful city of WASHINGTON* was captured by British forces, commanded by General Ross,† and all its superb national structures consumed by conflagration! The destruction of buildings, not immediately connected with the purposes of war, must be lamented by every person of liberal feelings; but in this case, say the advocates for this species of barbarian warfare, it was only a justifiable retaliation for the wanton cruelty exercised some time before by the Americans themselves, in destroying defenceless villages in Canada.

25. The Greeks keep the FEAST OF TITUS. He was a disciple of Paul, a Gentile (see Gentile, Index) by religion and birth, but converted by this apostle, who calls him his son (Gal. ii. 3; Titus i. 4), and constituted him Bishop of Crete, where, as well as in the adjacent islands, and also in Dalmatia, he preached the Gospel with great success. He died at the advanced age of 94 years, and was buried in the island of Crete. St. Paul's Epistle to Titus was written about A. D. 64.

Titus, surnamed Justus, was a native of Corinth, and host to St. Paul in that city. See Acts xviii. 7. Some imagine that this Titus was the Bishop of Crete to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle; but the contrary opinion, which distinguishes these two persons, has generally prevailed.

— 1270. LOUIS IX. died off the coast of Tunis, whither he had sailed with the hope of converting the king of that country and inducing him to join in a crusade. He was 54 years old, and had reigned 43 years. This excellent prince was perhaps the most eminent pattern of unswerving probity, and Christian strictness of conscience, that ever held the sceptre in any country. For nearly half a century that he governed France, there is not the smallest want of moderation or disinterestedness in his actions; and yet he raised the influence of the monarchy to a much higher point than the most ambitious of his predecessors. His superstition and bigotry almost effaced the good effect of his virtues. HALLAM'S *Middle Ages*, vol. i. 40.

— 1346. BATTLE OF CRESSY. At this village, which is situated in the Straits of Calais and province of Picardy, Edward III. obtained a splendid victory over the French, commanded by Philip de Valois. See August 22; also *Arithmetical Questions*. Edward had marshalled his army with great judgment,

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* See April 30, 1789, and Dec. 24, 1814.

† This brave and skilful officer was unfortunately killed on the 12th of Sept., 1814, by an American rifleman, a few miles from Baltimore. A monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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and had retired with some troops to a distance from the immediate scene of action, leaving his son, the Black Prince, then only 16 years old, to command. In the heat of the battle, some English noblemen, apprehensive that some danger might happen to the prince from the heroic courage he displayed, and from the superior number of his opponents, sent word to the king to come to his relief. Far from being moved at this message, Edward asked whether his son was still alive, and being told he was not only alive but fighting with astonishing valour, replied to the message, "Tell my generals, that as long as my son is alive, let them send no more to me, for the honour of this day shall be his, and he must now *merit his spurs*."* Cannon, it is said, were first used in this battle. HUME, RAPIN.

25, 1653. Was a day of solemn thanksgiving in England, for a victory obtained on the 31st of July, over the Dutch, near the Texel, on the coast of Holland. This was one of the most dreadful and fierce engagements hitherto recorded. The gallant VAN TROMP, as he was delivering his orders, was shot through the body, and instantly expired. His death so much checked the ardour of the crews, that the Dutch fleet was thrown into the greatest confusion and disorder, and immediately fled.†

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* On landing at La Hogue, in France, Edward knighted his son and some of his attendants. The knights wore *gilt spurs*, the esquires silver.

† Personal merit alone had raised Van Tromp to the highest professional dignity; and he was generally considered, at the time of his death, as one of the ablest and most intrepid seamen that had ever appeared in the world, having been in fifty naval engagements, and gained thirty-three victories. The Dutch government caused medals to be struck to his honour, and lamented him as one of the greatest heroes of their republic. He was born of obscure parents at Briel, a maritime town in the island of Voorn.

De Ruyter was another Dutch admiral, of almost, if not equal, celebrity with Van Tromp. He had been originally a cabin-boy, and was advanced successively to the rank of mate, master, and captain, acquitting himself with ability and honour in each department. He shared with Van Tromp the glory of *this* and several sanguinary contests with the English, in which he always displayed the greatest skill and most undaunted courage. He afterwards commanded a fleet against the English in the battle of Sole Bay, in 1672; and in three succeeding engagements against the English and French, in which, if possible, his bravery was more distinguished than ever. But he did not long enjoy the triumphs which he had so honourably won. In 1676, in an engagement with the French fleet near Agosta, north of Syracuse, in the island of Sicily, he lost the day, and received a mortal wound, which soon put an end to his

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25, 1770. Expired, in consequence of swallowing a dose of arsenic the preceding day, that truly wonderful and starving child of genius, THOMAS CHATTERTON, a poet, antiquary, and heraldic writer, born at Bristol, Nov. 20, 1752. He was the son of the sexton of Redcliff church, and was educated at a charity-school, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and accounts. At fourteen he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol; but soon becoming disgusted with his profession, he repaired to London, and wrote for several periodical publications. These exertions of his genius, however, brought him so little profit, that he was shortly reduced to extreme indigence; so that at last, oppressed with poverty and disease, in a fit of despair, he put an end to his miserable existence, and was buried in a shell, in a burying-ground of Shoe Lane workhouse, Holborn. The works of this unhappy youth were collected and published after his death, for the benefit of a surviving relative, under the editorship of Dr. Southey, the Poet Laureate.

— 1776. Died DAVID HUME, a celebrated philosopher and historian, born in the south of Scotland, or, as others say, at Edinburgh. His "Essays" are strongly tinctured with infidelity, but his "History of England" will endure as long as the country whose annals it records. Mr. Hume died at Edinburgh, and was interred in the Calton burying-ground of that city, where a monument is erected to his memory.

— 1800. Expired ELIZABETH MONTAGUE, a lady of very considerable literary attainments, of sound judgment, and exquisite taste, of which she has given a public proof in her excellent "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," &c. She was born at Horton, in Kent, in 1719. Her May-day festivals, in Portman Square, will be long remembered by the unhappy tribe of chimney-sweepers. See May 1.

— 1822. Died, at Slough, near Windsor, in the 85th year of his age, that illustrious philosopher, SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL,

> ——— "whose spirit soar'd
> To orbs celestial, and their course explored."

This eminent astronomer was a self-taught genius; his extraordinary intellectual and scientific attainments having been the

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life. His corpse was carried to Amsterdam, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory by the command of the States General. De Ruyter was born at Flushing, a seaport town in the isle of Walcheren, United Provinces, in 1607. The chief contemporary naval characters of England were Monk, Dean, Blake, Popham, Penn, Bourne, Ayscue, Lawson, and Mildmay.

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result of intense application and perseverance, unassisted by a regular education: they present, therefore, to youth, a bright and encouraging example of what may be achieved by resolute industry. Sir William Herschel was born at Hanover, in Germany, in the year 1738, and came over to England in 1759. For some years he followed the musical profession; but Urania claimed him for her own, and under her inspiration he zealously devoted himself to astronomy. His constancy to that noble science was at length most bounteously rewarded by the discovery of a new planet, the remotest in our system, and which had long been considered by philosophers as a fixed star. To this Dr. Herschel gave the name of *Georgium Sidus*, in honour of his generous patron, George III., but foreign astronomers have usually termed it *Herschel*. It is also known by the name of Uranus. In 1783 he discovered a volcanic mountain in the moon, and in 1787 made further observations on that planet, and found two others therein which emitted fire from their summits. In pursuing his inquiries concerning his new planet, he discovered it to be surrounded, like Saturn, with rings, and to have six satellites. He also confirmed, by his observations, the opinion of Newton concerning the number of the satellites of Saturn; and made many curious discoveries relative to nebulous and double stars. Dr. Herschel, like his great predecessor Sir Isaac Newton, was distinguished by that humility, which, when it accompanies exalted genius, is one of its brightest ornaments;

> "And by example shows how amiable
> *Wisdom with goodness* join'd: patient and mild."

His manners were unassuming, and he was a free, instructive, and pleasant companion. Of the numerous visitors whom the celebrity of his name attracted, no one ever returned from his hospitable cottage without feeling gratified with the urbanity of the man, or being improved with the conversation of the philosopher. Sir William Herschel was buried at Upton, a village in Bucks, near Colnbrook. His fame rests upon an imperishable basis, and will be coëval with the planetary system which his discoveries illustrated.*

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* In the grounds attached to Dr. Herschel's residence at Slough was fixed his great 40-feet telescope, which, with proper glasses, magnifies 6000 times. An accurate description of it, with plates, is to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1795. The discoveries which have immortalized this great astronomer were not, however, made by means of this instrument, which is rather an object of curiosity than use. The fact is, no such large power is either necessary or advantageous. Dr.

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Hail, worthy of heroic praise, ye sons
Of Hermes and Astronomy! beyond
The realms of change and death: therefore, secure,
Your names defy oblivion! Glory waves
High in the heavens the sacred roll, and shows
Your honour'd record from her car of fire,
To the admiring earth. Posterity
Shall see and reverence.

EUDOSIA.

26, 55 B. C. JULIUS CÆSAR, the celebrated Roman commander, landed near Dover, with an intention to subdue Britain. He landed again at the same place the following year. See HENRY's *History of England*.

— 1541. ORELLANA, a Spanish officer, who had deserted his commander Pizarro, arrived at the mouth of the Maragnon or Maranon, in South America, after a voyage of nearly seven months from Peru to the Atlantic, down that noble river, the largest in the known world.* On his arrival in Spain, Orellana gave a marvellous account of the countries through which he had passed, and asserted that he had fallen in with a nation of women; whence the name Amazon (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Amazons) was given to the river, and Amazonia to part of the adjacent country. It was, however, afterwards found, that these women were not soldiers, but were only, according to custom, carrying the arms of their husbands.

— 1777. Died FRANCIS FAWKES, well known for many ingenious poems of his own, but more so by his pleasing translations of the works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus, and the "Idylliums" of Theocritus. He was born in York-

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Herschel, and his scientific sister when assisting him, occasionally used a 20-feet telescope, and the greater part of their discoveries were made with reflectors of from 10 to 20 feet, and with powers of from 63 to 300. The rapid rotation of the earth prevents the application of a higher power than 300 being generally useful. A scientific writer mentions the polar star as a proper test of the perfection of a telescope as to its light and distinctness, because it is easily found and always visible; and Dr. Herschel recommends a 20-feet telescope on account of the moderate weight of the mirror, and the proportionably long wooden tube, which, with proper precautions, may be used in any temperature.

* See an ingenious and useful work entitled "Potamology; or, A Tabular Description of the Principal Rivers throughout the World—their Rise, Course, the Cities or Towns on or near them, their Tributary Streams, Length, Navigation, and Outfall into Oceans, Seas, or Lakes." 2nd edition, 1829. By G. Smallfield. In this description, the situation of each city or town, and the termination of each tributary, is accurately designated as on the *right* or *left* bank of the principal stream.

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shire, about 1725, and at his death was rector of Hayes, in Kent.

26, 1789. Expired in indigence, in the King's Bench Prison—neglected by those his former bounty fed—VALENTINE MORRIS, a gentleman pre-eminently distinguished for an unbounded benevolence and magnificient hospitality; who profusely shared his "good things" in the day of his fortune, with the friends of his prosperity; and cheerfully divided the pittance that remained, in the hour of his distress and imprisonment, with the unfortunate companions of his adversity.* The scene of his splendour was Piercefield, an enchanting spot, upon which Nature has been particularly lavish of her favours, and which has been spoken of by Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Gilpin, and many other writers, in the most flattering terms. It is situated near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire.

— 1795. TRINCOMALEE, a Dutch settlement in the island of Ceylon, was captured by the English.

— 1819. Was born ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL OF SAXE-COBURG, the consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Prince Albert is the second son of Ernest Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the descendant from a long line of Protestant ancestors, to one of whom, John Elector of Saxony, Luther was indebted for protection against the machinations of the Pope, after the Diet of Worms.

— 1832. Died, at Bayswater, aged 72, DR. ADAM CLARKE, an eminent biblical critic and Wesleyan minister. He published "A Commentary on the Bible," on which he had spent nearly forty years of his life.

27, 1748. Expired, at his favourite residence of Richmond, Surrey, JAMES THOMSON, the charming "Poet of the Seasons." He was born Sept. 22, 1700, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

> "There
> His infant feet first trod the virgin snow;
> Himself as pure."

As a writer, his mode of thinking and of expressing his thoughts is original. He thinks always as a man of genius, looking round on nature and on life with the eye which Nature bestows only on a poet,—the eye that distinguishes, in every thing represented to his view, whatever there is on which

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* The generous, open-hearted Morris was an instance of the truth of the following remark:—"That whatever our circumstances and possessions be, the stream of our bounty will soon be dried up if it be not supplied from the fountain of a prudent frugality." See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Economy the best Source of Generosity.

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imagination can delight to be detained, and with a mind that at once comprehends the vast and attends to the minute. His descriptions in "The Seasons"* bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. As a man, the qualities of his mind and heart are sufficiently conspicuous in his writings: in them we see his love of mankind, of his country, and friends, his devotion to the Supreme Being, and his tenderness of heart even to the *brute creation*. He is not, indeed, known to have given, through his whole life, one moment's pain to any person, either by his writings or his conduct.

27, 1797. The MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, who will be long remembered as the active and ardent friend of American freedom, and who acted a conspicuous part in the early scenes of the French Revolution, was liberated from Olmutz, in Moravia, where he had been rigorously imprisoned by the Emperor of Germany, Francis II., as is generally said, contrary to the law of nations. See Olmutz, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. He died at Paris in 1834.

— 1802. The NEW DOCKS, at Blackwall, near London, were opened in the presence of the principal officers of state; on which occasion the Henry Haddington, East Indiaman, entered, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.

28, 430. Expired ST. AUGUSTINE, an illustrious father of the Church. He was born at Tagaste,† on the 13th of November, 354; and his mother Monica, a woman of great virtue, instructed him in the principles of the Christian religion. He completed his education at Carthage, where he afterwards taught rhetoric with great applause, as he did subsequently at Rome and at Milan, in Italy. He returned to Africa in 388, and, with eleven other persons, adopted the monastic way of life in the neighbourhood of Hippo,‡ exercising themselves, it is said, in fasting, prayer, study, and meditation, day and night, for the space of three years; hence sprang up the Augustine Friars, being the first order of mendicants.§ Augustine was

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* This work, says Dr. Aikin, can never cease to delight as long as nature is loved and studied, and so long as liberal and dignified sentiments find sympathetic breasts. No poetical performance can be more confidently recommended to the juvenile reader, whose fondness for it is one of the most unequivocal marks of a pure and well-disposed mind. *Letters on Eng. Poetry.*

† A town in the north part of Numidia, Africa. See Africa Antiqua, in WILKINSON'S *Atlas Classica*; CELLARIUS'S *Geographia Antiqua*, or SMITH'S *Atlas Classica*.

‡ A town of Numidia, adjacent to the sea, in the same maps.

§ Mendicants, *beggars*, was a term applied to *several* religious orders,

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afterwards ordained Bishop of Hippo, by Megalus, Bishop of Calama,* then primate of Numidia.

28, 1645. Died Hugo Grotius, born at Delft, in Holland, 1583, and one of the greatest men in Europe as a writer on philosophy, divinity, civil law, and polite literature. He pleaded at the bar before he was seventeen years of age, and was not twenty-four when he was appointed Attorney-General. His "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion," and his "Treatise on the Rights of Peace and War," have immortalized his name. He was imprisoned in 1619, when his friend Barneveldt was beheaded, but escaped from his incarceration by his wife's contrivance, and died at Rostock, in the north of Germany. Such a woman, says Bayle, deserved not only a statue, but canonization, from the Republic of Letters; for it is to her that posterity is indebted for all the excellent works which her husband published, and which, but for her spirited conduct, would never have emerged from the dark

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who lived on alms, and went a-begging from door to door: but this vagrant tribe was at length reduced to *four*, namely, the Dominicans,[1] Franciscans,[2] Carmelites,[3] and Augustines. The sanctimonious rabble affirmed, without a blush, that the true method of obtaining salvation was revealed to them alone; proclaimed, with ostentation, the superior efficacy and virtue of their indulgences;[4] and vaunted, beyond measure, their interest at the court of heaven, and their familiar connexion with the Supreme Being, the Virgin Mary, and the saints in glory. By these impious wiles, they so deluded and captivated the miserable and blinded multitude, that they would not entrust any other but the *Mendicants* with the care of their souls. They however, lost their credit in the sixteenth century, by their rustic impudence, their ridiculous superstitions, their ignorance, cruelty, and brutish manners. They discovered the most barbarous aversion to the arts and sciences, and expressed a like abhorrence of certain eminent and learned men, who recommended the culture of the mind, and attacked the barbarism of the age in their writings and discourse. Their general character, together with other circumstances, concurred to render a reformation[5] desirable, and to accomplish this happy and glorious event. See Mosheim's *Eccl. Hist.*, or Dr. Rees's *New Cyclopædia.*

* A town in the interior part of Numidia.

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[1] See April 19, 1804.

[2] See Oct. 4, 1226.

[3] The Carmelites, or White Friars, took their name and origin from Carmel, a mountain south-west of Mount Tabor, in the Holy Land, formerly inhabited by the prophets Elias and Elisha, and by the children of the prophets, from whom this order pretend to descend in an uninterrupted succession; but the manner in which they make out their antiquity has something in it too ridiculous to be rehearsed. See *Geo. Ezer on the New Test.*, art. Carmel.

[4] See July 8, 1174.

[5] See Feb. 16, 1497.

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dungeon of Louvestein. See Hague and Louvestein, BOURN'S *Gazetteer;* also, for several examples of *female* affection, BUTLER'S *Exercises on the Globes.*

28, 1648. The garrison of COLCHESTER, in Essex, having endured a siege of ten weeks, was compelled to surrender at discretion to General Fairfax; whereupon Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were immediately shot. They were interred in St. Giles's church, Colchester.

— 1793. TOULON, a celebrated seaport in the south of France, surrendered to the British Admiral, Lord Hood. See Dec. 19, 1793.

— 1794. The tyrannical demagogue ROBESPIERRE, a name which will be transmitted with infamy to the latest posterity, suffered death at Paris. Great numbers were sacrificed to his jealousy and dastardly cruelty, during his sanguinary administration. He was a native of Arras, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

— 1818. Was the third anniversary of the NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, founded by Peter Hervé, Esq., for the Relief of Distressed Persons in the Middle Ranks of Life, of whatever country or religious persuasion.* Its objects are twofold; the first is to administer essential and permanent relief to those who in old age want support, and who have heretofore lived respectably either in independence, in professions, or in the higher departments of trade. The second object is to advance small loans to persons, proportionate to their several necessities, to secure their credit, and enable them to persevere in the world. The principle of this noble charity cannot be too warmly applauded, for only the virtuous and deserving are allowed to participate in this bounty; the recipients being obliged to produce a well-attested declaration, that their poverty is not the result of vice, idleness, or extravagance.

The original patroness was the lamented Princess Charlotte, who, at this anniversary, was succeeded by the Duchess of Kent, sister to Prince Leopold. The institution is supported by annual subscriptions, and by donations and bequests. The office is at No. 45, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

— 1835. Died, in London, SIR WILLIAM BLIZARD,† an eminent

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* This benevolent man,

By heaven inspired, who formed the great design
To rescue worthy objects from distress,
From houseless want, distraction, and despair,

died in France in 1827.

† It may interest some to be informed, that Sir William daily read the

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surgeon, who had spent his life in lessening human misery and advancing the interests of his profession. He was born at Barnes Elms, in Surrey, in 1743.

28, 1839. Died, at Northampton, in his 71st year, Dr. William Smith, "to whom, by general accord, the designation has been given of the *Father of English Geology*. Fifty years ago, when a very young man, he began his course: he quietly, and without ostentation, pursued it, in the most laborious examinations of the stratified formations throughout England. He announced not his discovery till the patience and perseverance of many years had placed it beyond the reach of doubt. He might, by reserve and management not dishonourable, have built up for himself fortune as well as fame; but, with the most open and ready generosity, he communicated all to men of science and the world at large. He constructed the first Geological Map that was worthy of the name, opening the way to Mr. Greenough's disinterested labours: he gave to the world several most valuable works on the systematic relations of organized fossils; and he deposited in the British Museum, for universal instruction, the collection which verified his doctrines." Dr. Pye Smith's *Geological Lectures*. He was a native of Churchill, in Oxfordshire.

29. Decollation of John the Baptist. See June 24.

— 1680. Death of Blood. On this day, says Mr. Pennant, died peacefully and fearlessly in his bed, and without any signs of penitence, totally hardened, and forsaken of Heaven, the miscreant Blood, notorious for his attempt to steal the crown. Never was a more determined villain, "with a head to contrive, and a heart to execute any wickedness." He had a pension of 500*l*. a year, and perpetually enjoyed the smiles of majesty (Charles II.) at court, where, it is said, he was retained by a profligate set of men to overawe any who had integrity enough to resist their measures. Pennant's *London*.

— 1764. Died, at Clapham, in Surrey, in the 80th year of his age, Sir John Barnard, to whose memory a statue was afterwards erected in the Royal Exchange, by his fellow-citizens.* He was an eminent merchant.

— 1797. Expired, in the 63rd year of his age, at Derby, the place of his nativity, Joseph Wright, an artist, who was one of the founders of the British School of Painting, and whose works occupy a very distinguished place in various departments

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events in these "Chronological Exercises," and expressed a wish tha after his death his own name might here find a place.

* See Reading and Wandsworth, in Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

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of the art, particularly in fire-light subjects.* In moonlight, likewise, his pictures are allowed to hold the highest rank; and his judicious combination of fire and moon-light has particularly attracted the admiration of connoisseurs.

29, 1842. Was signed, on board the Cornwallis, off Nankin, a TREATY OF PEACE between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA; Sir Henry Pottinger officiating on the part of the former, and Keying, Elepoo, and Neu Kien on the part of the latter. By this treaty five ports of the Chinese empire have been opened to the commerce of British merchants, and the island of Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain.

30, 70. JERUSALEM was destroyed by Titus. See *Arith. Quest.* Some date its ruin on the 8th of September.

— 1483. LOUIS XI. died of palsy, in the 61st year of his age, and the 23rd of his reign. See July 3, 1423; and Tours, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1804. Expired, at Manchester, THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D., who, to a high professional character, superadded distinguished rank in literature. His earlier publications were devoted to medical, philosophical, and scientific researches: but the subjects which generally occupied his pen and his later years were, it is said, of a nature more congenial to his feelings. His "Father's Instructions" and "Moral Dissertations," were originally conceived with the design of exciting in the hearts of his own children a desire of knowledge and a love of virtue; and certainly, within the range of human selection, there can be no object of higher importance than that which the author constantly held in view in executing those works—the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the rising generation. Dr. Percival was educated a Dissenter, and steadily retained the principles of rational dissent, without descending to be a partisan. He was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, Sept. 29, 1740.

31, 1422. HENRY V., the celebrated conqueror of France, expired at Vincennes, near Paris, in that country, in the 35th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign. His remains were conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, at the feet of Edward the Confessor. Henry was a native of Monmouth, which at that period belonged to Wales; a country which also gave birth to two other kings of England, namely, Edward II. and Henry VII. The former was born at Caernarvon, the latter at Pembroke. From the spirit of a letter written by Henry V.

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* One of these, a large picture of Mount Vesuvius, was sold to the late Empress of Russia for three hundred guineas. The destruction of the floating batteries off Gibraltar is also a painting of this description. See July 6, 1790, and July 22, 1704.

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to his Chancellor, the Bishop of Durham, and published in original letters edited by Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum, the king appears to have been a strong-minded man and a shrewd statesman.

31, 1688. Died, in London, JOHN BUNYAN, the far-famed author of the incomparable allegory entitled the "Pilgrim's Progress," one of the most popular books in the English language. This singular man was born at Elstow, within a mile of Bedford, in 1628. His father was an itinerant tinker, and his mother of the like rank: and in the early part of life he abandoned himself to all manner of wickedness. He was a soldier in the Parliamentary army at the siege of Leicester, in 1645. About the year 1665 he became a member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, and was afterwards chosen their pastor, and attained uncommon popularity as a preacher. From the time of his conversion his conversation was modest, his behaviour exemplary, and his moral character unexceptionable; and his conduct in his own neighbourhood procured him the blessed title of a peace-maker. See Harmer, Index. Bunyan was interred in a vault belonging to a friend in the Dissenters' burial-place, now called Bunhill Fields, near the Artillery Ground, Moorfields, London.

— 1805. Expired JAMES CURRIE, M.D., born at Kirkpatrick-Flemming, in Dumfriesshire, on May 31st, 1756. He settled in Liverpool as a physician in 1781, and soon rose into general esteem among the most distinguished characters of the place. His medical performances gained him great reputation with his brethren; and his publication of Burns' works, with an interesting life of that rustic son of genius,* was a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature; it being equally admired for beauty of style, liberality of sentiment, and sagacity of remark. Repeated editions produced a balance of profit, which formed a little fortune for the poet's destitute family; and Dr. Currie might congratulate himself as having been one of the most effectual friends of departed genius, that the annals of British poetry record. In Nov., 1804, a pulmonary complaint obliged Dr. Currie to quit the climate and business of Liverpool. He spent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath, and in March commenced his professional practice in the latter place; but in August went, as a last resource, to Sidmouth, in Devonshire,† where, after much suffering, which was borne with manly

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* See July 21, 1796.

† See CARY'S *English Atlas*. Sidmouth, a small but rapidly increasing town, lies in the Channel, about midway betwixt Lyme and Exmouth. As a *watering-place*, Sidmouth, in its natural advantages, yields to none of

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fortitude and pious resignation, he died. His life, though much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame. See DR. AIKIN'S *Memoir of Dr. Currie* in the *Monthly Magazine* for October 1805.

31, 1818. Died, in the 75th year of his age, HARRY ASHBY, a celebrated writing engraver, whose incomparable performances exhibit the brilliancy, and display the spirit and freedom, of the most exquisite productions of the pen. Mr. Ashby was born at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and died at Exning, in Suffolk, (within a mile of Newmarket,) whither he had retired to enjoy "a pause between the hurry of life and the day of death," in the delightful contemplation of the works of the Almighty, and in the joyful expectation of immortality in "another and a better world."

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the retreats of Hygeia.[1] An air mild and salubrious, a soil uncommonly fertile, the purest water continually flowing, and a situation defended from every wind but the south, give it a pre-eminence over most of those places on our coasts which are resorted to for the purposes of health and amusement. See REV. EDMUND BUTCHER'S *Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester*, published in 1805.

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[1] Hygeia was the goddess of health and the daughter of Æsculapius; she was held in great veneration among the ancients.

Whatever goods the gods have sent,
Whate'er to soothe our sorrows lent,
Hygeia! power divine!
To make them flourish green and gay,
And bear fresh blossoms every day,
Goddess! that gift is thine!

Greek Anthology.

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SEPTEMBER.

" Now soften'd suns a mellow lustre shed,
The laden orchards glow with tempting red;
On hazel boughs the clusters hang embrown'd,*
And with the sportman's war the new-shorn fields resound."

" Berries and pulpous fruits of various kinds,
The promise of the blooming spring, now yield
Their rich and wholesome juices; meant t' allay
The ferment of the bilious blood."

SEPTEMBER is the ninth month of the year reckoned from January, and the seventh from March, whence its name, viz. from *Septimus, seventh.*

The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but that emperor opposed it; the Emperor Domitian gave it his own name, *Germanicus;* the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of *Antoninus;* Commodus gave it his surname, *Herculeus,* and the Emperor Tacitus his own name, *Tacitus.* But these appellations are all gone into disuse.

This is, in general, a very pleasant month, the distinguishing softness and serenity of autumn prevailing through great part of it; accordingly Peacham says, September is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

About the close of this month is the principal harvest of apples; when, in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, they are gathered for the cider-making.

——————— and British vats
O'erflow with gen'rous cider.
Autumn paints
Ausonian † hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with pomaceous harvests, breathing sweets.
To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe, Silurian ‡ cider borne,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine.

PHILIPS.

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* See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Nuts.

† Ausonia was one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Auson, the son of Ulysses.

‡ Siluria comprehended the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, together with the district now called South Wales. The Silures were a warlike, intrepid race, utterly averse to servitude, and famous for their

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The art of making cider is a branch of rural occupation not unpleasing in its general aspect, and associated with much agreeable imagery. It is the English vintage; the product of a kind of culture perhaps not less grateful to the senses in all its accompaniments than that of the grape. Pomona is no mean rival to Bacchus, and a Herefordshire landscape may vie with the scenery of Burgundian hills or Andalusian plains. AIKIN.

> Wine delectable, that far surmounts
> Gallic or Latin grapes, or those that see
> The setting sun near Calpe's tow'ring height.
> Nor let the Rhodian nor the Lesbian vines
> Vaunt their rich must, nor let Tokay contend
> For sov'reignty. Phanæus* self must bow
> To th' Ariconian vales.
>
> PHILIPS.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 5508 B. C. THE WORLD (according to Julius Africanus, as quoted by Gibbon) was created. Most chronologers, however, mention the year 4004 B. C. as the period of its first existence. See *Arith. Quest.* The Jews celebrate the 19th of September as the day of the creation, and some suppose that the world was created in spring.

God has shewn himself in the Creation, not only a Being infinitely wise and powerful, but most kind and beneficent. How many real enjoyments and pleasing sensations does he grant to all the beneficiaries of his bounty, and particularly to man!

> Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
> With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,
> Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks,
> Thronging the seas with spawn innumerable,
> But all to please, and sate the curious taste?
>
> MILTON.

With what magnificence has the Almighty adorned and embellished our planet! The verdant lawn, the shady grove, the variegated landscape, the boundless ocean, and the starry firmament, are contemplated with extreme pleasure by every

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valiant opposition to the Romans. Philips, in his Poem called "Cider," has given a very lively picture of Herefordshire. See May.

* A port in the isle of Chios was called Phanæum.

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attentive beholder.* And though the cultivation of this grateful feeling be not compatible with the necessary toils and active offices which Providence has assigned to the multitude, yet there are few to whom some portion of it may not be profitable; and if it were cherished by each individual in that degree only which is actually consistent with the indispensable duties of his station, the felicity of human life would be considerably augmented. A taste for the beauties of nature not only refines and humanizes, but dignifies and exalts the affections. It elevates them to the admiration and love of that Glorious Being who is the author of all that is fair, sublime, and good in the world around us: and emotions of piety must spring up spontaneously in the bosom that is in unison with the whole of animated nature. Actuated by this divine impulse, man finds a fane in every grove; and, glowing with devout fervour, he joins his song to the universal chorus, or, with one of our best poets, muses the praise of the Almighty in more "expressive silence." They

> "Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
> Hold converse; grow familiar, day by day,
> With his conceptions; act upon his plan;
> And form to his the relish of their souls."

1. St. Giles's Festival. St. Giles, it is said, was a native of Athens, and came into France in 715, having first disposed of his patrimony to charitable uses. He was afterwards made abbot of an abbey† at Nismes, department of Gard, province of Languedoc.

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* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Earth; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Solar System and Gardening. See also May 1, 304. Sturm's "Reflections" contain some excellent papers on the works of Creation.

† When, in any society of religious persons, whether male or female, one abbot or abbess (so called from the Hebrew *Abba*, which signifies father in English) presided, then that was called an Abbey. This governor had the sole power over the convent. But when the chief person in the monastery bore the name of Prior, that was styled a Priory. When a certain number of secular canons assembled themselves under the government of a warden, dean, or provost, they were called a College, or Collegiate Church. When the society of religious persons consisted of men, it was called a Monastery; when it consisted of women, it was styled a Nunnery, probably from the Latin *Nonnæ*, Nuns or Vestals. Chantries were chapels erected and endowed for the singing of masses for the souls of the deceased. Hospitals were houses founded for the entertainment of all who performed any religious pilgrimage, The word is derived from *hospes*, a guest; hence our word *hospitality*, or an en-

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1, 1159. Died Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever obtained the tiara,* and whose arrogance was such, that he obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode.† His name was Nicholas Breakspeare, a native of Abbots Langley, a village near St. Alban's, Herts. He was elected to the Popedom in 1154.

— 1651. Robinson Crusoe, according to De Foe's story, began his disastrous voyage, by going on board a ship at Hull, bound for London. See Sept. 11, 1703. The true history of this entertaining work, when divested of fabulous embellishment, is this: One Alexander Selkirk, being sailing-master of a vessel named the Cinque Ports Galley, which was navigating the Pacific Ocean, was put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez‡ as a punishment for mutiny. In that solitude he remained four years and four months, when he was relieved and brought to England by Captain Woodes Rogers, an account of whose voyage round the world was printed in 1712, about

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tertainment of guests. Guilds were societies of lay brethren, who lived together like monks, but were of no professed order: hence the modern word "guild," or fraternity of citizens; and hence Guildhall, the place where the guilds assemble.

* Tiara, or tiar, is an ornament or habit wherewith the ancient Persians covered their heads, and with which the Armenians and kings of Pontus are represented on medals; these last, because they were descended from the Persians. It was worn in the form of a tower, and sometimes adorned with peacocks' feathers.

> Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar
> Circled his head. Milton.

The Jewish priests wore a kind of turbant when ministering in the temple. It may also be remarked, that it was the custom among the Greeks and Romans, as well as the Jews, to appear in worshipping assemblies with the head covered. It seems, says Doddridge, that the Corinthian men wore a veil, out of regard to Phariseical tradition, and in imitation of the custom prevailing in the synagogues, which, therefore, the apostle Paul disapproved. See 1 Cor. xi. 4.

Tiara is also the name of the Pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity: the tiara, of his civil rank; and the keys, of his jurisdiction: for, as soon as the Pope is dead, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a round high cap. John XXIII. first encompassed it with a crown: Boniface VIII. added a second crown; and Benedict XII. a third. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Turbant.

† See July 8, 1174, and Pope, Index.

‡ A small island west of Chili, in South America.

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seven years before the publication of "Robinson Crusoe." The celebrated Daniel De Foe formed the charming novel of "Robinson Crusoe" from this account, in which he has given an example of what the unassisted energies of an individual of the human race can perform. De Foe was born in London, 1663, was the son of a butcher, and died at Islington, 1731. He was greatly admired for his integrity, firmness of character, and nervous writings in defence of liberty;

"For never Briton more disdain'd a slave."

Alexander Selkirk was born at Largo, a parish of Fifeshire, in Scotland. The chest and musket which he had with him in his solitary abode are now in the possession of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver, in Largo. He died on board the Weymouth, a king's ship, of which he was mate, in 1723.

1, 1716. Louis XIV., King of France, expired in the 77th year of his age, and the 73rd of his reign, at the palace of Versailles, which he himself had built. The reign of Louis has been styled the Augustan age of literature in France. Its early years were also marked by high military glory. The ambition of the French monarch was, however, effectually curbed by the illustrious Marlborough, and the sun of Louis declined amidst the dark clouds of adversity.

The haughty king
Far humbler thoughts now learns: despair and fear
Now first he feels; his laurels all at once
Torn from his aged head in life's extreme,
Distract his soul.

PHILIP'S *Blenheim.*

The death of Louis XIV. occasioned universal joy among the French people. On the day of his funeral tents were set up on the roads to St. Denis, where crowds passed the day, shouting whenever the procession appeared, and drinking, laughing, and singing on the happy occasion of the death of their sovereign. Yet they were the same people who, in 1686, had shed tears of alarm and anxiety during the king's illness, and who, in 1690 and 1699, had burst forth in tumultuous joy at a report of the death of William III. The misfortunes of the war, the misery of the people, and the gloomy tyranny which the Jesuits had exercised during the last years of Louis, were the chief causes of this revolution of popular feeling. It is reported that when he was very young, his mother had said to him, "My son, resemble your grandfather, and not your father;" and the king asking the reason, "Because," she answered, "the people *cried* at the death of Henry IV., and

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laughed at that of Louis the Thirteenth." LORD J. RUSSELL'S *Hist. of Europe.*

1, 1729. Died SIR RICHARD STEELE, at his seat, afterwards an inn, but now known by the Cambrian appellation of *Ty Gwn*, or the White House of Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales. He was the author of several plays and many political tracts. Assisted by Addison and a few other celebrated writers,* he published the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian;" and it may be said, with the greatest truth and impartiality, that no writers of any age, in any country, ever contributed so much, or so eminently, to the intellectual improvement and moral refinement of their contemporaries and posterity. Sir Richard was born in Dublin, in 1671, or, according to Bisset, in 1675, and was buried at Caermarthen. He has been styled "the Father of English Essay."

— 1804. LONDON STONE. A fire happened in Cannon Street, adjacent to London Stone. This stone is one of the greatest pieces of antiquity in the metropolis, and is now placed in a case in the south wall of St. Swithin's church. It is mentioned so early as the time of Athelstan, King of the West Saxons, and has been carefully preserved from age to age. Of the original cause of its erection, no memorial remains; but it is conjectured, that, as London was a Roman city, this stone might be the centre, and serve as an object whence the distance was computed to the other considerable cities or stations in the province. It seems to have been regarded with a superstitious reverence as the *Palladium* of the city. When Jack Cade, at the head of his rebel army, entered London, he struck his sword on this stone, saying, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city."

— 1804. The year 1804 was as remarkable as were the years 1801 and 1802, since it presented us with the discovery of a new planet. Mr. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, in the north of Germany, on this day discovered a new planet, to which it has been proposed to give the name of Juno. But the late famous astronomer Lalande said, that he would never call the planets recently discovered by any other names than Herschel, Piazza, Olbers, and Harding; contending that mythological names were perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, that is necessary for the purpose of understanding them, and the

* Dr. Drake, in the 3rd vol. of his "Essays on the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian," has enumerated forty-six individuals who were the occasional correspondents of Steele and Addison, the principal of whom were Budgell, Pope, Swift, Tickell, Huges, Berkeley, Gay, Parnell, Young, Phillips, Congreve, Fleetwood, Watts, Rowe, Byrom, Eusden, and Groves

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names indicate the attributes of the deity whose name was given to the planet. The most brilliant planet was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful of the goddesses. Can it be said, that the planet Olbers was called Pallas, because that planet is the emblem of wisdom and knowledge? Why should that of Piazza be called Ceres? Has it any connexion with the harvest? With respect to the new planets, these names are insignificant and misplaced; and appear to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive astronomers of the recompense of their labours, of the gratitude that is due to them, and of the emulation which may thence result; it is, continues Lalande, a contemptible jealousy and offensive ingratitude. See March 13, 1781; January 1, 1801; March 28, 1802; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Solar System.

1, 1806. IRISH GIANT. Died, at his apartments upon the Hotwell Road, Bristol, in the 46th year of his age, MR. PATRICK O'BRYEN, or O'BYRNE, usually denominated the Irish Giant. His real name, it is said, was Cotter. He was eight feet five inches in height, and exhibited his person for many years in this country as a species of gigantic phenomenon, by which he realized an independence sufficient to enable him to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of life in retirement. He was born of obscure parents at Kinsale, in the south of Ireland. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Giants.

2, 31 B. C. BATTLE OF ACTIUM. Actium was a small city on the Ambracia Gulf, north of the island of St. Maura, or Leucadia, in Turkey in Europe. There the fleet of Octavius, afterwards Augustus Cæsar, defeated the conjoined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra. This victory firmly established the supreme power of Octavius at Rome. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and Aug. 19, A. D. 14.

— 1666. FIRE OF LONDON. See the particulars in the *Arithmetical Questions*.

— 1752. The NEW STYLE was adopted at London, by retrenching *eleven days* from the calendar (the ensuing day, Sept. 3, being reckoned the 14th); and to preserve it in the same regular course for the future, there are certain years called leap-years, consisting of 366 days, introduced every fourth year, to recover the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year beyond the 365 days usually allowed for that purpose. Provision is also made for the 44 minutes which the *Bissextile* or *Leap Year* adds more than the sun spends in returning to the same point of the zodiac. See DR. REES'S *New Cyclopædia*, art. Calendar, and Bissextile.

Style in chronology is either *old* or *new*. The *old style*, called also the Julian, from its reformation by Julius Cæsar,

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about 42 years B. C., agrees with the Julian year, which contains 365 days, 6 hours.

The Gregorian, or *new style*, corresponds with the true solar year, which contains only 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

In the year of Christ 200 there was no difference of styles; but now there has arisen a difference of 11 days between the old and the new style, the latter being so much beforehand with the former: so that when a person using the old style dates the 1st of May, those who employ the new reckon the 12th. From this variation in the computation of time, we may easily account for the difference of many dates concerning historical facts and biographical notices; *e. g.* some historians inform us, that Henry IV. of France was assassinated May 3rd, others the 14th; some biographers date the birth of Thomson on the 11th, others on the 22nd of September; and the British Chronologist states the 24th of May, 1738, as the birthday of George III., which every one knows was celebrated on the 4th of June.

2, 1792. SEPTEMBERIZERS. A dreadful massacre took place in Paris. The different prisons were broken open, and all the state prisoners butchered in the most horrible manner. Some accounts state the number of persons slain on this occasion at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent victims were branded with the title of *Septemberizers*.

— 1813. Died the famous GENERAL MOREAU, who had quitted France during Napoleon's government. He was mortally wounded near Dresden on the 27th of August. He was born at Morlaix in 1761, and buried at Petersburgh. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Turenne.

— 1834. Died, in Abingdon Street, Westminster, in the 79th year of his age, THOMAS TELFORD. He was a native of Westerkirk, in Dumfriesshire, and gradually rose by his genius, ability, and perseverance, from the stonemason's and builder's yards to be one of the most eminent civil engineers. His works in Great Britain are so numerous, that there is scarcely a county in which they may not be pointed out. Amongst the principal are the roads from London and Liverpool to Holyhead, including the Menai and Conway Bridges; the Caledonial Canal; the Ellesmere Canal, including the Chirk and Pont-y-Cysylte Aqueducts; the St. Catherine Docks, and the Highland Roads of Scotland, including one thousand one hundred and seventeen bridges. Mr. Telford was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his funeral was attended by many members of the Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was the President.

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3. The martyrologists mention PHEBE, a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, called the Port of Corinth. St. Paul had a particular esteem for this holy woman, at whose house some think that he lodged, at least occasionally. See Aquila and Priscilla, July 8. It is supposed that she carried to Rome the epistle which he wrote to the Romans, wherein she is highly commended. Rom. xvi. 1. In quality of deaconess it is imagined that she was employed by the Church in some ministrations suitable to her sex and condition, such as to visit and instruct Christian women, to attend them in sickness, distribute alms to them, &c. See No 142, *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, and Cenchrea, Geographical Index.

PRISCILLA was another excellent woman, well known in the Acts and in St. Paul's epistles. She seems, indeed, to have been a person of great note, and probably of distinguished genius and influence; which appears not only from the manner in which she is mentioned by St. Paul, but also from the edification which the eloquent Apollos received from her instructions, in concurrence with those of her husband. We feel a singular gratification in transcribing the following illustrative observation of a distinguished commentator:—"We find," says Dr. Doddridge, "that some of the pious and much esteemed friends of the apostle Paul were women, of whom he speaks with great regard, as of persons who had been useful in the Church; who had been helpers of many, and particularly of himself. Eminently serviceable," continues the Doctor, "have many of them been. The most valuable ministers have often been assisted by them, in the success of their work; while their pious care, under the restraint of the strictest decorum, has happily and effectually influenced children,* servants, and young friends; yea, has been the means of sowing the seeds of religion in tender minds, before they have been capable of coming under ministerial care."† *Family Expositor.*

— 1189. RICHARD I. was crowned at Westminster; when the mob falling upon the Jews, who came to offer their presents, murdered many of them, and plundered their houses. This infamous conduct of the Londoners was followed in many parts

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* To whom under God did the Jewish church owe a Samuel? To a wise and pious Hannah. To whom did the Christian church owe a Timothy? To Lois and Eunice. Religion, says one of our most distinguished writers, may accept, without a blush, the services of the purest and most gentle portion of the human species.

† Some of the greatest characters of ancient and modern times have been educated by women. See the Preface to the *Arith. Quest.* See also Gardiner and Day, Index.

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of the country. Richard was of the Plantagenet line. See *Arithmetical Tables*, p. 26.

3, 1191. Richard I. obtained a signal victory over Saladin in the Holy Land. The king shortly after embarked for England; but was unfortunately shipwrecked near Aquileia, in the north part of the Gulf of Venice, and taking the road to Vienna, was seized by the Duke of Austria, who sent him prisoner to the Emperor, Henry VI. See Feb. 4, 1194, and *Miscellaneous Questions in English History*.

— 1634. Died, at Stoke Pogeis, Bucks, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the greatest lawyers this kingdom has produced. He was born at Mileham, five miles north of East Dereham, Norfolk. In 1600 he prosecuted, as Attorney-General, the Earls of Essex and Southampton. Three years after he conducted the prosecution of Sir Walter Raleigh, and treated him in a manner but little consistent with his assumed love of justice. His speeches at the trial of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot are deemed his masterpieces. His "Institutes" are invaluable.

— 1650. Battle of Dunbar. Cromwell gained a complete victory over the Scotch army at Dunbar, in the shire of Haddington, Scotland. The Scots, though double in number to the English, were soon put to flight and pursued with great slaughter, 3000 being slain, and 9000 taken prisoners.

— 1651. Battle of Worcester. Cromwell gained a celebrated victory over Charles II. at Worcester, the streets of the city being strewed with the dead, and the whole Scotch army being either killed or taken prisoners. This famous battle, which permanently established Cromwell's power, afforded him what he called his *crowning mercy*. Milton, in a sonnet addressed to him, says,

> While Darwen stream with blood of Scots imbrued,
> And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud,
> And *Worcester's laureate wreath.*

An account of Charles's escape, after this battle, to the Continent, is given in the *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli.

— 1653. Died, at Spa, in the Netherlands, Claudius Salmasius, a French historian and critic, of most uncommon abilities and immense erudition. He was born at Semur, department of Cote d'Or, province of Burgundy, France, 1596. See Dec. 9, 1608.

— 1658. Death of Cromwell. On this day, which he had always considered as the most fortunate for him, expired Oliver Cromwell, in the 60th year of his age. A violent tem-

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pest, which immediately succeeded his death, served as a subject of discourse to the vulgar. His partizans, as well as his enemies, were fond of remarking this event; and each of them endeavoured, by forced inferences, to interpret it as a confirmation of their particular prejudices. It may be here remarked, that it has been common to connect "prodigies and portents dire," with the birth or death of extraordinary personages. See BUTLER'S *Exer. on the New Testament*, page 7, note. Some of the heathens, for instance, had a notion that storms and earthquakes occasionally attend the death of extraordinary persons, peculiarly dear to the gods. Plutarch tells us, that when Ptolemy crucified Cleomenes, while the body hung dead on the cross, a large serpent wound itself round his face, and defended it from birds of prey; whence the Egyptians concluded that he was a hero more than mortal, and a son of the gods. And historians relate many prodigies as having preceded the death of Julius Cæsar. Virgil has a fine digression concerning them in his first "Georgic;" and Ovid gives an account of them, which is thought to be an imitation of Virgil. Our great bard had, no doubt, these descriptions in his eye, when he penned the following equally hyperbolical and incredible, though beautiful, passage on the same subject:—

> A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
> The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead
> Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets;
> Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fell,
> Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
> Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
> Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.

The vulgar ignorance of mistaking natural events for miracles, is, however, finely ridiculed by Shakspeare, in a dialogue between Glendower and Hotspur in "Henry IV." The former having affirmed that

> At his nativity,
> The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
> The frame and the foundation of the earth
> Shook like a coward;

the rational and investigating Hotspur aptly replies,

> Why, so it would have done,
> At the same season, if your mother's cat
> Had kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born.

After the Restoration, the body of Cromwell, which had been interred with the greatest magnificence in Westminster Abbey,

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was, by order of Charles II., together with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, dragged from its grave, and treated with circumstances of indignity too horrible to relate. This act of mean revenge on the remains of departed greatness, was worthy of that profligate whose reign was marked throughout by a constant warfare with the liberties of his subjects, and who closed his odious career with the blood of a Russell, of a Sidney, and of a Vane.

3, 1783. Died LADY PENNINGTON. Family misunderstandings having separated this lady from her children, she wrote for their use "An unfortunate Mother's Advice to her absent Daughters;" a work of great merit, and which all parents may advantageously put into the hands of their female offspring. Lady P. was the wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, of Water-Hall, Yorkshire.

— 1789. WILLIAM CAWSEY, a farrier from London, was struck dead by lightning while standing under a tree in the Earl of Aylesford's park, at Packington, a village to the east of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. To commemorate this awful event, as well as to warn others from exposing themselves to the same danger, *by taking shelter in a thunder-storm under trees*,* his Lordship caused a handsome monument to be erected on the spot; a distinguished instance of the most laudable humanity associated with the most elevated rank. *Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma character* †—"Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility." ‡

> Les hommes sont égaux; ce n'est point la naissance,
> C'est la seule vertu qui fait la différence.
>
> VOLTAIRE.

— 1566. SOLIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT, Emperor of the Turks, died while besieging Sigeth, in Hungary. He was contemporary with some of the greatest sovereigns of Europe, and none of them surpassed him in valour, prudence, and application to government. He had reigned forty-six years.

— 1657. ADMIRAL BLAKE was interred with great magnificence, in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of Cromwell; (see Aug. 17, 1657;) but an insult combining unexampled meanness and impotent malice was afterwards put upon his illustrious corpse by Charles II., who in 1661, ordered it to be removed to St. Margaret's churchyard. Blake was an eminent commander both by sea and land, and no officer ever more nobly illustrated the honour of the British colours.

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* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Lightning, and July 31, 1718.

† The motto of the Marquis of Westminster.

‡ See Prior, Index, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Nobility (True), and Potatoes.

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4, 1819. Captain Parry, in the Hecla, at a quarter past nine P. M., had the satisfaction of crossing the meridian of 110° W. from Greenwich, in the lat. of 74° 44′; by which his ship and the Griper, his companion, became entitled to the sum of 5000*l.*, being the reward offered by the King's order in council to such of his Majesty's subjects as might succeed in penetrating thus far to the westward within the Arctic circle. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 1825. Died Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, at his seat, Castle Howard, six miles from Malton, and fifteen from York. In 1780 he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, and continued in that high office till 1782. His Lordship, as well as a statesman, was also a votary of the Muses, having published some tragedies, many poetical effusions, particularly "An Ode on the Death of Gray," &c., and a translation from Dante of the affecting death of Count Ugolino. See Pisa, Bourn's *Gazetteer.*

5, 1548. Expired Catherine Parr. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland; and was first married to John Nevil, Lord Latymer. After whose demise she so captivated her amourous sovereign, Henry VIII., that he raised her to the throne. See July 12, 1543. In a short time after the king's death (see Jan. 28, 1547) she was espoused to Sir Thomas Seymour (afterwards Lord Sudley) Lord Admiral of England, and died in childbed in Sudley Castle, which is situated thirteen miles from Gloucester, and eight from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where her body was discovered October 14, 1786.* The historians of the period in which she lived generally insinuate that she was poisoned by her husband, to make way for another anticipated marriage with the princess, afterwards queen, Elizabeth.

That Catherine Parr was beautiful is beyond a doubt: that she was pious and learned is evident from her writings; and that her prudence and sagacity were not inferior to her other accomplishments, may be concluded from her holding up the passion of a capricious tyrant as a shield against her enemies; and that, too, at the latter end of his days, when his passions were enfeebled by age, and his peevish austerity increased by disease.

— 1569. Died Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, born at Hanley, south of Worcester, and famous (or rather infamous) for his cruel treatment of the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary, whose right hand he was in the unholy work of persecu-

* See the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 2; and the *Monthly Magazine*, Nov. 1804, p. 324.

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tion. He died in the Marshalsea Prison, whither he had been committed for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth, and was privately buried in St. George's churchyard, Southwark.

5, 1638. Louis XIV. was born at St. Germain's. See September 1.

— 1786. Died, aged 74, Jonas Hanway, Esq., whose name will live while active piety shall distinguish the Christian, integrity and truth shall recommend the British merchant (see *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Merchant), and universal kindness shall characterize the citizen of the world. He was born at Portsmouth, in Hampshire; was personally engaged in commercial avocations in Lisbon, in Petersburg, in Persia, and in London; and, when he became a private gentleman, devoted the last thirty years of his life almost exclusively to the service of mankind, to acts of humanity * and private benevolence, and to the promotion of schemes productive of national good. The Marine Society,† the Magdalen,‡ and the Foundling charities were among the paramount objects of his assiduous care.

Mr. Hanway was interred at Hanwell, on the Uxbridge road, eight miles from London. The public regard for his philanthropic virtues was evinced by a voluntary subscription for a monument to perpetuate his memory, which has been erected in Westminster Abbey.

— 1806. The London Gazette Extraordinary announced a victory obtained on the 4th of July, by the English, commanded by Major-General Sir John Stuart, over nearly double the number of French, commanded by General Regnier. This brilliant achievement was accomplished on the plains of Maida, a village in Calabria, in the southern part of Italy, a few miles from the Bay of St. Euphemia, lat. 39° north, long. 16½° east.

— 1816. Died Thomas Tomkins, the matchless penman. Mr.

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* Some of these were, his animated exertions in favour of the forlorn chimney-sweepers (see May-day); his cordial support of Sunday-schools (see the Introduction); and his kind attention even to the brute creation (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Horse).

† The object of this excellent establishment is, to fit out landmen volunteers, to serve as seamen on board the king's ships in the time of war, and for equipping *distressed boys* to serve at sea at all times. The office is in Bishopsgate Street; and a vessel called the Thorn, large enough to receive one hundred boys, is moored between Deptford and Greenwich, with proper persons to instruct them in nautical and moral duties.

‡ A brief account of the Magdalen and Foundling is given in the *Arith. Quest.* See also Magdalen (Mary), Index.

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Tomkins, by a boldness, originality, and inexhaustible variety of designing, united to uncommon brilliancy and freedom in the execution of decorative and ornamental writing, has given the utmost reputation to the art of penmanship of which it is susceptible, and beyond which it seems impossible for human genius to reach. An inspection of his manuscript performances, some of which may be seen in the Chamber of the City, Guildhall, London, and of his engraved specimens in his "Beauties of Penmanship," &c., will amply confirm this opinion. A singularly elegant copy of Macklin's Bible, to which Mr. T. prefixed titles to each book in plain and ornamental writing, was bequeathed by him to the British Museum, together with his bust in beautiful white marble, by that exquisite artist Chantrey.

The transcendent merit of some addresses, which were beautifully written by Mr. Tomkins, and presented to George III. and his queen from the Royal Academy, induced Sir Joshua Reynolds, then President, to paint Mr. Tomkins's portrait, which is not only considered as one of the finest efforts of that great artist's pencil, but is one of the last, we know indeed the *very last*, picture that Sir Joshua *painted* before the melancholy loss of his sight.* That the President's last *touches*

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* Mr. Turner, the engraver, published a mezzotinto from this *chef d'œuvre* of Sir Joshua; and, as it is a very happy imitation of the original, it is, of course, an excellent resemblance of Mr. Tomkins.

> Oft have I bless'd the artists that can steal
> From absence half its bitterness; reveal
> The form of one beloved, and bless our eyes
> With friends that long have wander'd other skies.[1]
>
> HAYLEY.

As it has been well observed by the Bard of Avon, that

> The man that hath not music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;

so may it be said of the man who has no taste for the sister art of painting—

> Immortal art! nor sense of taste has he,
> Nor glow of soul, who finds no charm in thee:
> His heart is shut to nature—coarse and cold,
> A clumsy cast of her half-finish'd mould.
> For such in vain the beams of beauty rise,
> Adorn the earth, or glitter in the skies:

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[1] See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Painting, and *Exer. on the Globes.*

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were reserved for a portrait of the late lamented Mr. Fox, is asserted upon an authority too respectable for us to controvert. See *Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and Feb. 23, 1792. Mr. Tomkins bequeathed his portrait to the City; and it has been appropriately placed in the Chamber of the City, surrounded by nearly sixty of his own inimitable performances.

Many of his smaller works, which are admirably adapted for the improvement of youth in fair writing, were also engraved by the late Mr. Ashby, the most eminent engraver of his day.*

Mr. Tomkins also published an attractive work, entitled "Rays of Genius," designed and adapted to excite in youth a desire for literary pursuits, and to recommend the cultivation of refined taste and virtuous affections. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Sculpture.

He died at his house in Sermon Lane, Doctors' Commons, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in London, spent the early part of his life in the village of Hackney, and was interred at Chiswick church, where a monument is erected to his memory, executed by Chantrey. The tablet contains a medallion of the deceased in that sculptor's happiest manner, with emblems expressive of Mr. Tomkins's professional powers, and an appropriate inscription. See April 12, 1700, and Nov. 29, 1798.

6, 1492. On this day Columbus, being on his first voyage, departed from Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean.

— 1769. Shakspeare's Jubilee.† On this day and two suc-

In vain her charms th' enchantress Fancy strings,
To deck the rough reality of things;
To lure from low delights of sense, and raise
The ambrosial relish of immortal praise.
Well husk'd, and hard to every touch of grace,
They live a sordid, sensual, selfish race;
Their passions grovelling and their pleasures gross,
Their very virtues, like their minds, morose:
With evil eye they view the gentler train
Of peaceful joys, and pant for Riot's reign;
Foment the civil feud—the factious jar,
Harsh heard in discord still, and ripe for war.

Shee's *Commemoration of Sir J. Reynolds.*

* See August 13, 1818.

† Jubilee, in a modern sense, denotes a grand church solemnity or ceremony, celebrated occasionally at Rome, wherein the Pope grants a plenary indulgence to all sinners; at least, to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Rome.

Jubilee, among the Jews, denotes every fiftieth year; a period of uni-

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ceeding days, a jubilee, conducted by Mr. Garrick (see January 20, 1779), was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, in honour of our immortal bard (see April 23, 1616), a ceremony which very much engaged the public attention. An entertainment of the same name was performed the succeeding winter at Drury-Lane Theatre ninety-two nights, with great applause, to very crowded audiences.

6, 1769. A very beautiful COMET, moving with great swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, like an immense luminous arch, thirty-six millions of miles in length, and presented an inconceivably magnificent spectacle. The most brilliant phenomenon that accompanies a comet is the stream of light which we call its tail; and the computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on the 15th of October, according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of one hundred millions of miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, fifteen millions of miles. *Philos. Trans. Royal Society* for 1812.

These erratic bodies were formerly viewed with amazement and terror.

> Hast thou not seen the comet's flaming flight?
> The illustrious stranger passing, terror sheds
> On gazing nations from his fiery train,
> Of length enormous, takes his ample round
> Through depths of ether. YOUNG.

The friends of mental culture have remarked, with great satisfaction, that now, even by the least instructed of the people, their appearance only excites admiration. Comets are, therefore, no longer regarded, at least in this country, as signs of the Divine displeasure, or predicting the death of princes; a gratifying proof that the boundaries of darkness are carried further off, and that encroachments are continually making on

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versal joy and festivity, at which time all slaves were made free, and all lands reverted to their ancient owners. The political design of this law was to prevent the too great oppression of the poor, as well as their being liable to perpetual slavery. By this means a kind of equality was preserved through all the families of Israel, and the distinction of tribes was also preserved, that they might be able, when there was occasion, on the jubilee-year, to prove their right to the inheritance of their ancestors. The institution of these festivals is in Lev. xxv. 8, 17. They were not regarded after the Babylonish captivity. The jubilee has been supposed to be typical of the Gospel state and dispensation, described by Isaiah, in reference to this period, as the "acceptable year of the Lord." Chap. lxi. 1, 2. Biblical critics are greatly at variance concerning the derivation of the word "jubilee."

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the empire of superstition.* See *Exer. on the Globes; Arith. Quest.*, art. Comets; and *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament*, p. 7.

6, 1821. Expired at Tunbridge, in Kent, Dr. Vicesimus Knox, a learned divine, and an elegant writer in the *belles lettres*. He was born in 1752, at Newington Green, near London, and was many years master of Tunbridge School. Dr. Knox's publications were numerous. His most celebrated work was a treatise on "Liberal Education," in which the defects in the education of youth in this country are judiciously pointed out: the remarks made in it may claim the high merit of having introduced some improvements in the code of discipline at Oxford. As a pulpit orator Dr. Knox was eminent: he was dignified and impressive; and he never withheld the powerful aid of his ministerial eloquence whenever it was solicited in favour of the numerous charities which shed so bright a lustre on the present age.

7, 1533. Queen Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII., was delivered of a daughter at Greenwich, who received the name of Elizabeth, and who afterwards became Queen of England.

— 1783. Expired, at Petersburgh, Leonard Euler, an eminent writer on mathematics, born at Basil, in Switzerland, in 1707. For the universality of his knowledge, he was perhaps unequalled by any person of his time.

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* Shakspeare makes Calphurnia observe, in her reply to Cæsar's expressing his determination to go to the senate notwithstanding the appearance of comets and the predictions of his death—

> When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
> The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

Suetonius, in his "Life of Julius Cæsar," says, that, during the games which his heir Augustus gave in honour of his memory, a comet blazed for seven days together, rising always about eleven o'clock; and it was supposed to be the soul of Cæsar, now received into heaven; for which reason, too, a star was fixed upon the crown of his statue. Horace says that it made a considerable figure in the heavens.

> And, like the moon, the feebler fires among,
> Conspicuous shines the *Julian star*.
>
> Book i. ode xii. Francis.

To this comet Virgil also alludes in his 9th Eclogue:—

> Why still consult for ancient signs, the skies?
> Daphnis! behold the *Julian star* arise!
> Whose power the fields with copious corn shall fill,
> And clothe with richer grapes each sunny hill.
>
> Warton.

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7, 1812. The BATTLE OF THE BORODINO, or MOSKWA, was fought between the French and Russians. The former were commanded by Napoleon, and the latter by Koutousoff, who retreated to Moscow. See Sept. 14.

When Alexander, Emperor of Russia, announced to the brave Koutousoff his elevation to the rank of Prince of Smolensko, for his services during the campaign of 1812, he sent with his letter a most valuable jewel, taken from the imperial crown, as a tribute to the valour of a man by whom it had been so ably defended. He directed the vacancy thus occasioned to be filled up with a small gold plate, on which was inscribed Koutousoff.* *Literary Gazette*, February 11, 1826.

— 1833. Died, at Clifton, in her 88th year, MRS. HANNAH MORE. This celebrated lady was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, and was one of the five daughters of a schoolmaster. Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of many eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow-creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days the bright circles of fashion and literature, and devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. She is said to have realized 30,000*l.* by her writings; and at her death she left 10,000*l.* for charitable purposes. She was buried at Wrington, in Somersetshire.

8, 1656. Died DR. JOSEPH HALL, at Heigham, thirteen miles from Norwich. This pious, learned, and amiable minister was chaplain to Prince Henry, James I.'s son, who had a great regard for him. He was afterwards Bishop of Norwich. His "Meditations" abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language. He was born in 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. Being an enemy to burying in churches, he directed that his own body should be interred in the churchyard. This request, however, was disregarded, as he was interred in the chancel of Heigham church, in which there is a monument to his memory. *British Critic*, July 1827. He was honourably characterized by his moderation and tolerant spirit. The style and matter of his compositions have procured him the title of the Christian Seneca.

— 1727. BURWELL FIRE. About nine o'clock in the evening of

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* Koutousoff died in 1813.

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this day, a most dreadful fire broke out in a barn at Burwell, near Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, in which a number of persons were assembled to see a puppet-show, seventy-six of whom perished instantly, and two more died of their wounds within two days. This dismal catastrophe was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who placed a candle in or near a heap of straw which was in the barn. Among the unhappy sufferers were several young ladies of fortune, and many children. See the particulars in the *Beauties of England*, vol. ii. p. 142.

8, 1831. WILLIAM IV. and his royal consort ADELAIDE were crowned at Westminster.

9, 1087. Died WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, at Hermentrude, a village near Rouen. He was buried at Caen, the capital of Lower Normandy, in a church which he himself had founded. See Jan. 1, 1067. A costly tomb was erected by his son, William Rufus. In 1522, an archbishop and a cardinal of Rome, then visiting Caen, being desirous of seeing the body of William, caused the tomb to be opened, when the Conqueror's remains were found exactly in the same state in which they had been interred. The Huguenots, in their wars, plundered and destroyed the two fine monuments of William and his queen, Matilda: believing that the King's tomb contained treasure, they broke it open, and found the bones within, enveloped in red silk, the colour being still apparent; they were of an extraordinary size, and had every appearance of being those of a very strong man. See *A Tour through Normandy and Britanny*, by Mrs. Stothard, widow of the ingenious artist whose unfortunate death is noticed May 29, 1821.

— 1513. Was fought the celebrated BATTLE OF FLOUDEN, or FLODDEN, a village in Northumberland; when the Scotch King, James IV., and most of his chief nobles, were slain, while the English lost only persons of small note. The King, it is said, was buried at Sheen, now Richmond, in Surrey. The Earl of Surrey commanded the English forces. Henry VIII. was at that time besieging, in person, Terouane, near St. Omer, in Flanders. James had married, in 1503, Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII., and thus laid the foundation of the union of England and Scotland. After her husband's death she married Douglas, Earl of Angus, and their daughter was the mother of Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox.

— 1801. Expired, at Hackney, that elegant writer, acute critic, profound scholar, and excellent man, GILBERT WAKEFIELD: he was buried at Richmond, in Surrey.

> Here, may we say, a high, undaunted soul,
> That spurned at palsied Caution's chill control,

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A mind by learning stored, by genius fired,
In freedom's cause with generous zeal inspired,
Slumbers in dust: the fabric of his fame
Rests on the pillar of a spotless name!
MISS AIKIN'S *Miscellaneous Poems*, p. 125.

See February 22, 1756.

10, 1547. BATTLE OF PINKEY. On this day was fought the memorable battle of Pinkey, or Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, between the English and the Scots, when the latter were totally defeated. Few victories have been more decisive, or gained with smaller loss to the conquerors. There fell not 200 of the English; but, according to the most moderate computation, 10,000 of the Scots perished. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. This action was called the Battle of Pinkey, from a nobleman's seat of that name in the neighbourhood.

— 1797. Died MARY WOOLSTONCRAFT GODWIN, a lady of very superior literary accomplishments; but there were certain peculiarities of system, both in her writings and in her conduct, against which every lover of religion or morals must protest. She was born in 1768, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and was buried in St. Pancras churchyard, near London.

— 1802. LUNAR IRIS, or RAINBOW BY MOONLIGHT. The Iris Lunaris is so seldom seen, that Dr. Plot, in his "History of Oxfordshire," * asserts that he knew several learned men and eminent observers who never saw one in their lives, and that Aristotle saw only two in the course of fifty years. Later times have been more fortunate. A very beautiful lunar rainbow was observed this evening (Sept. 10), at Matlock, in Derbyshire, between the hours of eight and nine: its effect was singularly pleasing. The colours of these phenomena are sometimes very well defined; but they have a more tranquil tone than those which originate in the solar beams. They are not unfrequent in the vicinity of Matlock, being mentioned by some writers among the natural curiosities of that delightful spot. Miss Williams saw a beautiful lunar rainbow on the mountains of Glaris, in Switzerland.† And on Saturday evening, September 21, 1822, an extremely interesting iris of this description was distinctly observed by many persons in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire. It made its appearance nearly north, about half-past eight in the evening. This bow of the heavens was every way complete, the curvature

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* *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, by Robert Plot. Printed in 1677.

† *Tour in Switzerland.* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Rainbow.

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entire, though its span was extensive, and the altitude of its apex seemed to be about 20 degrees. The darkness occasioned by some clouds pregnant with rain, in the background of this *white* arch of beauty, formed a striking contrast, while several stars in the constellation of Ursa Major (the Great Bear), which were for a time conspicuous, imparted additional grandeur to the scene.

10, 1816. Died, at Cheltenham, in his 81st year, the truly venerable RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol, a member of the Society of *Friends*, or *Quakers*,* who, full of faith, of days, of riches, and of honour, was gathered to his fathers, "as a shock of corn fully ripe." His genuine Christian benevolence was not confined to the numerous charitable institutions of Bristol, nor even to those of the United Kingdom, but was co-extensive with the habitable globe. His influential example has also given the tone to the philanthrophic exertions of his fellow-citizens, who will long retain an emulation of his virtues. To promote this most desirable end, a well-supported charitable institution has been formed in Bristol, to perpetuate his memory, called "The Reynolds Commemoration Society."

Mr. Reynolds was followed to the grave by more than seventy relatives; by above three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Bristol and its vicinity, of various religious denominations, all in mourning; by several clergymen and Dissenting ministers of different persuasions; and by thousands of solemn spectators, among whom were many of the poor and indigent, who, with faces of unfeigned sorrow, bedewed with the "tear that gems the grateful eye," were eager to pay a last tribute of respect to their common benefactor.

To the above imperfect account of an extraordinary man among the *Friends*, may be subjoined a few particulars of a no less extraordinary female, belonging to the same class of practical Christians, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, whom Providence raised up for the relief of the wretched, for the good of society, and for the glory of her sex. She was, for many years, the zealous promoter of all the plans of education that tend to render our fellow-creatures useful members of society. She obtained the first subscription towards the support of Lancaster's Borough School, and by this early effort, at a moment when that important undertaking was sinking for want of aid, did this lady's anxiety for the instruction of the poor cherish an establishment, which shortly after was considered worthy of the patron-

* See *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.*, art. Friends.

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age of royalty,* and of many of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom. This angelic woman, moreover, dived into the gloomy depths of a prison, encountered the damp and noxious vapours of a dungeon, and waved all the considerations of health and ease, to be an eye-witness of the wretchedness and misery of deluded and unhappy creatures of her own sex; to administer to their wants, to correct their vices, and to instruct them in the purifying and consolatory doctrines of the Christian religion. Mrs. Fry, a few years ago, was induced to visit the gaol of Newgate; she found the female prisoners in a most affecting and disgusting situation. Our compassionate visitor heroically undertook the apparently hopeless task of reducing this chaos of idleness, disorder, misery, and vice, into a school of order, cleanliness, and reformation; and her success far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Fry also made an excursion of humanity to most of the prisons in England, as well as those of the Continent; a spectacle which, without any overstrained hyperbole, angels might regard with delight. What was said of Howard, may, indeed, be justly applied to this female philanthropist.†

> "The spirits of the good, who bend from high
> Upon this scene of earth a partial eye,
> When first, array'd in Virtue's purest robe,
> They saw 'Eliza' traversing the globe,
> Mistook a mortal for an angel guest,
> And ask'd what seraph step the earth impress'd."

Mrs. Fry was born in the year 1780, and was the third daughter of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham Hall, in

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* See July 10, 1809. In consequence of the patronage which George III. afforded to this invaluable institution, it was called the *Lancasterian, or Royal British System of Education;* but, on the 21st of May, 1814, the term *British and Foreign School Society* was adopted in its stead. The late Mr. Joseph Fox, many years secretary to the institution, deserves a high place among philanthropists: scarcely any humane project was set on foot which had not his generous support; and the members of the committee bear the most indubitable testimony to the ardour of his disinterested benevolence, when they declare that this institution must have perished if it had not been preserved by his unwearied toils and his great pecuniary sacrifices. He, indeed, considered the society itself as of such inestimable importance to the knowledge and consequent virtue and happiness of mankind, that he gave himself up to its support with a degree of self-devotion which has seldom been equalled in the annals of philanthropy. He concluded his labours of love on the 11th of April, 1816; and we trust that he is gone to his reward!

† See January 20, 1790, and *Arith. Quest.*

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Norfolk. Her person was tall and graceful, and her countenance placid but intellectual; and to great gentleness and sweetness of manners, she united an unusual firmness of mind. In the year 1800 she became the wife of Joseph Fry, Esq., banker, of St. Mildred's Court, London, and was the mother of ten children. *Long may they arise up and call her blessed; and her husband also praise her?* Mrs. Fry died October 12, 1845, at Ramsgate, aged 63.

11, 1297. In a battle on the banks of the river Forth, near Cambuskenneth, in Scotland, CRESSINGHAM, one of the instruments employed by Edward I. to maintain his dominion over the Scots, being killed by the heroic Wallace, his memory was so extremely odious to that brave people, that they flayed his dead body, and made saddles and girths of his skin. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Baldivia and Crassus.

— 1703. ALEXANDER SELKIRK sailed from Kinsale, Ireland; he was left on the island of Juan Fernandez, in October, by Captain Stradling, and taken from the island on the 1st of Feb., 1709, by Captain Woodes Rogers. See Sept. 1.

— 1745. Died MARY CHANDLER, an English lady, distinguished for her talents in poetry. Her poems inculcate in a pleasing manner the principles of religion and virtue; and for one in particular, upon the Bath, she had the honour of being complimented by Pope. Mrs. Chandler was born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, in 1687.

12, 1494. FRANCIS I. was born at Cognac, and succeeded Louis XII. on the throne of France, January 1, 1515. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Cognac, Pavia, and Rambouillet.

— 1683. The SIEGE OF VIENNA, in Germany, was raised by John Sobieski. The Turks, it is said, had lost 70,000 men before that city. See June 17, 1696.

13. The Greeks keep the festival of CORNELIUS, and in their menologies treat him as a martyr. Cornelius was a centurion* of a cohort belonging to the legion surnamed Italian.† He was a Gentile, but one that feared God, of constant devotion, and much charity. His whole family served God: he was miraculously favoured with an introduction to the knowledge of

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* A centurion was an officer who had the command of a hundred men. See September 21, 1745

† A Roman cohort was a company of soldiers, commanded by a military tribune (much the same as our colonel), consisting generally of about a thousand. It is thought probable that this was called the Italian cohort, because most of the soldiers belonging to it were Italians. It might, perhaps, be the life-guard of the Roman governor, who generally resided in the celebrated city of Cæsarea. See Scripture Maps in *Exercises on the New Testament*.

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the Gospel, and finally he and his family were added to the Christian Church, as the first fruits of the Gentiles. See Acts, chap. x. Some say that he was afterwards Bishop of Cæsarea, in Palestine. St. Jerome affirms, that the house of Cornelius was changed into a church, which was visited with great devotion by St. Paula, A. D. 385. See *Geo. Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Bethlehem.

13, 1515. Was fought the celebrated BATTLE OF MARIGNAN, near Milan, in Italy, one of the most furious and best contested engagements that is to be met with in the history of these latter ages. In this sanguinary conflict, which happened between the heoric Swiss and the French under Francis I., upwards of 20,000 men were slain on both sides; and the former, after losing all their bravest troops, were compelled to retire. An officer who had been present at eighteen pitched battles declared, that every engagement which he had yet seen was only the play of children; the action of Marignan was a combat of heroes.

— 1598. Expired, in his palace of the Escurial, the bigoted, morose, vindictive, and inhuman PHILIP II. of Spain, aged 71. His reign of 42 years was a continual scene of warfare. He carried fire and sword into the territories of his neighbours, and murdered his own subjects with deliberate cruelty. He died of a most painful and loathsome disease, and was buried in the monastery of San Lorenzo, which is about a mile from the village of Escurial. See *Miscel. Quest. on English History*, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Escurial.

— 1759. DEATH OF WOLFE. The heroic Wolfe was killed in the 33rd year of his age, at Quebec, in Canada, North America. This courageous young general has been often compared to Epaminondas: both were adorned with virtue; both were victorious and triumphant, though mortally wounded in fighting for their country; both were equally

"Brave in their life, and glorious in their fall."*

— 1806. Expired, at Chiswick House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, near London, in the 58th year of his age, deeply lamented by the nation in general, the RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX, an unrivalled orator, an illustrious statesman, an incorruptible patriot, and universal philanthropist; the pride, the glory, and the bulwark of his country. See May 1, 1807.

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* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Battle of Mantinea, and Death of Wolfe,

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A patriot's even course he steered,
'Mid faction's wildest forms unmoved;
By all, who mark'd his course, revered,
By all, who knew his heart, beloved.
RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

It is lamentable to remark the mortality which at this period spread among our leading men, viz. Marquis Cornwallis, Oct. 5, 1805; Lord Nelson, Oct. 21; Mr. Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806; and Lord Thurlow, Sept. 12. Thus were we deprived, in less than one year, of *five* men, by whom the world estimated the wisdom and valour of England. Thus

" Our good stars, that were our former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires."

13, 1806. The London Gazette Extraordinary announced the capture of BUENOS AYRES, by the English, on the 27th of June. Buenos Ayres (so called from its salubrity)* is the capital of the vice-royalty of that name on the east coast of South America. It is seated on the south side of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, or the River of Silver, and enjoyed a great share of commerce, on account of its communication with Old Spain, and still more from the contraband trade with the Portuguese in Brazil. The circumjacent districts are very fertile, and especially abound in horned cattle. The lat. of Buenos Ayres is about 35° south, and the longitude 60° west. It was re-captured by the Spaniards on the 12th of Aug., 1806.

14. HOLY-CROSS DAY, or Day of the Exaltation of the Cross, a festival which was instituted about the year 615, from the following circumstance: — Chosroes, King of Persia, having plundered Jerusalem, took away a great piece of the cross which St. Helena had left there. See Aug. 18. Heraclius, the Emperor, defeated him in battle, and recovered the cross, which he carried back in triumph to Jerusalem.

— 1435. The DUKE OF BEDFORD, Regent of France, died at Rouen, in the department of the Lower Seine, province of Normandy. He was a nobleman of great abilities, and of many virtues, and whose memory, except from the barbarous execution of the Maid of Orleans (see May 30, 1431), was unsullied by any considerable blemish. The Duke was interred in the Cathedral of Rouen †

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* Buenos Ayres are Spanish words denoting "good air."

† There also was interred Henry, brother of Richard I. and Cœur de Lion's heart, which was inclosed in a silver box, and deposited near the

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14, 1656. Was born at Lanchester, or Crook, in the county of Durham, THOMAS BAKER, a learned antiquary, who died at Cambridge, July 2, 1740. Twenty-three volumes of his manuscripts are deposited in the British Museum.

— 1812. Moscow, the ancient capital of the Russian empire, and the place where its sovereigns were crowned, was burnt by the Russians themselves, by the order of Rostopchin, the governor, to prevent Napoleon and his army wintering there See the 7th of Sept. A purer or brighter flame was never kindled at the altar of patriotism by any people. The fires of Numantia and Saguntum * "pale their ineffectual light" before those of Moscow. The destruction of Moscow proved the salvation of Europe. Rostopchin died in 1826.

15, 1596. CADIZ TAKEN. Cadiz, a large, rich, and handsome town in the province of Andalusia, Spain, was taken and plundered, and the ships in the harbour destroyed, by the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's celebrated favourite. See Feb. 25, 1601.

— 1613. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY was poisoned in the Tower, by the contrivance of the Countess of Essex, and Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset, the despicable minion of James I. The under agents in this villanous business were all apprehended, tried, and executed, about two years after the murder had been committed. See Royston, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. The earl and his countess (the infamous woman above mentioned, now become his wife) were also both tried and condemned, but pardoned by the king, who moreover conferred on them a pension, with which they retired, and languished out old age in infamy and obscurity. Their guilty loves were turned into the most deadly hatred, and they passed many years in the same house, without any intercourse or correspondence with each other; strongly evincing the truth of our immortal bard's remark, that

> There is no greater punishment of vice,
> Than that it have its will.†

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high altar. This magnificent Cathedral, which is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, was, on the 15th of August, 1822, struck by lightning, and sustained considerable damage.

* See *Arithmetical Questions*, Numantia and Saguntum.

† When wishes only weak the heart surprize,
Heaven, in its mercy, the fond prayer denies;
But when our wishes are both base and weak,
Heaven, in its justice, gives us what we seek.

CRABBE.

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15, 1784. The first aërial voyage in England was performed by Vincent Lunardi, a native of Italy. He ascended from the Artillery Ground, Moorfields, at two o'clock, and descended in a meadow near Ware, Herts, at ten minutes past four.

16, 1380. Charles V. of France, surnamed the *Wise*, died at Vincennes, aged 42, after a reign of sixteen years. If we overlook a little obliquity in the rupture of the peace of Bretigny, it may be deemed one of the most honourable in French history. He retrieved the glory, restored the tranquillity, and revived the spirit, of his country. See April 8, 1364.

— 1519. Expired Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, born at London in 1466, and bred at Oxford. He was a man of exemplary life, of great learning, and a munificent contributor to the advancement of knowledge, as was evinced by his founding and endowing St. Paul's School in 1512.

— 1701. James II., who had been King of England, expired at St. Germain's, near Paris, in France. See *Arith. Quest.* and *Miscel. Quest.*

— 1775. Died at his seat near Cirencester, in the 91st year of his age, Earl Bathurst, a nobleman of distinguished abilities, integrity, humanity, and generosity: and to these virtues were added good breeding, politeness, and elegance. His wit, taste, and learning connected him with all persons eminent in that way, as Pope, Swift, Addison, &c. See Cirencester, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1795. The Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English from the Dutch. It was confirmed to the crown of Great Britain at the peace of 1814. See July 9, 1497, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Constantia Wine.

— 1823. Louis XVIII. died at the palace of the Tuilleries, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X., who was born October 9, 1757, and dethroned in 1830.

17, 1556. Charles V., after spending some time in his native city, Ghent, in the Netherlands, went to the province of Zealand, in Holland; where, at Flushing, taking an affectionate last farewell of his son Philip and his attendants, he embarked on this day for Spain, at Sudbourgh, or Zuitburg. See October 25, 1555, and Sept. 21, 1558; also Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

The following interesting anecdote is related by the pious Saurin (Sermon vii. vol. 4): a captain, of whom historians have taken more care to record the wisdom than the name, requested the emperor to discharge him from his service. Charles asked the reason. The prudent soldier replied, *Because there ought to be a pause between the hurry of life and the day of death.* The observation struck the monarch, and confirmed him in the resolution of abdicating his crown.* It is asserted in

* The same sentiment was expressed by Sir Walter Scott, in an address

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the Mon. Repos., vol. ix. p. 229, that this officer's name was John Valdesso; and that he was a scholar and a theologian, as well as a soldier, and one of Charles's favourite generals. See Charles V., Index.

17, 1665. Philip V. of Spain died at Madrid, and was buried at the Escurial. He possessed good natural abilities, but indulging in sensual gratifications, suffered his favourite, Olivarez, to conduct the affairs of government. He was affable, generous, and humane: he was neither loved nor respected by his subjects. See Butler's *Miscellaneous Questions.*

— 1802. Died, at his seat in Twickenham Meadows, Richard Cambridge, an elegant English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in London in 1717. He wrote twenty-two papers in that well-known periodical collection of essays called "The World." A complete collection of his works was published in 1803, by his son.

18, 1180. Louis VII., King of France, died at Paris soon after his return from a pilgrimage he had made to the tomb of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, to implore that saint's intercession for his son's restoration to health.

— 1709. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the "Great Moralist," was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire. He was the greatest literary character of his age. His principal works are "The Rambler," "The Idler," "Lives of the English Poets," and an "English Dictionary," which last will endure as long as the language it illustrates. Dr. Johnson died at his house in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, December 13, 1784, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, near his friend Garrick. A statue, bearing an inscription by the learned Dr. Parr, has been erected to the memory of this illustrious "Leviathan of Literature," in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— 1721. Expired at Wimpole, nine miles S. W. from Cambridge, Matthew Prior, an eminent English poet and statesman, born in London, or at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, 1664. He was at one period secretary of state for Ireland; and in the latter end of Queen Anne's reign was sent minister plenipoten-

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delivered by the late John Kemble, on taking leave of the Edinburgh stage.

Higher duties crave
Some space between the theatre and the grave;
That, like the Roman in the Capitol,
I may adjust my mantle ere I fall.[1]

[1] See Butler's *Arith. Quest.*, No. 26, Death of Cæsar.

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tiary to France, to negotiate a peace with that kingdom. For this negotiation he was afterwards impeached and imprisoned, but was liberated in 1717, and spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity and retirement. His poems are well known and much admired. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and is said to have written the following epitaph on himself:—

Nobles and heralds, by your leave,
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
The son of Adam and of Eve:
Let Bourbon* or Nassau† go higher.

19, 1356. EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE defeated the French at Poitiers, department of Vienne, province of Poitou, France. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her most distinguished nobility were slain, and the king (John) and his youngest son were made prisoners. The prince treated his royal captives with eminent courtesy. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and May 24, 1357.

— 1519. Magellan sailed from St. Lucar, a sea-port of Andalusia, Spain. See April 26, 1521.

20, 1400. OWEN GLYNDWR caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Wales in the first year of Henry IV. In order to attach his countrymen more firmly to him, he used the powerful engine of magic, and asserted, perhaps believed, that the elements of nature were under his absolute control. "At my birth," says he, according to Shakspeare,

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes;
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clamorous to the frighted fields.
These signs have mark'd me extraordinary:
And all the courses of my life do show
I am not in the roll of common men.

After harassing Henry IV.'s forces, by various tedious and indecisive expeditions, for a period of fourteen years, he was compelled to retire to the house of his daughter, in Herefordshire, where he died. See page 325.

— 1643. Was fought, with desperate and steady valour on both sides, the BATTLE OF NEWBURY, in Berkshire, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament. Among the number slain was Lucius Carey, Viscount Falkland, deeply

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* An ancient race of princes on the throne of France.

† One of the family titles of the heroic ancestors of our immortal deliverer, William III. See July 10, 1584.

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regretted by every lover of talent and virtue throughout the kingdom. He had a fine genius, a generous disposition, and an undaunted love of liberty. This excellent person was but 34 years of age when a period was thus put to his life.

20, 1824. At Haworth, five miles south of Keighley, in the West Riding of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the high lands on the Stanbury Moor opened into a chasm and sank to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities,—the one was about two hundred yards, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumference. From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and uniting at a distance of one hundred yards from their sources, constituted for about two hours, an overwhelming flood from forty to fifty (sometimes seventy) yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills, destroyed several fields of corn, &c.

The above is supposed to have been occasioned by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable as to its results that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon: the water that came down the river was in such a polluted state, as to have poisoned great quantities of fish, and from its turbid state the water became useless. *Mon. Mag.*, Oct. 1824; *Gent. Mag.*, Sept., p. 268. See Feb. 17, and Nov. 13.

21. The Latin church celebrates the feast of SAINT MATTHEW. This apostle and evangelist was the son of Alpheus, a Galilean by birth, a Jew by religion, and a publican by profession.* The other evangelists call him only Levi, which was his Hebrew name; but he always calls himself Matthew, which probably was his name as a publican. His usual abode was at Capernaum, and his office was out of the town, at the Sea of Tiberias, which was near. Here he was when called by Jesus Christ to follow him. Matt. ix. 9; Mark ii. 14; Luke v. 27. St. Matthew soliciting our Saviour to eat at his house, he came with his disciples; and several publicans, with other persons of St. Matthew's acquaintance, sat down to partake of the entertainment. Matt. ix. 10, 11, &c. From the time of his invitation to be Christ's follower and disciple, St. Mat-

* Mark ii. 14; Luke v. 27. A publican among the Romans was one who farmed the taxes and public revenues. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament.*

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thew continued with his Divine Master, distinguished with the honour of being one of his twelve apostles, a familiar attendant on his person, a hearer of his discourses, a witness of his holy life, and an evidence of his resurrection. After our Saviour's assumption (see May 14, 33), he was with the Apostles at Jerusalem, and on the day of Pentecost* was endowed with spiritual gifts and miraculous powers. This is all that the Scripture acquaints us with concerning St. Matthew. The most general opinion of both ancients and moderns is, that he preached and suffered martyrdom in Persia, or among the Parthians, or in Caramania, now Kerman, which was then subject to the Parthians; though others maintain, that he preached and died in Ethiopia by a natural death, and that his body was thence translated to Bithynia, in Asia, and finally to Salernum, in Naples, A. D. 954, where it was found in 1080.

21, 1327. Death of Edward II. This unfortunate monarch, who was born at Caernarvon,† in Wales, in 1284, was, after having been confined in Monmouth and Kenilworth Castles, cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, at the instigation of his adulterous queen, Isabella, whom Gray, in his "Bard," so strongly stigmatizes.

> She-wolf of France,‡ with unrelenting fangs,
> That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate.§

None of the adjacent monasteries would receive the royal corpse, excepting Gloucester, where it was interred. Edward III., his son and successor, determined to do honour to this inglorious prince, by erecting a tomb to his memory in the

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* See Acts, chap. ii. Pentecost is a solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the passover. Lev. xxiii. 15. It is called the feast of weeks (Exod. xxxiv. 22), because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*.

The Passover is a solemn festival of the Jews, instituted in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; they being marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and which for this reason was called the Paschal Lamb (Exod. xii). See also Matt. xxvi. 17, &c.; Mark xiv. 12; Luke xxii. 7; and 1 Cor. x. 16. The Passover was typically predictive of Christ. 1 Cor. v. 7. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*.

† See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Birth of the first Prince of Wales.

‡ Isabella was the daughter of Philip IV. of France. She was married to Edward in 1307.

§ See Jan. 20, 1327.

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cathedral. It now stands near the high altar, and is said to be the most ancient piece of sculpture in England, which exhibits such perfection of art. The artist is unknown, but is supposed by Rysbrack,* who visited this monument with professional veneration, to have been an Italian.

21, 1558. Expired the celebrated CHARLES V. See January 16, and September 17, 1556. He had chosen for his retreat the monastery of St. Juste, a few leagues from Placentia, in Estramadura, Spain, which was situated in a happy climate, and amid the greatest beauties of nature. Here he buried in solitude and silence his grandeur and his ambition, together with all those vast projects which, during half a century, had alarmed and agitated Europe, filling every kingdom in it, successively, with the terror of his arms, and the dread of being subjected to his power. Far from taking any part in the political transactions of the princes of Europe, he restrained his curiosity even from any inquiry concerning them; and he seemed to view the busy scene which he had abandoned with all the contempt and indifference arising from his thorough experience of its vanity, as well as from the pleasing reflection of having disengaged himself from its cares. Here, possessing

"An elegant sufficiency,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,"

he enjoyed more complete satisfaction than all his former greatness had yielded him.

— 1745. DEATH OF COLONEL GARDINER. This singularly eminent character was born at Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the 18th of January, 1688, the memorable year of that glorious Revolution which he always esteemed among the most happy events. After a few years' successful application to learning at the school of Linlithgow, he embraced the military profession, and was present in almost every engagement fought by the Duke of Marlborough.

On the conclusion of the war the Colonel resumed the pursuits of fashionable and splendid life, which in the meantime

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* This excellent sculptor died in 1770, aged 70. His cotemporary, the famous Roubilliac, whose chief works are in Westminster Abbey, died in 1762, aged 59. He was born at Berne, in Switzerland, or, as some say, at Lyons, in France. Lord Chesterfield once observed, that "Roubilliac only was a statuary, and all the rest were stone-cutters." The statue of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity College, Cambridge, is said by some to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of this artist; others give the preference to that of Bishop Hough, in the Cathedral at Worcester. See May 8, 1743.

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were often embittered, even at seasons of the most refined enjoyment, by reflections on human mortality, and by the various other still more awful considerations which had been so forcibly and feelingly impressed on his mind in early life by a mother's exemplary care, and the good instructions and exhortations of a pious aunt.* Becoming a sincere convert to Christianity, he conformed to all the obligations of the Christian profession; and a total change in the distribution of his time resulted of course. He rose every morning at four, and devoted two hours to secret exercises of devotion, meditation, and prayer, in which last he attained an uncommon fervency of spirit.

His mother died in 1725, after having long received from him a liberal maintenance, out of that moderate income on which he subsisted since his regiment had been disbanded.† In 1726 he married a daughter of the Earl of Buchan, by whom he had thirteen children, though only five survived him. After his union with this lady, who concurred in all his views, the Scriptures were regularly read to his entire house, and prayers and praises were constantly offered there.‡ When promoted to high military command, he led his troops every Sunday from the parade to a Dissenting place of worship, without enforcing the presence of the subalterns and privates, not of the same persuasion.

Though his fortune was never affluent, *the retrenchment of superfluities* enabled Colonel Gardiner to gratify his inclination for eleemosynary donations. A short time previous to the last insurrection in Scotland, Gardiner received a colonel's commission over a regiment of dragoons. Early on the 21st of September, 1745, the day on which the battle of Preston-Pans§ was fought, he dismissed from his camp three of his four domestics, with much Christian counsel and many marks of

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* "The Colonel," says Dr. Doddridge, "used to make this observation, as an encouragement to parents, and other pious friends, to do their duty, and hope for those good consequences of it which may not immediately appear."

† See Pope, Bacon, Biddle, Beddoes, Swift, and Warburton, Index.

‡ The amiable Cornelius, though exposed to all the temptations of a military life, maintained not only his virtue, but his piety too; and, like Joshua (another soldier), was an example of domestic as well as personal religion. See Acts, x. 2, 7, 22, 30; and Joshua xxiv. 15. See also Sept. 13; August 4, 1804; and Oct. 16, 1586.

§ Preston-Pans is situated at the north-west angle of the county of Haddington, Scotland. It is noted for salt-works. See *Scotland Delineated.*

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affection. Though twice wounded on the first onset of the rebels, he did not in the least relax from exhorting and animating others, much less from those exertions of personal intrepidity which were so long habitual to him. His new regiment, which, either from connate turpitude, or owing to the short time they had enjoyed the honour of being under his command, had yet imbibed none of his gallant spirit, soon deserted him. In spite, however, of their defection, and his own wounds, he continued in the field, determined against flight. Perceiving a regiment of foot destitute of a commanding officer, he advanced to supply the deficiency: while encouraging this adopted regiment to continue the attack upon the enemy, he received a deep wound from a Highlander's scythe; and, dismounted by this savage instrument, aided by the force of other assailants, a blow on the head from a broadsword or Lochaber axe* put a period to his valour and his life, and deprived the world of one of its most honourable members. See Dr. Doddridge's *Life of Colonel Gardiner*.

22, 479 B. C. Was fought the memorable Battle of Mycale, between the Greeks and Persians; being the identical day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platæa.† The Persians consisted of 100,000 men, who had just returned from an unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Xerxes. They were completely defeated, some thousands of them slaughtered, their camp was burnt, and the Greeks triumphantly embarked their troops and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty. Mycale is a promontory of Asia, opposite to the island of Samos, in the Archipelago.

— 1604. Ostend, a sea-port in Flanders, surrendered to the Spanish arms, after one of the most memorable sieges that modern history has recorded. The Spaniards are said to have lost nearly 80,000 men in the course of the siege, which lasted upwards of three years; and not less than 50,000 English and Dutch are supposed to have perished in the town during that period.

— 1662. Expired, in London, in consequence of imprisonment on account of religious tenets, the Rev. John Biddle, born at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, in 1615, and usually styled the "Father of the English Unitarians." See *Exer. on the New. Test.*, art. Unitarians. He is memorable in conse-

* The ancient arms of the Scotch Highlanders were a broadsword and target, *Lochaber axes* (now only used by the town-guard of Edinburgh), a dirk (short dagger), and a pistol stuck in the girdle.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, Nov. 12, 1715; Oct. 21, 1805; Oct. 20, 480 B. C., and Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

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quence of the severe persecutions* that he sustained, and for the almost unexampled resignation which he exemplified under them; clearly evincing that true piety is not peculiar to those who embrace a particular creed, but the genuine fruit of principles which are common to all Christians. He was a man of an irreproachable life, of great modesty, temperance, charity, forbearance, and probity; and in early years an amiable example of filial affection to his mother, to whom, on her becoming a widow by the death of his father, he with great diligence gave dutiful assistance. He had early learned to be content with a little, and through life sought not more,

"Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich."

Nay, out of that little he would ever contribute something to the necessities of others. His acquaintance with the Sacred writings was singularly comprehensive and exact, especially the New Testament, with which he was so conversant, that he retained it all in his memory *verbatim*, not only in English but in Greek, as far as the fourth chapter of Revelation.† He

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* This pious and learned man was banished, on account of his religious principles, to one of the Scilly Isles, off the coast of Cornwall. The inconveniences and wants of his forlorn situation were, however, in some measure relieved by the kindness of the Protector Cromwell himself, who, after some time, allowed him in his exile a hundred crowns per annum for his subsistence; which, as an act of pure generosity, shewn to a persecuted man, whose religious tenets could not be agreeable to Cromwell, reflects great honour on his name. Mr. Biddle's exile lasted three years.

† Pious persons have, in all ages, been eminent in veneration for the Holy Scriptures. Josephus attests the zeal with which his countrymen initiated their children at the tenderest age in this divine study; a testimony strongly confirmed by the apostle Paul, where he commends Timothy, who had been educated a Jew, for having improved the acquaintance which his infancy had contracted with the inspired writers. Tertullian is said to have devoted his days and nights to meditation on them. Theodosius the Younger, Emperor of the East, was able to repeat entire books of sacred writ *verbatim*. Origen's repose was always preceded, as his repast had been accompanied, by the same sacred lecture. Eusebius declares his having been present when a confessor, whose eyes had been cauterized in Diocletian's persecution (see May 1, 304), recited several parts of the Bible with the accuracy of a reader. Ancient Church history records various instances of similar diligence; and in more modern times, we read that Zuinglius transcribed all St. Paul's epistles, and committed them to memory. Beza tenaciously retained at 80 the familiarity which his youth had contracted with them in Greek. Cranmer and Ridley, those renowned martyrs, learned the

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was a strict observer himself, and a rigid exactor in others, of reverence in speaking of God and Christ, and holy things; so that he would by no means hear names, or any sentence of the Bible, used vainly or lightly; and though cheerful and pleasant in common conversation, he appeared even then to retain an awe of the Divine presence.*

22, 1761. GEORGE III. and his Queen were crowned in the Abbey Church of Westminster.

— 1791. The Earl of Buchan delivered an eulogy in honour of THOMSON, on Ednam Hill, when he crowned the first edition of the "Seasons" with a wreath of bays.† See Aug. 27, 1748.

23, 1830. Began the AUTUMNAL QUARTER, the sun having entered the constellation Libra ♎, the Balance,‡ at $1^h\ 50^m$ in the afternoon. This period is generally called the Autumnal Equinox. The sun is then in such a position, that in the course of twenty-four hours every part of the earth is visited by its rays, and every where, except within the polar circles, the

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whole of the New Testament by heart,—the former in his journey to Rome, the latter in the walks of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The late Dr. Knox, in his admirable "Treatise on Education," attributes a part of the prevalence of irreligion in the present day to the growing neglect of the long-established method of teaching children to read by the Testament. "No book," continues that elegant "writer, is so well adapted to this purpose. The language is remarkably easy and familiar, and the matter entertaining to young minds. The early use of it may impress on the memory many scriptural passages, which would never be properly attended to at another age. This last remark merits the serious consideration of those who are concerned in the important charge of directing the studies of youth.

* It is said of the amiable, pious, charitable, and profoundly learned Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, that those who knew him most and longest declared, that in the course of many years' acquaintance, they scarcely ever saw him out of that deeply serious frame, in which they themselves wished to be found in their last minutes. He was born in London, and died at the Bell Inn, Warwick Lane, in 1684. His works are greatly esteemed.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Laurel, and BURNS' *Address to the Shade of Thomson on crowning his Bust with Bays.* CURRIE'S *Life of Burns.*

‡ See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Libra. Autumn is the season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, autumn comprises August, September, and October.

> Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
> Comes jovial on. THOMSON.

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day and night are equal, each consisting of twelve hours. The north polar circle is now losing sight of the sun; the southern polar circle is emerging into light. See March 20, and June 21.

23, 1738. Expired HERMAN BOERHAAVE, one of the most celebrated physicians that this, or perhaps any age, has ever produced. He was born December 31, 1668, at Voorhourt, a village near Leyden, and therefore was called the Batavian Hippocrates. Known all over Europe, he received visits from three sovereigns,—the Grand Duke of Tuscany, William III., and Peter the Great; the last of whom slept in his barge all night before the house of the physician, that he might enjoy two hours' conversation with him early in the morning. His knowledge was prodigiously great, and his character as near to perfection, perhaps, as human nature can approach. He was an admirable example of temperance, fortitude, humility, and devotion. His piety was the basis of all his virtues, and the principle of his whole conduct. As soon as he rose in the morning, it was his *daily* practice to retire for an *hour* to private prayer, meditation, and reading the Bible;* this, he often told his friends, gave him spirit and vigour in the business of the day, and this he therefore commended as the best rule of life; for nothing, he said, could support the soul, in all distresses, but a confidence in a Supreme Being, nor can a steady and rational magnanimity flow from any other source than a consciousness of the Divine favour. See Sept. 21, 1745; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Boerhaave.

— 1828. Died, in London, RICHARD PARKER BONNINGTON, at the permature age of 27. He was the son of a drawing-master of Arnold, a village near Nottingham. At the age of three years he discovered a strong attachment to the fine arts, which was principally evinced by his sketching every object that presented itself to his observation. At fifteen years of age he visited Paris, and subsequently made a tour in Italy, from which country he returned with splendid specimens of his abilities. His Ducal Palace, exhibited at the British Gallery, in the year of his death, was greatly admired.† His remains were deposited in the vault of St. James's, Pentonville.

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* Judge Hale observed, that if he did not honour God's word by reading a portion of it every morning, things went not well with him all the day. See Dec. 25, 1676.

† The exquisite representations of palaces, bridges, &c., in Italy, with which the public have been gratified for several years, by Samuel Prout, Esq., place this indefatigable and skilful artist in this line of painting above all his contemporaries.

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23, 1829. Died, at Petersham, aged 78, PETER HUNT, ESQ., who bequeathed 200,000*l.* to Guy's Hospital, on condition that the governors built and fitted up accommodations for one hundred patients more than the original founder provided for. He was buried on the 2nd of October, in the same vault in which Mr. Guy, the founder of this benevolent institution, was interred. See Dec. 26, 1724.

24, 1680. Died SAMUEL BUTLER, the celebrated author of "Hudibras," a poem which, as an example of satire and burlesque, is unrivalled. "If," says an eminent critic, "inexhaustible wit could give perpetual pleasure, no eye would ever leave half read this work of Butler. It is one of those compositions of which a nation may justly boast." The design of this poem is to ridicule the party which overthrew the Church and monarchy in Charles I.'s reign, and which was composed of Presbyterians and Independents. In the vicissitudes of his early years, Butler placed himself in the family of one of Cromwell's officers, and here he observed enough of the sectaries to enable him to plan the groundwork of his poem. The first part of it was published in 1663. It was universally admired: "the king quoted, the courtiers studied, and all the Royalists applauded it." Here, however, the poet's meed terminated; and he was a strong instance of the ingratitude of kings and of great little men.

> His merry king could all his wit repeat,
> But in his mirth forgot that bards must eat.

Gratitude is, indeed, a plant which rarely thrives in the breast of the sensualist, who cannot spare from selfish indulgence the mite which would comfort indigent merit. It was the maxim of the profligate Charles II. and his dissolute companions, "Court your enemies, you are sure of your friends." The illustrious poet, who by his wit and learning proved himself the friend of royalty, suffered neglect, disappointment, and poverty—he asked for bread, and they gave him a stone.

> Happy the deathless song; the bard, alas! unbless'd.

Butler was born in 1612, at Strensham, near Pershore, in Worcestershire, his father being a respectable farmer. He was buried at Covent-Garden Church, at the expense of his friend Mr. Longueville, who had in vain solicited a subscription to inter him in Westminster Abbey. Many years after his death, a memorial was erected to him by Alderman Barber, a printer, on which are these lines:—

> Let all be taught from Butler's fate,
> Who hope to make their fortune by the great,

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That wit and pride are always dang'rous things,
And little faith is due to courts and kings.

25. The Latins honour CLEOPAS; but the Greeks on the 13th or 30th of October. Cleopas, according to the ancient fathers who speak of him, was brother to Joseph, and uncle to our Lord, in consequence of his marrying Mary, sister to the Virgin. He was father of Simon, Bishop of Jerusalem, of James the Less (see May 1), of Jude, and Joseph or Joses. Having beheld our Saviour expire on the cross (see John xix. 25; Luke xxiv. 13), he lost all hope of seeing his kingdom established, and departed from Jerusalem the third day of the crucifixion, *i. e.* on the day of the resurrection. Going to the adjacent village of Emmaus, with another disciple, and conversing on what had lately happened, our Saviour joined them as a traveller, and accepted of their invitation to supper. See Luke xxiv. 18. Some say that Cleopas suffered martyrdom, and was buried in the same house where he entertained Christ, and that it was his usual abode; but others think it more probable that he was a Galilean, and dwelt in some city of Galilee.

— HOLY-ROOD DAY, sometimes styled the festival of *the Exaltation of the Cross*. The holy rood was an image of Christ on the cross, placed upon a loft made for that purpose, just over the passage out of the church into the chancel, or sometimes over the entrance into the church itself. This rood was not reckoned complete without the images of the Virgin Mary and St. John. At Boxley Abbey, in Kent, there was a miraculous crucifix (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Crux), called the *Rood of Grace*, which was one of the most famous impostures, among the most numerous frauds and juggling tricks employed by the Romish priests to pick the pockets of the superstitious multitude.* By the help of secret springs, it would roll the eyes, move the lips, and turn the head, at the approach of its credulous and deluded votaries. At the dissolution of the monasteries,† it was publicly exposed to the derision of the populace, and then broken to pieces at St. Paul's Cross,‡ by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester.

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* See an extensive catalogue of these mummeries in HUME's *History of England*.

† See Jan. 13, 1790, and April 1, 1771.

‡ Before the ancient Cathedral of St. Paul's was placed the famous Paul's Cross. This was a pulpit formed of wood mounted on stone steps, and covered with lead, in which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday morning. It was demolished in 1643, by order of the Parliament. See PENNANT's *London*.

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25, 1493. Columbus sailed from Cadiz, a noted sea-port in Andalusia, Spain, on his second voyage to the West Indies.

— 1506. Philip I., King of Spain, surnamed "the Handsome," died at Burgos. He was the son of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, and having married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, succeeded to the throne of Castile on the death of his mother-in-law. He was a bad prince and a faithless husband. His death was occasioned by imprudently drinking, when very hot, a quantity of sherbet that had been cooled with ice. He expired, after an illness of six days, in the 28th year of his age.

— 1534. Pope Clement VII. died at Rome. He joined the kings of England and France against the Emperor Charles V., which confederacy was called the *Holy League*, from his holiness being at the head of it. His capital was besieged by the emperor's army in 1527, and he was obliged to submit to conditions imposed upon him by the conqueror. This pope refused to sanction Henry VIII.'s divorce, and excommunicated the contumacious monarch, who disregarded his threats. Clement was naturally diffident and irresolute, avaricious and perfidious.

— 1764. Died, at the house of his friend Mr. Spence, at Durham, Robert Dodsley, an eminent bookseller and ingenious writer, born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, being originally a livery-servant; but natural genius, and an early fondness for reading, soon elevated him to a superior station. An elegant little satirical farce, called "The Toy Shop," which was acted with applause in 1735, recommended him to the patronage and friendship of Mr. Pope. The following year he produced another farce, called "The King and the Miller of Mansfield." With the profits of these two pieces, he was enabled to commence bookseller, and by his industry and integrity he rose to great eminence in the trade. He wrote "Cleone," a tragedy, and other dramatic pieces, a poem on agriculture, and collected some valuable fugitive poems and scarce specimens of the early drama.

26. Cyprianus, a principal father of the Christian Church, was born at Carthage, in Africa, at the latter end of the second or beginning of the third century. We know nothing more of his parents than that they were heathens, and he himself continued such till the last twelve years of his life. He applied himself early to the study of oratory, and taught rhetoric in his native city with the highest applause. His conversion is fixed to the year 246; and it happened at Carthage, where, as St. Jerome observes, he had often employed his eloquence in defence of Paganism. He was made presbyter in 247, and Bishop of Carthage in 248, and terminated his excellent life in

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258, by martyrdom, in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus. There is a fine edition of his works, in English, with notes, by Nathaniel Marshall.

26, 1717. Sir William Howe made his triumphal entry into Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, North America. See Oct. 14, 1644.

— 1822. Expired at Ramsgate, the Rev. John Owen, to whom the world is indebted for a luminous and authentic history of the origin of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His sound judgment in counsel, his promptitude and energy in action, his manly and splendid eloquence, his happy faculty of attaching friends and conciliating opponents, his personal piety and his ministerial usefulness, will be long remembered in connexion with the labours of the mighty institution to which they were chiefly devoted, and to whose astonishing success they powerfully contributed. Mr. Owen was more than seventeen years curate and lecturer of Fulham, by the express and unsolicited recommendation of the venerable Bishop Porteus. A list of his works is given in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1822.

27. The Greek and Latin churches keep the festival of St. John Mark, who was cousin to St. Barnabas (see June 11), and his disciple. His mother was a Christian woman named Mary, who had a house in Jerusalem, where the faithful and apostles generally met.* Here they were at prayers in the night when St. Peter, who was delivered out of prison by an angel, knocked at the door. See Acts xii. 12, &c. John Mark, whom some improperly confound with the evangelist St. Mark (see April 25, 68), adhered to Paul and Barnabas, and followed them to Antioch :† he continued in their company and service till they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. But then seeing that they were undertaking a long journey, he left them, and returned to Jerusalem. This happened A. D. 45. Some years after, in A. D. 51, Paul and Barnabas preparing to return to Asia, to visit the churches which they had founded there, these two apostles separated. Paul went to Asia, and Barnabas, with John Mark, to the isle of Cyprus. We find him at Rome A. D. 63, performing signal services for Paul during his imprisonment. The Apostle speaks advantageously of him in his Epistles to the

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* It is supposed, that in this very house our Saviour celebrated his last passover with his disciples, condescended to wash their feet, to teach them humility and kindness to each other, instituted the commemorative memorial called the Eucharist, Sacrament, or Lord's Supper, and preached his valedictory sermon.

† See Antioch, Perga, and Pamphylia, in the Author's *Scripture Maps.*

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Colossians and to Philemon. The last of these was written A. D. 62, at which time John Mark was with Paul at Rome. But A. D. 65, he was with Timothy in Asia; and Paul writing to Timothy desires him to bring him to Rome; adding, that he was useful to him for the ministry of the Gospel. It is thought probable that he died at Ephesus, where his tomb was much celebrated; but the year of his death is unknown. He is sometimes simply called John or Mark. Some say that he was Bishop of Byblos, or Byblus, a famous city of Phœnicea, north of Sidon, at the foot of Libanus, upon the Mediterranean. See St. John's Day, June 24, and John, the son of Zebedee, Dec. 27.

27, 1087. WILLIAM II. was crowned at Westminster. He was again crowned in 1088, at Lincoln. William was of the Norman line, and succeeded his father, William I.

— 1601. LOUIS XIII. was born at Fontainbleau. From his infancy he was surnamed "the Just," because he was born under *Libra*, or the sign of the Balance. VOLTAIRE. See May 14, 1643.

— 1730. Died, at his rectory, at Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, LAURENCE EUSDEN, a native of Spofforth, four miles from Knaresborough, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. He was the author of many poetical pieces, wrote some of the papers in "The Spectator," and in 1718 was preferred to the laureateship. See April 17, 1668, and Feb. 23, 1800; *Arith. Quest.*, art. Poet Laureate.

— 1772. Died, at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, JAMES BRINDLEY, an ingenious mechanic and conductor of inland navigation, born at Tunsted, in Derbyshire, in 1716. He was a man of no education, but of unbounded genius, to which rivers and mountains themselves became subservient. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal in Lancashire, the Grand Trunk Navigation in Staffordshire, &c., are lasting monuments of Mr. Brindley's fame. See Canals, Index. It is recorded of him, that when any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he generally retired to bed, and he has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he surmounted it. He would then get up and execute his design without any drawing or model, for he had a prodigious memory, which served him on all occasions.

28, 400 B. C. Was fought the celebrated BATTLE OF MARATHON, a village near Athens. See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1763. Died, at Manchester, in the 72nd year of his age, JOHN BYROM, author of that admirable ballad in the eighth volume of "The Spectator," No. 603, "My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent," written when he was at Trinity College, Cambridge, in compliment to Joanna, daughter of the great Dr.

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Bentley, then master of that society. This lady afterwards married Dr. Dennison Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, and was mother of the late Mr. Cumberland, the poet and dramatist, who died in 1811, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. It was remarkable in Byrom, that he had so accustomed himself to the language of poetry, that he always found it the easiest way of expressing his sentiments upon every occasion.

Byrom supported himself for several years, in Manchester and London, by teaching his new method of writing short-hand, till a family estate devolved to him by the death of an elder brother. He was born at Kersal, near Manchester; and a collection of his poems was published in 1773, in 2 vols. 8vo.

28, 1789. Expired, in the 41st year of his age, in consequence of a fall from his horse,* which, with his characteristic humanity, he was endeavouring to train by gentle means, the enlightened, patriotic, and universally benevolent THOMAS DAY.

If pensive Genius ever pour'd the tear
Of votive anguish o'er the poet's bier;
If drooping Britain ever knew to mourn
In silent sorrow o'er the patriot's urn;
Here let them weep their Day's untimely doom,
And hang their fairest garlands o'er his tomb:
For never poet's hand did yet consign
So pure a wreath to Virtue's holy shrine;
For never patriot tried before to raise
His country's welfare on so firm a base;—
Glory's bright form he taught her youth to see,
And bade them merit freedom to be free.
No sculptured marble need his worth proclaim,
No herald's sounding style record his name;
For long as sense and virtue fame can give,
In his own works his deathless name shall live.

THOMAS WARTON.

He was buried at Wargrave, near Henley, Oxfordshire.

The political writings of Mr. Day were distinguished by nervous eloquence and pure patriotism; but his fame will rest

* See Jan. 9, 1766. Polybius and Cawthorn also died by similar accidents. Polybius was a famous Greek historian, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus, and died at his native place, in the 82nd year of his age, about 124 years B. C. See Leontari, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. James Cawthorn was a very agreeable poet, a native of Sheffield, and for many years master of Tunbridge School. He was killed in 1761, and his poetical compositions were collected and published in 1771.

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more durably upon works of greater usefulness. His "Sandford and Merton," written with the design of forming the minds of youth to active and manly virtue, and even the story of "Little Jack," will long be popular. "Wherever," says an able female writer, "children are to be found, these will continue interesting and useful from generation to generation. For the same reason, because true to nature and to general feeling, his poem of the 'Dying Negro' will last as long as manly and benevolent hearts exist in England."—One who enjoyed with Mr. Day a long and unbroken friendship (the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth), pronounces him to have been the most virtuous human being he had ever known, and declares that he never knew him to swerve from the strictest morality in word or deed. It is pleasing thus to connect the names of two individuals, both of whom were eminent for benevolence and patriotism, and who both held the lamp of knowledge to guide the footsteps of youth. The names of Day and Edgeworth will descend to future ages among those of the wisest and most useful benefactors of mankind. Mr. Edgeworth was a philosopher, and a man of science: he was a patriot in the genuine sense of the word; for by his kindness, united with firmness and prudence, he raised the ignorant and miserable tenants on his estate in Ireland to knowledge and happiness. As a magistrate and senator he was upright and enlightened. But it is as a writer on education that he has the greatest claim to the gratitude and affection of posterity. Upon his "Practical and Professional Education," the opinion of the present age has already fixed the seal of approbation. Time will ratify the decision. To his instruction and conversation in the characters of preceptor and parent is the world moreover indebted for that admirable daughter whose works have created a new æra in the annals of education, and who, as an author, has done more to render the rising age wise and good, than any other writer of the present time. Mr. Edgeworth was born at Bath in 1744, and died June 13, 1817, at Edgeworth Town, in Longford, Ireland.

28, 1803. Died, at a very advanced age, at his house at Turnham Green, Middlesex, Ralph Griffiths, LL.D., proprietor and conductor of "The Monthly Review," of which he was himself the institutor in the year 1749. He was originally a bookseller; but, on account of the extensive sale of the "Review," was induced to relinquish his business and devote himself wholly to the superintendence of that work, which was materially instrumental in promoting the interests of science, and diffusing a taste for critical literature in this country. It is, indeed, scarcely possible to conceive an institution more useful to the community than a literary journal, ably and impartially conducted. See May 30, 1665.

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29. MICHAELMAS DAY,* or *the Feast of St. Michael and all Angels.* The subject of angels is in itself very obscure, as this rank of beings is wholly above human inspection; and all that can be known of them is from incidental hints which are scattered in different parts of the Bible. In the new edition of "Calmet's Dictionary" there is, perhaps, all that can be collected on the subject. St. Paul says, they are all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to the heirs of salvation; and some have supposed that each good man had his particular guardian angel. The Scripture account of Michael is, that he was an archangel who presided over the Jewish nation, as other angels did over the Gentile world, as is evident of the kingdoms of Persia and Greece (Daniel x. 13); that he had an army of angels under his command (Rev. xii. 7); that he fought with the dragon, or Satan, and his angels; and that, contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses. Jude 9.

> Michael has fought our battles; Raphael sung
> Our triumphs; Gabriel on our errands flown,
> Sent by the Sov'reign. YOUNG.

— 1197. HENRY VI., surnamed the *Cruel*, Emperor of Germany, died at Messina. The coronation of this emperor was performed in 1191, at Rome, to which city he had repaired from Germany to be crowned. The Pope, Celestian III., after putting the crown on the head of the emperor, who had kneeled down and bowed very low to receive it from his hands, kicked it off, upon which the cardinals present took it up and

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* Michaelmas Day is one of the regular periods for settling rents, &c., in this country; and moreover, as geese are esteemed to be in their greatest perfection in the autumnal season, it is a custom with many families to make that bird a part of their repast on the festival of St. Michael. This custom is said, but erroneously, to have originated with Queen Elizabeth, who, being at Tilbury Fort on the 29th of September, 1588, is said to have dined with Sir Neville Umfreville near that place, and to have partaken of a goose; that after dinner she drank a half-pint bumper of Burgundy to the destruction of the Spanish Armada, soon after which she received the joyful tidings that her wishes had been fulfilled; that, being delighted with the event, she commemorated the same annually by having a goose for dinner, which custom became general throughout the kingdom. "But," says Mr. Brady, in his "Clavis Calendaria," from which the above is taken, "the custom is of much older date, and equally observed on the Continent as in England."

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returned it to the Pope, who again placed it on Henry's head and there left it. This action his *Holiness* performed to shew that the Pope could take away as well as confer the Imperial authority. See July 8, 1174.

29, 1560. Died, at Stockholm, in the 70th year of his age, GUSTAVUS VASA, King of Sweden, the deliverer of his country from the Danish yoke. He left the nation in a condition to strike her enemies with terror and inspire her allies with confidence. His body was carried to Upsal, where he had been crowned, and which was the centre of his conquests, and the place of his frequent residence: there his funeral was solemnized with public orations and panegyrics, with the tears of all his subjects, and with the grateful remembrance of his great and glorious actions.

— 1613. NEW RIVER. "No one," says Mr. Pennant, "ought to be ignorant that this unspeakable benefit is owing to a Welshman,* Sir Hugh Middleton, of Denbigh, who, on September 28, 1608, began, and on September 29, 1613, completed, the great work. He brought the water from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, a distance of 20, but, from the necessity of making a *detour* to avoid hills and vallies, it was increased to 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles. Sir Hugh Middleton was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that for about thirty years the seventy-two shares into which it was divided netted only five pounds apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds, and lately some of them at 10,000*l.*" PENNANT'S *London*, published in 1791.

— 1723. Expired, in her 87th year, LADY RUSSELL, revered almost as a saint, and venerated as the relict of that martyr to liberty and the constitution, Lord Russell, whom she survived above forty years.† When Lord Russell was placed within the bar of the Old Bailey to take his trial for high treason, he inquired if he might have somebody to write to help his memory,

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* This exulting observation is doubtless owing to Mr. Pennant himself being a Cambro-Briton. The name of Sir Hugh Middleton deserves, however, to be transmitted with honour and gratitude to posterity, as much as those of the builders of the famous aqueducts in ancient Rome. A portrait of this public-spirited man is preserved in the hall belonging to the Company of Goldsmiths, but when or where he died is utterly unknown; but, as a deed under the great seal, reconveying to Sir Hugh all Charles I.'s right, &c. in the New River, was passed on November 18, 1636, it is probable he died soon afterwards.

† See July 21, 1683; also *Arith. Quest.*, No. 508; and Chenies, in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

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and on being informed that any of his servants might assist him, he replied that "his WIFE was here to do it."*

> "Grant me but her!" the noble culprit cried;
> "No friend, no advocate, I ask beside."
> Secure in conscious fortitude she rose,
> A present aid, and check'd her gushing woes;
> And ruled her trembling hand, while all around
> A thrill of anguish ran, and mingling cries resound.
>
> MISS AIKIN'S *Epistles on Women.*

Her letters have been much admired by persons of taste and sensibility, both for their thoughts and their diction. Piety and conjugal affection, expressed in language, considering the time of its composition, so pure and proper, cannot but afford a fine example for the female aspirants after delicacy, virtue, taste, and whatever is excellent and laudable in the wife, the widow, and the mother.

29, 1758. LORD NELSON was born in the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, of which parish his father was then rector. See Nelson, Index.

— 1827. CAPTAIN PARRY, from his Arctic, and CAPTAIN FRANKLIN, from his North American expedition, arrived at the Admiralty within half an hour of each other. See Parry, Index.

— 1828. AURORA BOREALIS. This meteoric phenomenon was

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* It is not derogating from the noble devotedness of Lady Rachael Russell, to say, that she was neither the first Englishwoman, nor one of few, who, in the worst days of our judicial history, appeared at an ignominious bar, to share the bitterness of the hour of trial with a husband, parent, or kinsman, and to cheer, uphold, and help, and, if it might be, save him. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, who was prosecuted at the age of eighty-five, for an alleged participation in the Popish Plot, was attended in the Court of King's Bench by his granddaughter. The Marchioness of Winchester is said to have aided her father, Lord Stafford, on his trial, by taking notes and preparing papers. See Dec. 29, 1680. Bateman, the last victim of the Rye House conspiracy, who was brought to the bar in an unsound state of mind, and whose son, therefore, obtained the indulgence, at that time unprecedented, of conducting his father's cause, was also assisted, but in vain, by his daughter; and not to dwell on one or two less remarkable instances, all readers of English history will remember the iniquitous condemnation of Sir Thomas Armstrong, and the passionate interposition of his daughter, who, after vainly striving to awaken justice or mercy in the breast of Jefferies, was carried from the court, invoking the judgment of the Almighty on her father's murderer. "I thank God," said the infatuated tyrant, "I am clamour-proof, and will never fear to do my duty." *Quarterly Review*, 1827, p. 522.

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seen to great advantage in London and various parts of Great Britain from eight to ten o'clock. About forty columns of light appeared, some of which, reaching an altitude of 35°, were from 1° to 2½° broad, and varied in colour from light yellow to light red. This light gradually increased, and at first intersected the Northern Crown, passing a few degrees under Polaris, and between Capella and Algol; afterwards it continued to rise and increase in breadth till it was nearly 20° above Polaris, and filled the space between *beta* and *gamma* in the head of the Dragon, when it pursued its course between Lyra and Aquila, passing Cygnus, and after intersecting the Galaxy (which it considerably surpassed in brightness), proceeded through Andromeda to the Pleïades. This was the most beautiful luminous arc of the aurora ever observed in this latitude.* *Annual Register; Literary Gazette.*

30, 420. Died, at 80, or, as some say, 91 years of age, ST. JEROME, a famous doctor of the Church, and the most learned of all the Latin fathers. He was the son of Eusebius, and born at Stridon, or Sidrona, a city of the ancient Pannonia.† He studied at Rome, went into Gaul, visited Aquileia, and travelled into Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. In 372 he retired for some time into a desert in Syria, thence visited Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Rome; and finally returned to the monastery at Bethlehem, where he employed himself in writing against those whom he called *heretics*. His works consist of eleven volumes folio. His Latin version of the Old Testament Scriptures is distinguished by the name of the *Vulgate*, and is the only one acknowledged by the Church of Rome to be authentic. This translation (says the *Clavis Calendaria*) has the honour of being the first work that was printed; and there were lately in preservation three Bibles of that edition, bearing date 1450, one of which belonged to the King of Prussia, the second to the Benedictine Convent near Mentz, and the third to the collection left by the celebrated Cardinal Mazarin (see Nov. 19, 1703); another copy was printed in 1462. See Aug. 14, 1457.

— 1674. Was buried in the chapel of St. Peter's, in the Tower, TALBOT EDWARDS, keeper of the regalia when the ruffian Blood made the desperate attempt to steal the crown and other

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* For the history of the constellations and stars mentioned in the above account, see *Exer. on the Globes.*

† Pannonia was an extensive country of Europe, having the Danube on the north, and Dalmatia on the south; a great part of it is now called Hungary. Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia are in Asia Minor. See the Author's *Scripture Maps*, and *Geo. Exer on the New Test.*, General Index.

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ornaments of majesty. See Aug. 29, 1680. In the same church or chapel of St. Peter's, in the Tower, that good and conscientious John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded on the 22nd of June, 1535, was buried. In front of the altar, repose the beauteous Anne Boleyn and the guilty Catherine Howard, two ill-fated wives of Henry VIII. See May 19, 1536, and Feb. 5, 1542. Here likewise rests, amid the attainted group, the mangled corpse of the venerable and innocent Margaret Countess of Salisbury, the last of entire blood of the royal line of Plantagenet. See May 27, 1541. Cromwell, too, that mighty pillar of the state, whom Wolsey raised from the forge, and placed in the road to honour and to greatness; whom Henry made his instrument in the suppression of papal supremacy, and in the dissolution of religious houses; whom he loaded with the highest offices and honours, and whom he finally cast down, and bereft of life and dignity, lies buried here. See July 28, 1540. Within these walls were also deposited the remains of Thomas Seymour, the turbulent Baron Sudley, Lord High Admiral of England, who was, of necessity, beheaded in 1549, under a warrant from his own brother, Edward Duke of Somerset, the Protector; by whom, within three years, he was followed to the scaffold and the grave. This good and lamented duke was buried in front of the altar between the unfortunate queens above mentioned; and about eighteen months afterwards, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, his ambitious rival, the procurer of his death, was laid headless by his side. See January 22, 1552, and August 22, 1553. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for aspiring to the bed of Mary, Queen of Scots; his virtuous son Philip Earl of Arundel, who languished and died within the dreary walls of a prison; and Robert Devereux, the favourite Earl of Essex, whom his fond mistress reluctantly gave to the block after a long struggle between fear and affection, were likewise burried here. See Feb. 25, 1601. Under the communion-table was interred James Duke of Monmouth, the handsome, profligate, and ungrateful son of King Charles II. See July 15, 1685. Under the gallery, at the western end of the chapel, were deposited the headless bodies of the penitent Earl of Kilmarnock, the undaunted Balmerino, and the infamous Simon Lovat, leaders in the memorable rebellion of 1745. They were buried in the same grave. PENNANT; BAYLEY's *History of the Tower*.

30, 1800. PEACE was concluded between France and Algiers. This place is situated on the north part of Africa and south of Minorca, an island in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants were the most noted pirates on earth, as they made prizes of all ships belonging to Christian nations that did not procure

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their amity. The Algerines, indeed, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The Emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them in 1541. Our intrepid Blake (see April 20, 1657), however, in 1653, terrified the Algerines, Tunisians, and Tripolitans into pacific measures with England; but the Algerines afterwards repulsed the most vigorous attacks of European powers, particularly those of Spain, in the years 1775, 1783, and 1784. Yet it has been asserted, that three English fifty-gun ships, manned with brave British tars, might batter Algiers about the ears of its inhabitants from the harbour; a prediction which was literally fulfilled by Admiral Lord Exmouth, on the 27th of August, 1816, who moreover compelled these piratical ruffians to make a peace advantageous to England. In 1830 Algiers was captured by the French; several towns in the vicinity have since been occupied by them, and an end has been put to that inhuman system of piracy which was the terror of European shipping. See *Saturday Magazine*, vol. xvi.

The prospect of the sea and country from Algiers is very beautiful, that city being built on a declivity of a mountain. The natives are chiefly Mohammedans.

30, 1812. The eagles and colours taken from the French in Spain were deposited in Whitehall Chapel. Lord, now Duke of Wellington, with the brave officers and troops under his command, had taken Ciudad Rodrigo by storm, made themselves masters of Badajos, gained a great victory over Marmont at Salamanca, and entered Valladolid and Madrid. From these places the eagles and colours had been transmitted to England.

— 1826. A Powder Magazine, near Ostend, blew up with a tremendous explosion. It contained 1300 barrels of gunpowder—about sixty tons weight. Many houses were damaged by the concussion, several persons were killed, and many severely wounded.

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OCTOBER.

"The fading, many-colour'd woods,
Shade deep'ning over shade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
Of every hue, from wan-declining green
To sooty dark."

October was the eighth* month of the year in Romulus's calendar, which the name implies; though the tenth in that of Numa, Julius Cæsar, &c. October has still retained its first name, notwithstanding all the different appellations which the senate and Roman emperors have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, the wife of Antoninus the emperor; Commodus would have had it bear the name of *Invictus*; and Domitian caused it to be denominated *Domitianus*, after his own name. October was sacred to Mars, and under his protection, and to whom a horse, termed *October Equus*, was annually sacrificed in this month, either because the horse is a warlike animal,† or to punish him for the taking of Troy.† A race was run with chariots, drawn by two horses, previous to the sacrifice, and he that ran quickest was adjudged to be the victim. This month is peculiarly interesting to the man of taste and feeling. The painter finds in the richly varied foliage of the groves an interesting study for his pencil, while the genius of "philosophic melancholy" derives from the falling leaf and "pale descending year" a train of grateful and soothing sentiments.

Early in the month many of the birds which had repaired to our country as a summer residence, leave it to pass their winter in more genial climes: among these the swallow is conspicuous.

—— "into warmer climes convey'd,
With other kindred birds of season, there
He twitters cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite him welcome back."

In exchange for these, some birds take refuge in our more temperate climate from the stern winter of the Arctic regions. The redwing, thrush, and the fieldfare visit us; and the woodcock, after spending the summer in Norway, Sweden, and other northern parts, appears this month on our eastern coast, though

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* From *octo*, eight.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Horse, and Siege of Troy.

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the main body of them does not come till November or December.

> "He, of times
> Intelligent, the harsh Hyperborean ice
> Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns
> Cleave the chill'd soil, he backward wings his way
> To Scandinavian summers."

In this month is the vintage of the wine countries of Europe.

October, says Peacham, is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head is a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign of Scorpio (see *Exercises on the Globes*), and in his left a basket of services.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, Is the day appointed by act of parliament for the commencement of the *decoy* business in Lincolnshire, whence the London markets are chiefly supplied with wild ducks, teals, and widgeons. Ten decoys near Wainfleet have been known to send to the metropolis, in a single season, 31,200 of these wild-fowl. See PENNANT'S *Zoology*, vol. ii.; REES'S *Cyclop.* or *Ency. Brit.*, art. Decoy; and AIKIN'S *Natural Hist. of the Year*, for an amusing account of the manner in which the birds are ensnared.

— 1207. Was born, at Winchester, HENRY III., son of King John, and who, in 1216, succeeded to the crown. He is sometimes styled Henry of Winchester; and, since the time of this monarch, princes' children have occasionally taken their names from their natal places, as Edward of Caernarvon, Henry of Monmouth, John of Gaunt, William of Hatfield, &c.

— 1554. QUEEN MARY, the Sanguinary, was crowned at Westminster. She was of the Tudor line, and succeeded Edward VI.

— 1761. LAUDOHN, a skilful Austrian commander, made himself master, by a coup de main, of the strong fortress of Schweidnitz. Lieutenant-General Zastrow, the governor, and about three thousand men, were made prisoners. The King of Prussia caused the governor, who was a brave and able officer, to be imprisoned, and afterwards banished him from his dominions. Soon after this capture, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany had an interview, when Laudohn was invited to their table, and going to seat himself opposite to the king, Frederick, making room for him by his side, said, "Venez vous mettre ici, M. de Laudohn; j'aime mieux vous avoir à côté de moi qu'en

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face." Laudohn died in 1790, aged 74. On his tomb, which he erected during his life, was the following inscription:—*Commemoratio mortis optima philosophia*—"The remembrance of death is the best philosophy." See February 24, 1525, note.

1, 1770. Died, at Newbury, about forty miles from Boston, in North America, the Rev. George Whitefield, a native of Gloucester; at the Bell Inn of which city, then kept by his mother, he was born in 1714. He was a minister in the Established Church, and a very celebrated preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists, both in England and America. He instituted the orphan-house in Georgia; and erected two extensive buildings for public worship in London—one of them in Tottenham-Court Road, and the other near Moorfields. He had many establishments of the same kind in various parts of the kingdom.

— 1795. Died, on the spot where he first drew breath, at Dishley, in Leicestershire, Robert Bakewell, the most successful farmer and improver of horses and cattle that England ever knew. Many anecdotes are related of his remarkable humanity to animals of every kind. This enterprizing man was certainly much more deserving of the gratitude of his country than the warrior who slays his thousands, or the statesman who drains the treasures or subverts the liberties of a nation. Mr. Bakewell was born in 1726.

— 1801. Preliminaries of peace between England and France were signed at London.

— 1811. Died, age 82, at Dromore, in Ireland, Dr. Percy, thirty years bishop of that see; a man of refined taste and extensive erudition, and one of the oldest members of the celebrated literary club established by Dr. Johnson. His publications, though numerous and useful, were not offerings to theology.* He traced modern literature from its rude commencement, and particularly investigated the literary antiquities of northern nations. To the successful prosecution of this subject he was principally indebted for the reputation which he acquired among the writers of his time. This work is

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* One of his performances was, however, connected immediately with his clerical profession; this was "A Key to the New Testament;" giving an account of the several books, their contents, their authors, and of the times, places, and occasions on which they were respectively written. This justly popular little work has passed through several editions, and has been adopted in the universities. It should be, moreover, noticed, that Dr. Percy has the reputation of having performed his episcopal duties with vigilance and assiduity. See the *Mon. Repos.*, vol. vii. pp. 1—8, and 65—72, 1812.

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entitled "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," &c. Of *original* poetry, the muse of Percy, it is said, produced only "The Hermit of Warkworth," and the beautiful well-known song, "*O Nannie, wilt thou gang with me?*" which is to be found in vol. vi. of Dodsley's Collection.

Dr. Percy was born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and was descended from the ancient line of Percy, of the house of Northumberland.

2, 1629. Died, at the age of 55, while performing mass (see Index) at the altar, PETER BERULLE, a celebrated cardinal (see Index), distinguished for his piety, moral virtues, and learning. He was born at Troyes, department of Aube, province of Champagne, France. See April 15, 1776; and Sudden Deaths, Index.

— 1767. DR. JOHN EVANS, author of the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World," and numerous other works, was born at Usk, Monmouthshire. His Sketch, the copyright of which he sold for 10*l.*, passed during his life through fourteen editions; and he was frequently consoled by his friends, for this inadequate remuneration, by being reminded that the Hymns of Watts and the "Paradise Lost" of Milton were sold for nearly the same sum. See BUTLER'S *Arithmetical Questions*, No. 388.

— 1780. MAJOR ANDRE, Adjutant-General to the British army in America, a rising young officer of great merit, was hanged as a spy, at Tappan, in New York province. His case was referred to a board of fourteen general officers, who unanimously declared, that, agreeably to the law and usuage of nations, he ought to suffer death. The accomplished and gallant André, "buoyed," as he himself expressed it, "above the fears of death by a life well spent," met his fate with a composure that excited the admiration and melted the hearts of all the spectators. Major André was buried near the spot at which he suffered; but his remains were, in 1822, at the request of his relatives, disinterred, conveyed to England, and, by permission of his Majesty, deposited beneath a tablet, which, soon after his death, was erected in Westminster Abbey, to commemorate his virtues and unfortunate end. See DR. GORDON'S *History of the American War*, and MARSHALL'S *Life of General Washington*. Arnold, the American general, who had offered to betray West Point to Sir Henry Clinton, and in the negotiation of which Major André was detected, on the apprehension of that unfortunate young officer, came over to the English. Soon after the American war, at a royal levée, he was introduced to an English lord, as the American general Arnold. "What! the traitor Arnold!" exclaimed the nobleman, turning on his heel in disgust. A challenge was given by the gene

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ral, accepted by his antagonist, who received his fire and discharged his own pistol in the air. "Why do you not return the fire?" exclaimed the general. "Because I am not an *executioner*," replied the nobleman.

2, 1786. Died Lord Keppel, who, on various occasions, had greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country. Having ever been the friend of the meritorious and the seaman's protector, no officer possessed the love of the navy in a higher degree. See July 27, 1778.

3, 1690. Died, at Urie, in Kincardineshire, Robert Barclay, an eminent writer among the people called Quakers. He was the son of Colonel David Barclay, and born at Edinburgh, 1648. His principal work is an "Apology for the Quakers," the dedication of which to King Charles II. is very remarkable for the uncommon frankness and simplicity with which it is written. This work is esteemed the standard of the doctrines of the Quakers, and rendered great service to that very respectable class of society all over Europe, having been published in many languages. See Fox (George), Index.

— 1691. Limerick, on the Shannon, in Ireland, surrendered to King William's forces, which terminated the war in that country. See July 1, 1690.

4, 1226. Died Francis of Assisi,* a great saint of the Romish church, and founder of the Franciscans, or Gray Friars. The monks of this order having the exclusive privilege in Peru of selling shrouds, acquired a very large income from the sale, as no one wishes that a corpse should be buried without the sacred habit of St. Francis. See Jan. 23, 1516, and Aug. 28, 430.

— 1704. Selkirk was left on the island of Juan Fernandez by Captain Stradling. See Sept. 1 and 11.

— 1814. Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq., who commenced his literary life under the name of Courteney Melmoth, closed his earthly career at Birmingham. He was a prolific writer; and all his works tend to promote the interests of virtue. Mr. Pratt was descended from a respectable family in Huntingdonshire.

5, 1767. Were inclosed at one shooting out of the nets in St. Ives's Bay, Cornwall, as many Pilchards as filled 7000 hogsheads, each of which was estimated to contain 35,000 fish, bringing the whole to the astonishing number of 245,000,000. See July 23, 1744, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Pilchards and Herrings.

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* Assisi, or Assisio, is an episcopal town of Italy, about seventy miles north of Rome, built on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and composed of three churches one above another.

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5, 1821. Mr. Rich, the learned and indefatigable explorer of the ruins of Babylon, fell a victim to the ardour of his pursuit of science, at Schiras, in Persia. His manuscripts, coins, gems, &c., were purchased by government, for the benefit of the public, for 7500*l.*, and are now in the British Museum.

6, 1285. Philip III. of France, surnamed "the Bold," died at Perpignan. He was succeeded by his son Philip the *Fair*.

— 1783. Peace was proclaimed with America. See April 19, 1775.

— 1815. Migration of Swallows. An assemblage of these birds sailed (so to speak) from Rotherham, in Yorkshire, with as much order, discipline, and regularity, as ever a fleet left the British Channel. See a pamphlet entitled "The Swallows;" and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Hirundo.

7, 1571. Battle of Lepanto. On this day was fought a celebrated naval engagement between the Turks and Venetians, the latter being assisted by the Germans and Spaniards. It took place in the Gulf of Lepanto, in Livadia, Turkey in Europe. The Turks, after a long, obstinate, and sanguinary conflict, were utterly defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men. All their great commanders were slain, and 200 of their galleys taken, burnt, or sunk. This is represented as the greatest overthrow experienced by the Turks since the victory obtained by Tamerlane over Bajazet; and it quieted the fears of Christian Europe respecting the increasing power of the Infidels. Great rejoicings were, therefore, made on account of this useful victory at Rome, Spain, Naples, and England. The combined fleet was commanded by Don John of Austria, one of the greatest captains of the 16th century. He was the illegitimate son of the Emperor Charles V., and after a short but brilliant military career, died in his camp at Namur, in 1578, in the 32nd year of his age.*

— 1748. The famous Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, a handsome town in Germany, was concluded between the King of Great Britain and his allies on one side, and the Kings of France and Spain on the other.

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* In this engagement, Spurantio, a noble Venetian, rather than fall into the hands of the Infidels, blew himself and his galley up. Cervantes, the immortal author of "Don Quixote," followed, in his youthful days, the profession of a soldier, and was in the battle of Lepanto, in which he either lost his left hand, or had it so maimed that he never recovered its use. This accident obliged him to renounce the military service, and to return towards his own country; but his ship being taken by the Algerines in his passage home, he was detained nearly nine years in slavery. Of this period of his life many particulars are interwoven in his novel, "The Captive." See April 23, 1616.

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7, 1785. Died, at Deptford, in Kent, where he had been thirty-one years pastor of a Dissenting congregation, the Rev. John Olding, whose conduct as a Christian minister was uniformly marked by fervent piety and godly sincerity. He published an excellent sermon on "Ejaculatory Prayer." Mr. Olding was born at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and received his education under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. The author of this work, the late Mr. Butler, married his daughter.

— 1795. Expired, at Hanover, Dr. John George Zimmermann, first physician to his Britannic Majesty for Hanover, but more eminent as a philosopher. His valuable publications have been translated into English, and are highly esteemed, particularly his dissertation on "Solitude." He was born in 1728, at Brugg, a small town on the borders of the river Aar, in the late canton of Berne, but now in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland.

— 1796. Died Dr. Thomas Reid, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and distinguished as a mathematician and metaphysician. Born in 1709.

8. The Roman martyrology places the Feast of Simeon, a holy man at Jerusalem, who expected the redemption of Israel,* having been assured that he should not die before he had seen Christ the Lord. He, therefore, came into the temple, moved by an extraordinary impulse, just at the time that Joseph and Mary presented Jesus there, in obedience to the law. Then Simeon took the child in his arms, and gave thanks to God in the words recorded in Luke ii. 25, &c. See Zara, in Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

— 1744. Admiral Balchen, in the Victory man-of-war, of 110 guns and 1100 men, was lost near Alderney, a small island in the English Channel, near Cape la Hogue, in France.† George II. settled 500*l.* per annum on the admiral's widow. The

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* Luke ii. 25. Israel was the name given by the angel to Jacob, when he wrestled with him. Gen. xxxii. 28, and xxxv. 10. Israelites are the descendants of Israel. They were first called Hebrews from their progenitor Heber;[1] afterwards Israelites; and, lastly, Jews, from the tribe of Judah, the most considerable of all the Jewish tribes.

† The strait between this island and the coast of France is termed *the Race of Alderney*, which is sometimes, especially in stormy weather, a very dangerous passage. It proved fatal to the son of Henry I., who

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[1] Gen xi. 14. Some, however, maintain that Abraham and his descendants were called Hebrews from the word *heber*, which signifies beyond, because they came from beyond the Euphrates.

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unhappy fate of this brave officer is alluded to by Dr. Young in the following lines :—

> Ocean! thou dreadful and tumultuous home
> Of dangers, at eternal war with man!
> Death's capital, where most he domineers,
> With all his chosen terrors frowning round,
> And lately feasted high at Albion's coast.

8, 1795. Expired, in Westminster, ANDREW KIPPIS, Doctor of Divinity, a celebrated English biographer, and the principal author and conductor of the second edition of the "Biographia Britannica." Dr. Kippis was also distinguished for the virtues and accomplishments which form the chief ornaments of private life. As a minister, he was not less eminent for his profound acquaintance with every branch of theology, than for the happy manner in which he applied it to the improvement of those who attended his ministry. His sermons are remarkable for perspicuity, elegance, and energy. This great and good man was born at Nottingham, in 1725; and was interred in Bunhill Fields, London.

— 1820. Died, in the 53rd year of his age, at his palace of Sans Souci, in the island of Hayti (late St. Domingo), CHRISTOPHE, King of that island, by the title of Henry I. A conspiracy was formed against him by seven of the chiefs, who marched a body of troops to dethrone him. Being deserted by the army which he sent to oppose the insurgents, Christophe shot himself through the heart. He was a child of the Revolution, during which he was the ringleader of the revolts. At the death of Dessalines, he grasped at the supreme authority, and assuming the title of Henry I., he and his consort, Marie Louisa, were crowned with great solemnity. See June 2, 1811. The power which Christophe acquired by intrigue and the sword was maintained by rigour and despotism: that severity at length excited the rebellion by which he lost his crown and life. His government was, however, in some respects paternal. He established in almost every town in his dominions a school on the system of Lancaster, where the children were instructed in the English and French languages, and in the useful branches

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was drowned there November 26, 1120, with above a hundred and forty young noblemen of the principal families in England and Normandy. The king, on hearing of the calamity, fainted away, and was never seen to smile from that moment to the day of his death. Through it, however, part of the French fleet made their escape after the battle of La Hogue. See May 19, 1692.

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of education; and one of his favourite objects was to establish the English tongue as that of his subjects. Christophe was a native of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Windward Islands. Hayti is now governed by a president, and has been recognized as an independent republic by the government of France.

9, 1326. Sir Hugh Spencer, one of Edward's II.'s favourites, was executed at Bristol, which city had been taken by Queen Isabella, on St. Denys' Day.

Denys, or Dionysius the Areopagite, was converted to the faith at Athens by St. Paul, when preaching before the supreme court of the judges of life and death, instituted by Solon, of which Dionysius was a member; and from thence has ever after been distinguished by the addition Areopagite, a title given to these judges from the place in which they usually assembled, which was called Areopagus, or the Hill of Mars. *Clavis Calendaria.*

— 1514. On this day Louis XII. was married, at Abbeville, in the department of the Somme, province of Picardy, France, to the Princess Mary, sister of our King Henry VIII. The French monarch was in the 53rd year of his age, the princess in her 16th. See Jan. 1, 1515.

— 1759. The store-vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the Eddystone, about fourteen miles from that place, with all the workmen on board; the light-house there being entirely completed, under the direction of that excellent mechanic and engineer, Mr. John Smeaton. See October 28, 1792.

10, 1794. The heroic Kosciusko, the Polish general, was defeated, covered with wounds, and taken prisoner by the Russians, a few leagues from Warsaw. See Macieyovitch, Bourn's *Gazetteer*. When the troops of the Empress Catherine of Russia invaded Poland, and acted with a ferocity that would have disgraced the most savage nation, an avenger seemed to start up in the person of the brave Kosciusko, whose brilliant actions afforded a short gleam of comfort to his miserable countrymen; but it was found impossible to save a nation in which the peasants had been depressed by bondage, and the nobles had degenerated into the worst of tyrants, by means of an usurped authority.

What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlements, or labour'd mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays, and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.

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No! MEN, HIGH-MINDED MEN;
MEN, WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW,
BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND, KNOWING,
DARE MAINTAIN.
THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Kosciusko remained some time as a prisoner at Petersburg, which he was permitted to leave in 1817; and, after visiting Sweden, England, America, and France, he retired to Switzerland, in which country he died; but his body was conveyed to Poland, and was buried in the cathedral of Cracow, next to those of Sobieski and Poniatowski.

Amid the brave, the generous, and the pure,
Thy name, O Kosciusko! shall endure.

COTTLE.

See June 17, 1696; July 8, 1709; and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Soleure and Cracow.

11. The Greeks celebrate PHILIP THE DEACON, who was so called because he was chosen to that office by the apostles after our Saviour's resurrection. Acts vi. 5. See also Deacon, Index. He preached the Gospel in Samaria, where he performed many miracles, and made several converts to Christianity. Acts viii. 1. He was afterwards ordered by the angel of the Lord to meet the grandee or officer belonging to Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, whom he likewise induced to become a disciple of our Lord. Acts viii. 26. After baptizing this convert at Gaza, Philip was miraculously conveyed away to Azotus. This happened A. D. 33, and the Scripture does not inform us what became of this holy deacon afterwards. Some say that he went to Tralles,* where he founded a church, of which he was the apostle and bishop: others affirm, that he died in peace at Cæsarea (his supposed natal place), and that three of his daughters were buried with him. It is certain that his daughters lived in that city. Acts xxi. 8, 9.

— 1531. ZUINGLIUS (ULRICUS), a zealous Swiss reformer, who, as the leader of a party, displayed great firmness and presence of mind, was slain in a battle with his Catholic opponents; the disputants not being able to settle their religious controversies

* Tralles was a city of Lydia, in Asia Minor, east of Ephesus. Samaria, Ethiopia, Gaza, Azotus, and Cæsarea are in the author's *Scripture Maps*. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.*

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without having recourse to arms. Zuinglius studied the learned languages at Basil or Basle, and Berne, and philosophy at Vienna; acquired great popularity as a preacher at Glaris and Zurich, and was killed in the 44th year of his age, at Cappel, near Zug. He was chaplain to the army. "Whatever may have been thy faith," said one of his adversaries on viewing his dead body, "I am sure that thou wast always sincere, and that thou lovest thy country: may God take thy soul to his mercy!" An active charity, a patriarchial simplicity, and manners still more powerful than laws, formed the noble legacy bequeathed by Zuinglius to his country. Hess's *Life of Zuingle*, translated by Miss Lucy Aitkin. The principal Reformers are mentioned under the article Luther, February 18, 1546.

11, 1705. Died Monsieur Amontons, a native of Normandy and the reputed inventor of the Telegraph,* an instrument for the rapid conveyance of information. See April 2, 1755, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Century. The original telegraph has been improved at various times, and is now likely to be entirely superseded by the Electrical Telegraph, invented by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837. By means of this apparatus, information is conveyed instantaneously to any distance.

— 1721. Expired, in the 85th year of his age, at Mortlake, in Surrey, Edward Colston, a native of Bristol, and ever-memorable for his numerous benefactions and charities, which are recorded on a monument erected to his memory in the church of All Saints, the place of his interment, in that city. This monument derives additional interest from its bearing a statue of the philanthropist, by Rysbrack. It is still a custom to place a tuft of such flowers as the season affords in the bosom of Colston's statue every Sunday; a mark of respectful attention, which is more eloquent in his praise than the most studied eulogium.

> "Only the actions of the just
> Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

See *Arithmetical Questions*.

— 1727. George II. and his queen, Caroline, were crowned at Westminster.

— 1797. Duncan's Victory. Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, somewhat south of the island of Texel, on the coast of Holland. In consequence of this most splendid victory, which covered with laurels the brave admi-

* The word "telegraph" comes from two Greek words, viz. τηλε, far off, and γραφω, to write.

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ral, he was created Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, to which honour a pension of 2000*l.* per annum was annexed. See August 4, 1804.

12, 1492. Columbus discovered Guanahania, or St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies. This was the first land he saw in the New World.

> "Here first his drooping sails Columbus furl'd,
> And sweetly rested in another world."

The wondering islanders supposed that the ships commanded by Columbus had risen from the crystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or that they had descended from above on their ample wings, and that the marvellous beings who landed from them were inhabitants of the skies.

So great was the ignorance and prejudice which prevailed when Columbus proposed to undertake a voyage to the Indies, by sailing westward, that his application for assistance was treated with contempt and derision by the republic of Genoa, and the kings of Portugal and England.

> "There were who jeer'd,
> And laugh'd to scorn his visionary scheme;
> They thought the glorious sun's resplendent beams
> So brightly cheer'd
> And vivified alone the spot of earth
> Where they, like worms, had lived and grovell'd from their birth."

— 1537. Edward VI., the only son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, was born at Hampton Court: his mother expired the succeeding day. See July 6, 1553.

— 1576. Maximilian II., styled the German Titus, the delight of mankind, died at Ratisbon, after a reign of twelve years. He was the son of Ferdinand I., and was born at Vienna, in 1527. During his reign the Dutch provinces revolted from Philip II. of Spain. On that monarch's application to him for assistance to reduce his rebellious subjects, he sent his brother Charles to endeavour to appease the bigot's wrath, observing that it was not by staining the altars with the blood of heretics, that the Father of the whole human race was to be honoured.

— 1702. Sir George Rooke, with the English and Dutch fleet, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons, in the port of Vigo, in Gallicia, Spain; when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors.

— 1748. Was born at St. John's, near Worcester, Mr. William Butler, author of this work. He was a good husband, a most

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affectionate father, a friend both in prosperity and adversity, and a generous contributor to the sons and daughters of affliction. Such was his feeling disposition, that a distressing story would often draw tears from his eyes; and he was exceedingly shocked at any act of cruelty to man or beast, mercy to both being always inculcated by him. The editor of this work had the gratifying, though melancholy pleasure, of testifying that the life of this kind companion and this faithful guide, for thirty years, was one continued series of labour, patience, charity, generosity, temperance, piety, and goodness. See, for a brief account of this excellent man, August 1, 1822.

12, 1768. CATHERINE II., Empress of Russia, was inoculated for the small-pox, by Dr. Dimsdale, of London, whom she most liberally rewarded for his attendance at Petersburg, by presenting him with 10,000*l.* sterling, settling upon him an annual pension of 500*l.*, and creating him a Baron of the Russian empire.

— 1798. SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN obtained a victory over a French squadron of ships off Tory Island, adjacent to the north-west part of Ireland. This gallant officer died in 1822, at Greenwich Hospital, while on a visit to Sir Richard Keates, the governor.

13. The Latins commemorate CARPUS, who resided at Troas, at whose house the apostle Paul lodged and left a cloak, or, as some commentators explain it, a bag to hold writings, or books written on parchment; believed in this instance to have contained the Scriptures, and which he requests Timothy to bring to him. The Greeks say that Carpus was one of the seventy disciples; became Bishop of Berea, and died there in peace.

— 1399. HENRY IV. was crowned, the very day on which the year before he had been banished. Richard II., grandson of Edward III., being deposed, the Duke of Lancaster was proclaimed King by the title of Henry IV., in prejudice to the Duke of York, the right heir to the crown; whence sprang animosities which filled the kingdom with civil commotions, and deluged it with blood. See June 21, 1377; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Towton, Wakefield, Hexham, Alban's, Barnet, and Bosworth Field; and *Arith. Quest.*, art Roses.

— 1815. NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, who "bestrode the majestic world like a colossus," arrived at St. Helena, "an exile prisoner;" affording a striking instance, that if "vaulting ambition" can raise a man from the lowest station, it can also prostrate him from the highest. A declaration ascribed to this captive chief is full of wisdom, and offers a salutary lesson to the "*wicked* rulers of mankind:" "I have sinned against liberal ideas of the age, and I have fallen." See Buonaparte, Index. On the same day that the exiled emperor landed from

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the Northumberland man-of-war at St. Helena, Murat, whom he had raised to the throne of Naples, was shot, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the fortress of Pizzo, Calabria, Italy.

14, 1066. BATTLE OF HASTINGS. On this day was fought the memorable Battle of Hastings, which transferred the crown of England to the Duke of Normandy; and October 14 was the day of the birth, as well as of the defeat and death, of Harold II.

Harold and his two brothers, who were also slain in this engagement, were interred in Waltham Abbey Church, Essex. A plain stone, of gray marble, was, it is said, erected over the King, with this expressive epitaph: "Haroldus Infelix."

— 1601. Died, at Prague, in Bohemia, the illustrious astronomer TYCHO BRAHE, repeating several times, *I have not lived in vain.** He was born in 1546, at Knudstorp, in Schonen, Sweden, a district which at that period belonged to Denmark; hence he is styled "The Danish Astronomer." He made several important discoveries, enriched astronomy with many facts, and was the first who determined the effect of refraction, whereby we see the sun or any star above the horizon before it is so in reality; as we see the bottom of a vessel when filled with water, which, in the same position, we do not perceive when empty. The labours of Tycho attracted the attention of

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* See April 19, 1791. Dr. Robertson, the historian, in one of his last conversations with Dr. Erskine, expressed his joy in reflecting that his life on earth *had not been altogether in vain*. Epicurus, a few hours only previous to his dissolution, speaking of the torments of his disorder to a friend, told him, that the joy he then felt in his mind in the review of his *public instructions*, stood as it were in battle array betwixt him and the agonies which he endured. See May 1, 304. "I shall be happy," says the pious Sturm, "if, at the close of life, I carry with me to the grave the merit of having been *useful to society*." Of persons whose studies and pursuits are accommodated to general utility, it may be truly affirmed, that *they live to some purpose;* which can never be said of those, how uncommon soever their abilities and attainments, who spend life in abstract speculation, and produce nothing of real use and service to their fellow-creatures.

The soul-cheering expression, *I have not lived in vain*, was never more appropriately used than by Lord Grenville, when he brought the Slave Trade Felony Bill into the House of Lords, May 7, 1811. His Lordship then observed, that it had been his good fortune to introduce that Act into the House, which was *first* passed for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. See May 1, 1807. He considered it, he said, as the most honourable act of his public life; and might say at the close of that life, *I have not lived in vain*. The last words which the immortal Nelson uttered were, "Thank God! I have done my duty." SOUTHEY'S *Life of Nelson*.

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Europe. The learned went to consult him, and the noble to see him. See August 20, 1589.

14, 1644. WILLIAM PENN, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, was born on Tower Hill, in London. Memoirs of this illustrious character have been published by Thomas Clarkson, M.A. (see May 1, 1807); and if departed spirits are conscious of what is passing in this lower world, Penn himself must be delighted at having found so congenial a biographer. Such a publication as this, say the Monthly Reviewers, is worth a thousand common memoirs. It affords a picture on which the philosophic Christian can dwell with pleasure; and which, in spite of surrounding baseness and profligacy, encourages a hope of the moral amelioration of the world. Indeed, the noble example here displayed ought not only to teach us the high moral capabilities of the human mind, but it ought to be so emblazoned as to inspire, if possible, all classes of society with a conviction of the excellence of virtue. Every opportunity should be embraced for exhibiting *Man as he can be*, and *Man as he ought to be*. Fallen or degraded as is the state of man, some luminous spots now and then appear as glorious proofs of the possibility of mental cultivation, on which we ought to fix our regards; and if some instances convince us of the mean and vicious state to which human beings can be debased, let others instruct us to what an elevation of intellect and virtue they may be exalted. As a private Christian, and a preacher of that which he regarded as the light and truth of Divine inspiration, William Penn is a very impressive example; and when we ascend one step higher, and view him as a public character, as a statesman, and the head of a civil community, he merits the attention of the world, as demonstrating the practicability of Christian principles in the government of states, and the superiority of a public conduct founded on justice and humanity over that which rests on political expediency or cunning.

Penn suffered severe persecution, merely for preaching to a quiet society of Quakers* in Gracechurch Street. He was lodged in Newgate, and brought to trial at the Old Bailey, as a criminal of the worst description; and such was the treatment of the prisoner on his trial, and of the honest jury who acquitted him, that every Englishman who peruses the detail, will blush for his country, and thank God that it is delivered from the tyranny and lawless violence which then prevailed even in the courts of law.

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* See Fox (George) and Barclay, Index; and *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Friends.

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When Penn obtained from Charles II. a grant of land in America, in lieu of a debt due by government to his father, the admiral, though he went to Pennsylvania * with the royal charter in his pocket, he did not regard himself as fully entitled to the land which this charter specified, without the concurrence of the aboriginal inhabitants. He therefore invited the Indians to a conference, which he and his followers attended unarmed, and made his celebrated treaty † with them; a treaty which all concur in considering as the most glorious of any in the annals of the world; the only treaty, as Voltaire says, which was not ratified by an oath, and which was not violated. Indeed, a more complete effect was produced on these Indian tribes by the kind and beneficent treatment of Penn, than either before or since was ever obtained by force. Having settled his bargain and treaty of eternal friendship with the Indians, he fixed on the site and gave the plan of his new city, which was to be called Philadelphia, *the city of brotherly love.* See Adelphi, Index.

The exertions of Penn, in his provincial kingship, place his character in the first class of statesmen; and we lament, continue the Reviewers, the numerous obstructions by which his wise and benevolent projects were counteracted. Good as he was at heart, he was destined to have his virtue and piety subjected to the proof of continual trials; and, as he once pleasantly remarked, "he had gone against wind and tide through the whole of his life." ‡ After a gradual decay both of body and

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* Pennsylvania was thus named by Charles II., from respect to Penn's father, whom the king often mentioned with great praise. It was Penn's wish to have had it called New Wales; and when this was opposed, he suggested Sylvania, on account of its woods, but they would add Penn to it. Sylva is the Latin for wood.

† Alderman Boydell, in 1775, published a beautiful print of this treaty, engraved by Hall from a painting by West. Its companion, "The Death of General Wolfe, engraved by Woollett, was published the ensuing year. This great historical and landscape engraver was born at Maidstone, in Kent, 1735, died in 1785, and was buried in Pancras churchyard, near London.

‡ During some of his severest troubles he lost a wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. He has thus drawn her character: "I hope I may say she was a public as well as a private loss; for she was not only an excellent wife and mother, but an entire and a constant friend, of a more than common capacity, and greater modesty and humility; yet most equal and undaunted in danger; religious as well as ingenious, without affectation; an easy mistress and good neighbour, especially to the poor; neither lavish nor penurious; but an example of industry, as well as of other virtues: therefore our great

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mind, this venerable man expired at Ruscomb, near Reading, in Berkshire, July, 1718, in the 74th year of his age.

14, 1758. Battle of Hochkirchen. This is a village near Bautzen, in Lusatia, and forty-five miles N. E. of Dresden, in Germany. Here the King of Prussia was surprized in his camp and defeated by the Austrians, commanded by Count Daun; and that able General Field-Marshal Keith, a Scotsman in the service of Prussia, was killed in the churchyard. Daun and Lacy, the Austrian generals, shed tears on seeing the corpse, and ordered it to be interred with every possible mark of military honour. This victory procured for Daun the most honourable testimony of gratitude and admiration. The city of Vienna erected a statue to him; Maria Theresa wrote to him in the most flattering terms; the Empress of Russia sent him a beautiful sabre; and Pope Clement XIII. presented him with a cap and a *consecrated* sword.

— 1806. A dreadful engagement took place near Jena,* between the French and the Prussians, which proved extremely disastrous to the latter. This is sometimes called the battle of Auerstadt, from an adjacent village. The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia commanded their respective forces. Both armies displayed the greatest bravery.

15, 70 B. C. Virgil, the greatest of Latin poets, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua; hence he is often styled the "Mantuan Swain," the "Bard of Mantua," &c. *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Cygnus. He was taken ill at Megara, a town between Corinth and Athens, died at Brundusium, and was interred near Naples.† Discovering early marks of a fine genius, Virgil was sent at the age of twelve to study at Cremona, whence he removed to Milan, and afterwards to Naples. Cap-

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loss, though her own eternal gain." See Queen Mary (consort of King William), and Russell (Lady), Index.

* Jena, which has long been famous for its university, is situated in Upper Saxony, Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Weimar, lat. 51° north, long. 12° east.

† Virgil's tomb, says a late celebrated tourist, ought to be consecrated to genius and meditation. Few places are in themselves more picturesque, and, from the recollection inseparably interwoven with it, no spot is more interesting. In truth, the hill or mountain of Pausilippo, on which the sepulchre stands, is beautiful in the extreme, and is justly honoured with its appellation, for no scene is better calculated to banish melancholy and exhilarate the mind. Pausilippo took its name from a villa of Verdiu Pollio, erected in the time of Augustus, and called *Pausilypum*, from the effect which its beauty was supposed to produce in suspending sorrow and anxiety. See Eustace's *Classical Tour*.

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tivated with the beauty and sweetness of Theocritus,* he introduced pastoral poetry among his countrymen, and composed ten eclogues. In his 34th year, at the solicitation of Mecænas (see Index), he wrote his "Georgics," divided into four books. He is supposed to have begun the "Æneid" in his 45th year, which epic poem still remains in twelve books, though not with all the perfection which the author intended. This immortal work was written with the design of reconciling the Romans to monarchical government. Virgil died September the 22nd, in his 52nd year. The versions of and commentaries upon, this author's works are innumerable. Those into English by Ogilby, Dryden, Trapp, and Pitt, are well known: but Warton's edition in Latin and English is said to be preferable to all others, not only on account of the translation, but because the Latin text is correctly printed with it.

15, 1791. Died, at the age of 52, near Yassy or Jassy, in Moldavia, Turkey in Europe, on his way to the town of Nicolaï or Nicolaef, that illustrious favourite of fortune, PRINCE POTEMKIN, Field-Marshal of Russia. His funeral was performed with great pomp and magnificence at Jassy; but his body was afterwards conveyed to Cherson (see Jan. 20, 1790), and inhumed in the principal church of that town.† The Empress (Catherine II.) allotted 100,000 roubles for the erection of a mausoleum (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Mausolus) to his memory. Prince Potemkin was one of the most extraordinary men of his time: he was at one period the lover of the empress—at another he presented her with new favourites; became her confidant, her friend, her general, and her minister. See March 31, 1783.

— 1843. Died at Stapleton, a village near Bristol, JOHN FOSTER, the author of "Essays." He was born at Wadsworth Lanes, Halifax, Sep. 17, 1770. See *Life* by RYLAND.

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* Theocritus was an ancient Greek pastoral poet, who flourished about 260 years B. C.

> Theocritus, whose polish'd sense
> Shines in simple elegance,
> While he paints in valleys green
> Joys that wait the rural scene.
>
> *Review of Poetry*, by LADY M.

He was a native of Syracuse in Sicily. The compositions of this admired poet are distinguished among the ancients by the name of "Idylliums," in order to express the smallness and variety of their natures; they would now be called "Miscellanies, or Poems on several Occasions."

† His body has since been thrown into a neighbouring ditch.

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16, 1555. The renowned martyrs, RIDLEY, BISHOP OF LONDON, and LATIMER, formerly BISHOP OF WORCESTER,* were burnt at Oxford. See *Arith. Quest.* Ridley† was born in 1500, at Wilmontswick, Tynedale, in Northumberland; and Latimer in 1470, at Thurcaston, a sequestered village a little north-east of Leicester. His portrait is still preserved in the rectorial house.

— 1586. DEATH OF SIDNEY. Sir Philip Sidney, who had been wounded at the battle of Zutphen, died at Arnheim, north of Nimeguen, in the United Provinces. This amiable young man had been equally the delight of Elizabeth's court and army, as his person and endowments were only equalled by his valour and humanity. After his thigh-bone had been broken by a musket-shot, in the agony of his wound he called for water. Some was brought to him, but as he was lifting it to his lips, the ghastly look of a dying soldier struck his eye. "Take this," said he, holding the water to him; "*thy* necessity is yet greater than *mine*." He died with the resignation of a saint;‡

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* Latimer resigned his bishopric in 1539, on the passing of the "Bloody Act," and retired to his friend Cranmer's dwelling. On the accession of Edward VI. he was not restored to the bishopric, but was appointed preacher to the court. In this situation he acquitted himself with incredible intrepidity, sparing neither the profligate minister, the partial judge, the indolent priest, nor even the misguided infant king. A remarkable instance is recorded of his boldness when he was Bishop of Worcester. Instead of the usual new-year's gift of gold, &c., he presented Henry VIII. with a New Testament, inclosed in a napkin, and the 13th chap. and 4th verse of the Hebrews referred to: "Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge."

† A sermon preached by Bishop Ridley before the king at Westminster, in which he enforced the claims of the poor and ignorant on the wealthy and enlightened, had the enviable felicity of being followed by the noblest of practical comments. The result of the discourse was, the erection of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Christ's Hospitals. This last great establishment, which, from a reference to the costume of the children, is generally known by the name of the Blue-Coat School, owes its foundation to the piety, virtue, and love of knowledge which graced that ornament of the British throne, "the good young king" Edward VI. There are generally from one thousand to twelve hundred boys and girls receiving their education, besides being clothed and boarded, in this princely institution.

‡ Courage separated from piety is not courage, but madness. A complete hero has not only that patriotism, and that imperious sense of duty, before which danger vanishes, but that reverential fear of God which excludes from the heart every other fear (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Turenne)—that testimony of a good conscience which strips death

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and so general was the grief for his loss, that it was looked upon "as a sin" to appear in gay clothes for several months after. Elizabeth lamented his death, and James of Scotland, it is said, wrote an epitaph for him. Pennant, however, asserts, that his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral with great funeral pomp, but without either monument or inscription. As a writer, Sidney appears rather a man of great literature than of bright genius. His "Arcadia," so highly admired in its age, is now little esteemed. He was born at Penshurst, in Kent, Nov. 29, 1554. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli.

16, 1608. Was born at Faenza, in Italy, TORRICELLI, the inventor of the barometer, an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; and, by the ascent or descent of mercury in a glass tube, the variations in the state of the air, foretelling the changes in the weather, and measuring heights or depths, &c.*

> "Thus up exhausted tubes bright currents flow,
> Of liquid silver from the lake below;
> Weigh the long column of incumbent skies,
> And with the changeful moment fall or rise."

— 1651. CHARLES II., after being exposed to most imminent perils in consequence of his defeat at Worcester, arrived safely at Fecamp, in the department of Lower Seine, province of Normandy, France. He sailed from Brighthelmstone the preceding day, having slept at the George Inn, in West Street, the house now bearing the name of "King Charles's Head." See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli.

— 1767. Died, at Riga, in Russia, age 84, COUNT MUNICH,† the favourite of the Czarina Ann. He was concerned in all the

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of his terrors[1]—that faith which looks to a brighter recompense than sovereigns can bestow. See Cornelius, Duncan, and Gardiner, Index. Dr. Brichan's 8th Sermon.

> The man immortal, rationally brave,
> Dares rush on death—because he cannot die.
>
> YOUNG.

* See *Exercises on the Globes*, Torricelli.

† TOOKE's *Life of Catherine*. The *Ency. Brit.* states his death as having happened on the 8th of October.

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[1] The motto of Arminius is remarkable: "A good conscience is a paradise." See Arminius, Index.

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events of her reign. Being appointed general of her armies, he gained great advantages over the Crim Tartars, defeated the Turks in 1739, in an engagement near Choczim, and took that city, together with Jassy, the capital of Moldavia. He was afterwards prime minister; but being accused of employing his power to gratify his ambition and private resentment, on Elizabeth's being raised to the throne, he was, in 1742, condemned to lose his life. This sentence, however, was mitigated to banishment into Siberia,* whither many of the victims of his authority had been exiled. He was recalled by Peter III. in 1762, and declared field-marshal. Upon the death of this prince,† the Empress Catherine II. appointed him director-general of the Russian ports in the Baltic. Munich was born near Oldenburgh, in Westphalia, Germany, and served under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. See Oldenburg, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. Twenty years passed in the frightful wastes of Siberia did not depress his firm and generous soul; at the head of armies—condemned to death—in frozen deserts, Munich was everywhere the same: he ever preserved that unalterable serenity, that energy of character, which falls to the lot of so few.

16, 1774. Died ROBERT FERGUSON, a very ingenious, though unfortunate Scottish poet, born at Edinburgh, in 1750. His social qualifications were so fascinating, that they led him into a course of dissipation and imprudence, which is too often the ruin of men of genius. Burns (his brother poet and enthusiastic admirer) erected a neat monument to his memory in the Canongate churchyard.

— 1784. MR. BLANCHARD, accompanied by Mr. Sheldon, Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy (the first Englishman who made an aërial excursion), ascended at Chelsea in a balloon.

— 1793. DECOLLATION OF THE QUEEN OF FRANCE. This unhappy princess might have said, in the language of Shakspeare,

> "I was born high,‡

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* Siberia is a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. Tobolsk is the principal town, where the viceroy resides; and to the northern part of Siberia are usually consigned such of the Russian state criminals as are sent into banishment. See Nov. 2, 1729.

† See March 31, 1783; and July 9 and 17, 1762.

‡ Verily, 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content.
SHAKSPEARE.

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Our airy* buildeth on the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun;"

for she was daughter of an empress, the sister of emperors, and the wife of a king long considered as the most powerful in Europe. She was not only a queen, but a woman whose consummate beauty "taught the torches to burn bright:" she was therefore not only accustomed to the interested and ostentatious submission that attends power, but that more pleasing attention and obedience which are ever paid to beauty. Fortune accompanied her friendship, and happiness her smiles. She found her wishes anticipated and saw her looks obeyed. The sudden fall of the king (see January 21, 1793) and herself from "the full meridian of their glory," is, perhaps, one of the most memorable instances upon record of the instability of human grandeur; awfully verifying the reflection of the poet, that

"The mightiest monarchs of the peopled earth
Are still the subjects of capricious Fortune;
And, when she frowns, the height on which they sit
Makes but their fall more dreadful and conspicuous."

The queen was in the 39th year of her age. Clery's "Journal of Occurrences in the Temple" discloses circumstances of wanton severity and cruel insult towards the much-injured monarch of France and his family, which cannot be read without abhorrence and indignation.

16, 1793. Died, in London, JOHN HUNTER, generally deemed one of the first anatomical surgeons in the world, both in theory and practice. He was born in 1725, at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER, brother to the above, who died in London in 1783, was a celebrated physician and anatomist. His anatomical museum was the most complete of all the private ones in Europe, and cost him upwards of 20,000*l.* in collecting.

Often shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-winged eagle.

SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

* Airy, or aëry, among sportsmen, is a term expressing the nest of a hawk or eagle.

There the eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build.[1] MILTON.

[1] See Job xxxix. 27, 28; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Aquila.

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16, 1834. The House of Lords and the House of Commons were destroyed by fire.

17, 1346. Was fought the BATTLE OF NEVILL'S CROSS, near Durham, in which fifteen or twenty thousand Scots were slain, and their king, David Bruce, taken prisoner. He remained eleven years prisoner in England. See *Miscel. Quest.* and *Arith. Quest.*, art Poitiers.

— 1777. BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER. General Burgoyne surrendered himself and the British army under his command to General Gates, the American commander, at Saratoga, on Hudson's river, in about lat. 43° N. and long. 73° W General Burgoyne was an elegant writer, and author of four dramatic pieces; viz. "The Maid of the Oaks,"* "The Lord of the Manor," "The Heiress," and "Richard Cœur de Lion." He died August 4, 1792, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

18. ST. LUKE'S FESTIVAL. St. Luke, called also Lucas, Lucias, or Lucanus, was a Syrian, a native of Antioch, by profession a physician, and for the most part a companion of St. Paul. From his attending this apostle in his travels, and from the testimony of some of the ancients, many have been induced to conclude that this evangelist was a Jew; and several learned men, both among the ancients and moderns, have been of opinion that he was one of the seventy. The first time that he is mentioned in the New Testament is in his own history of the *Acts*, or *Actions of the Apostles*.† We find him with St. Paul at Troas. He attended this apostle to Jerusalem, continued with him during his troubles in Judea, sailed in the same ship with him when he was sent prisoner from Cæsarea to Rome, and stayed with him in the imperial city during his two years' confinement there. In St. Paul's epistles written during his imprisonment he is mentioned by name, and, in one of those letters, styled the "beloved physician." The ancients have not mentioned his suffering martyrdom; it is probable, therefore,

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* The Oaks, on Banstead Downs, Surrey, is an elegant seat which belonged to the late Earl of Derby, who purchased it of his son-in-law, General Burgoyne. There was a *fête champêtre* here in 1774, which gave rise to Burgoyne's musical entertainment of "The Maid of the Oaks."

† Dr. Doddridge says, that when Luke first mentions himself in his own history, it is very remarkable that he does it only in an oblique manner; nor does he, indeed, throughout the whole history, once mention his own name, or relate any one thing which he said or did for the service of Christianity; though Paul speaks of him in the most honourable terms, Col. iv. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 11; and probably 2 Cor. viii. 18. See also Philemon xxiii. 24.

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says Dr. Harwood, that he died a natural death. Some suppose that this event took place in the 84th year of his age, about A. D. 70, at Patras. BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. His History of the Acts was published in the regions of Achaia and Bœotia, about the year 63, which was also the date of his Gospel, according to Dr. Lardner, who has examined these subjects with great accuracy and critical judgment. It may be proper to add, that although St. Luke was not actually an apostle, yet he was the inseparable companion of the apostle Paul, and committed to writing the Gospel preached by him. Being himself a scholar, his writings, as Grotius and Dr. Harwood remark, abound with expressions that are of classical purity, and which remind the learned reader of Xenophon (see *Arith. Quest.*), on whom the Athenians said that the nine Parnassian sisters (see *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Muses) had shed their choicest influence, and whose language all the Graces (see *Arith. Quest.*) had combined to form and embellish.

18, 1529. HENRY VIII., being determined on the ruin of his ancient favourite and haughty minister, Cardinal Wolsey, sent the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to require the great seal from him, which was delivered by the King to Sir Thomas More, a man who united, with the ornaments of elegant literature, the highest virtue and capacity. In less than six years, the vindictive monarch, unable to attain, either by bribes or menaces, this conscientious man's approbation of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, determined to destroy him. See May 19, 1536. He was first attainted for misprision of treason in the case of the Maid of Kent,* and when this accusation was unsuccessful, he was enjoined to take the oath of supremacy, and on his refusal was committed to the Tower for fifteen months, and then brought to trial and sentenced to suffer death.

A steady More,
Who with a generous though mistaken zeal,
Withstood a brutal tryant's useful rage;
Like Cato firm, like Aristides just,
Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor,
A dauntless soul erect, who smiled on death.

THOMSON.

See July 6, 1535, and October 29, 1618, note.

— 1564. Captain, afterwards SIR JOHN HAWKINS, the first Englishman that gave countenance to the Slave Trade, sailed from Plymouth (his native place) for Cape Verd, on the coast of Africa; being the first ostensible voyage in that most iniquitous commerce. The Negroes were sold to the Spaniards

* See Adlington, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

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in Hispaniola,* in the West Indies. "Here," says Hill, in his "Naval History," "began the horrid practice of forcing the Africans into slavery; an injustice and barbarity which, so sure as there is vengeance in heaven for the worst of crimes, will some time be the destruction of all who encourage it." To avert this justly-to-be-apprehended judgment, that enlightened patriot, Mr. Fox, on the 10th of June, 1806, with a steady adherence to those principles which he always avowed, had the glory to carry a resolution in the House of Commons, which went to the entire abolition of this nefarious trade, so long the opprobrium of Christians in general, and of Englishmen in particular. In the course of the debate, the Solicitor-General stated from authentic documents, then before the House, that since the year 1792, upwards of 3,500,000† of the natives of Africa had been torn from their country by Europeans, and had either *miserably perished on the passage, or had been sold in the West Indies!*

18, 1663. PRINCE EUGENE, the distinguished imperial commander, was born at Paris. He quitted France in disgust, and entered into the service of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, for whom, in 1697, he gained the battle of Zenta. He lived under two succeeding emperors, Joseph I. and Charles VI., for whom he performed signal services.‡ Of these emperors he used to say, that the first had been his *Father*, because he had promoted his fortune, as he would have done his own son's—the second his *Brother*, because he loved him as a brother—and the third his *Master*, because he had recompensed him like a king. Eugene admired and protected literature and the arts.

— 1813. BATTLE OF LEIPSIC. On this day was fought the ever-memorable battle of Leipsic, between the French under Buonaparte, and the allied armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The strength of Napoleon was estimated at 180,000 men, that of the allies was not very short of 300,000 men, reinforced by patriotic Germans, who, forming themselves into societies, rose *en masse* to achieve the deliverance of the country. After a long and awful contest, during which Buonaparte narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, the Gallic army sustained a signal and dreadful defeat; they lost upwards of 80,000 men, including prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, and

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* See April 19, 1804.

† That is, on an average, 250,000 annually. Mr. Pitt some years ago stated the number of wretched beings thus stolen or kidnapped yearly at 80,000 only. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Apis, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Sugar; also April 19, 1804.

‡ See Eugene, Index; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Index.

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an immense quantity of baggage. The surrender of Leipsic, which was entered by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Bernadotte, by three different gates, and of all the French fortresses in Germany, and the final expulsion of Napoleon from that country, were the glorious fruits of the victory achieved by the allies.

19, 1216. KING JOHN, in the midst of troubles which his own folly and baseness had excited, died at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, in the 49th year of his age, and the 18th of his reign. He was buried at Worcester; and a stone coffin containing his body was discovered in the cathedral church of that city in 1779. John was an unnatural son, an unkind brother, a cruel uncle, a jealous and inconstant husband; dissembling, cowardly, and cruel; without faith, honour, or honesty; paying no regard to law, justice, or mercy. No virtue whatever, not a single good action, ever atoned for the uninterrupted series of crimes of all sorts which stained the life of this infamous prince, whose character was a monstrous compound of all kinds of vice. Yet, perhaps, it was the combination of such evil qualities that urged the people to insist upon an enlargement of their liberties, which they would not have solicited from a better, nor have extorted from an abler prince. See Index, and Magna Charta, *Arith. Quest.*, and *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Newark and Runnymead.

— 1609. Died, at Leyden, in Holland, JAMES ARMINIUS, a famous Protestant divine, from whom the religious sect of Arminians take their name. He was born in 1560, at Oudewater, in Holland, and is said to have attracted through life the esteem and applause even of enemies by his acknowledged candour, penetration, and piety.

The disputes between the Arminians and Calvinists, concerning free-will, predestination, &c., became so violent soon after the death of Arminius, as to threaten the United Provinces with civil discord. The Calvinists appealed to a general synod, which was accordingly convened at Dort, or Dordrecht,* in 1618; when the Arminians, being excluded from the assembly, and, of course, not allowed to defend their opinions, were pronounced guilty of pestilential errors, and condemned as corrupters of the true faith. In consequence of this harsh decision, they were treated with great severity, being deprived of all their posts and employments, their ministers were banished or silenced, and their congregations suppressed; but in 1625 the Arminian exiles were restored to their former reputation and

* See *Arith. Quest.*, art Inundation; and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Dort.

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tranquillity; and, under the toleration of the state, they erected churches and founded a college at Amsterdam, appointing the celebrated Episcopius, a man of uncommon talents and learning, to be the first theological professor. He was born at Amsterdam in 1583, and died in 1643. See the *Ency. Brit.*, art. Arminians; and *Geo. Exer. on the New. Test.*, art. Arminianism and Calvinism.

19, 1680. Was born, at Coleraine, in the north of Ireland, JOHN ABERNETHY, an eminent Dissenting minister. He preached for nearly twenty years at Antrim, but afterwards at Dublin. He died in 1740. His Sermons, particularly those on the "Divine Attributes," have been greatly admired.

— 1723. Died SIR GODFREY KNELLER, an eminent painter, who had the remarkable honour of drawing ten crowned heads,—four kings of England and three queens, Peter the Great, Charles III. of Spain, when he was in England, and Louis XIV.

> Thou Kneller, long, with noble pride,
> The foremost of thy art, hast vied
> With Nature in a generous strife,
> And touch'd the canvass into life.
> Thy pencil has, by monarchs sought,
> From reign to reign in ermine wrought,
> And, in the robes of state array'd,
> The kings of half an age display'd.
>
> ADDISON.

Kneller was a native of Lubeck, in Holstein, in the north of Germany, where he was born in 1648. He was created a Baronet by George I. Pope's concluding couplet of his epitaph upon Sir Godfrey Kneller,—

> Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie
> Her works; and dying, fears herself may die,—

was much admired as a comprehensive encomium, however its propriety might be questioned;* but it was observed, that the thought was stolen from Cardinal Bembo's celebrated Latin distich on Raphael—

> Raphael, timuit, quo sospite, vinci,
> Rerum magna parens, et moriente, mori.

Pope's lines are, indeed, nothing more than a translation of the preceding, which were much better versified by Mr. Harrison, a friend of Swift.

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* See Pope's epitaph designed for Sir Isaac Newton, p. 87.

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Here Raphael lies, by whose untimely end,*
Nature hath lost a rival and a friend.

Sir Godfrey Kneller was interred at Twickenham, near Richmond.

19, 1769. A dreadful eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS took place. It is very probable that Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, and Mount Ætna, in Sicily, form but different portions of *one* chain of mountains that passes under the sea and the isle of Lipari; for whenever one of these volcanoes has had a great eruption, it was observed that the other, and the volcano in the isle of Lipari, threw out more flames than ordinary. This remark was made by Huet.†

— 1781. SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS. Lord Cornwallis and his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war to General Washington, at York Town, in Virginia.‡ This event ter-

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* Raphael died in his 37th year. See page 62, note.

† Peter Daniel Huet was Bishop of Avranches, in France, and a celebrated philosophical, historical, and commercial writer. He was born in 1630, and died in 1721.

‡ Lord Cornwallis was, however, well received on his return to England, and, a few years after, was nominated to the important situation of Governor-General of Bengal. In 1792 he obliged Tippoo Sultaun to cede half his dominions to the English and their allies.[1] On his return home he was made a Marquis; and in 1798, a period of general alarm, he was invested with the vice-regal powers of Ireland, amidst the acclamations of both kingdoms. His administration was successful. He gained the hearts while he disarmed the hands of the insurgents, and captured an invading enemy. In 1801 his Lordship resigned his high office, and afterwards negotiated the definitive Treaty of Peace at Amiens.[2] In 1805 he repaired to India a second time, as governor-general, &c.; but his constitution had by this time been greatly undermined by bodily disease and mental exertions; and nature, at length, became so completely exhausted, that he had scarcely exhibited the olive-branch of peace, and begun to sway the sceptre of justice in that vast continent, before he sunk under the weight of his patriotic labour and anxiety; lamented by us at home, and mourned with tears of anguish by our unhappy fellow-subjects of various nations and religions in the eastern world. This melancholy event took place on Saturday, the 5th of October, 1805, in the 67th year of his age, at Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares. He was buried with great pomp, a general mourning was adopted, and a mausoleum has been erected over the place of his interment at Ghazepoor, on the Ganges, north-east of Benares. An interesting monument, by Rossi, has been also erected to his memory at the public expense in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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[1] See May 4, 1799.

[2] See March 27, 1802.

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minated the contest between Britain and the American colonies.

19, 1806. Died, at Cambridge, HENRY KIRKE WHITE, who, in the course of twenty-one years (the span of his brief but illustrious career), by indefatigable perseverance in study, unquenchable ardour of genius, and sincere piety, distinguished himself as a scholar, a poet, and a Christian; whose reliques will long continue to excite public interest, and whose story, though mournful, will nevertheless be held in remembrance, as a cheering example to youthful genius, when struggling with poverty or assailed by temptation.

In addition to the exhausting labours of an attorney's clerk, this extraordinary youth employed his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages; in each of which he made considerable progress. Chemistry, astronomy, and electricity were also numbered among his amusements. If time be computed by its occupation, he made a minute of every moment of his leisure, and *every* day added sensibly to his stock of knowledge.* He had also a turn for mechanics, and most of the furniture of his little study was the workmanship of his own hands; but his most delightful relaxation was the exercise of his powers of composition, both in prose and verse; and his works exhibit evidence of superior talent and great moral worth.

When, by the kindness of his friends, Mr. White was placed at college, he continued his studies with such intense application, that in his *first* term he was pronounced the first man of his year. Never, perhaps, had any young man, in so short a time, excited such expectations; every university honour was thought to be within his reach; he was set down as a medalist, and expected to take a senior wrangler's degree; but these expectations were poison to him; they goaded him to fresh exertions, by which his physical and mental strength was exhausted, and by which he was prematurely brought to the grave!

The moral qualities of Henry Kirke White, his good sense and feeling, were as admirable as his industry and genius. He was amiable in all the relations of life. Of his fervent piety, his letters, prayers, and hymns afford interesting proofs. Religion was in him a living principle of goodness, which sanctified all his hopes and affections, which made him keep watch over his heart, and enabled him to correct the few symptoms which it ever displayed of human imperfection.† This interesting

* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Apelles.
† See Smith (Elizabeth), Index.

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character was a native of Nottingham.* His father was a butcher,† and his mother kept a boarding-school for young ladies. He was interred at Cambridge, and a monument has been erected to his memory at the expense of an American gentleman, Mr. Francis Boot, of Boston. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. White.

20, 480 B. C. Battle of Salamis. On this day Themistocles, with only 380 sail, dispersed, and in a great measure destroyed, the fleet of Xerxes, when that celebrated marauder invaded Greece.‡ Salamis, or Salamin, was an island situated adjacent to Athens: it is now called Coluri. Themistocles was born at Acharna, near Athens, and died in the 65th year of his age, about 440 years B. C., at Magnesia, on the river Meander, about fifteen miles from Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

— 1422. Expired, at Paris, aged 54, Charles VI., after a reign of forty-two years. About the 25th year of his age he was seized with a derangement of intellect, which continued, through a series of recoveries and relapses, to his death. He passed thirty years in a pitiable state of suffering, neglected by his family, particularly by the most infamous of women, Isabel of Bavaria, his queen, to a degree which is hardly credible.

— 1687. Lima, the capital of Peru, in South America, was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake—an event which was annually noticed in that city after it was rebuilt, until it met with a similar catastrophe in 1746. See the 28th of this month.

— 1714. George I. was crowned at Westminster. He was the son of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover and Elector of Brunswick,§ and of the Princess Sophia. The princess was the surviving child of Frederick V., Elector Palatine, and of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., King of England. From Elizabeth, George derived his title, *by descent*, to these kingdoms. On the abdication of James II., his two daughters,

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* See Kippis and Wakefield, Index; and Nottingham, in Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

† Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Wolsey, and Akenside the poet, were also sons of butchers. See Gloucester, Ipswich, and Newcastle, Bourn's *Gazetteer*, and Index.

‡ See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Battle of Thermopylæ, and Sept. 22, 479 B. C.

§ The dukedom of Brunswick and Hanover was raised, in 1692, to the electoral dignity, in the person of Ernest Augustus, and it was raised, in 1814, from an electorate to a kingdom, in the person of George III. On the accession of Queen Victoria, Hanover became independent of Great Britain, and Ernest Duke of Cumberland assumed the sovereignty.

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Mary and Anne, successively held the British sceptre; but, they dying without issue, it devolved on George I., an act of Parliament in 1701 having settled the regal dignity, in failure of such issue, on the Princess Sophia, his mother, who died in 1714, a few weeks before the death of Queen Anne. See Herenhausen, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. The family of Brunswick is, therefore, descended on the maternal side from the Stuart line. It wears the British crown, however, not in right of lineal descent, but in consequence of a solemn compact between that house and the nation, from whom the crown was a gift, with the sacred agreement that the monarch should respect the rights and liberties of the subject. The British throne, therefore, rests on the surest, because the only really legitimate foundation,—the choice and consent of the people.

20, 1740. Expired, at Vienna, aged 55, CHARLES VI., Emperor of Germany. He was the sixteenth and last prince of the ancient and illustrious house of Austria, and was succeeded in his hereditary dominions by his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, married to Francis I., Grand Duke of Tuscany. Charles was proclaimed at Vienna, King of Spain, in 1703, soon after the death of Charles II.,* under the title of Charles III., but relinquished his right to the throne of Spain in favour of Philip V., on the death of his brother Joseph I., in 1711, whom he succeeded as emperor.

— 1805. ULM, a strong town on the Danube, Swabia, Germany, was surrendered, with 30,000 men, almost unconditionally to Buonaparte, by General Mack, the Austrian commander. This conquest, so beneficial for France, was counterbalanced by the naval victory obtained by the English; for the same sun which shone on the French eagles at the Danube, displayed the humiliation of the standards of France off Cape Trafalgar.

21, 1687. Expired, at Beaconsfield,† EDMUND WALLER, an eminent poet and political writer; but memorable chiefly, at present, for his address in improving and refining the English tongue. He was the nephew of the great Hampden,‡ and his conduct in the early part of his political career appears to have been formed on his uncle's principles, though he afterwards changed his opinions. During the Protectorate he wrote a panegyric on Cromwell, and at the Restoration employed "his imagination, his elegance, and his melody, with equal alacrity, for Charles II." "He that has flattery," says Dr. Johnson, "ready for all whom the vicissitudes of the world happen to

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* See Nov. 1, 1700; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Escurial, note, and Versailles, note.

† See July 8, 1797.

‡ See June 18 and 24, 1643.

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exalt, must be scorned as a prostituted mind, that may retain the glitter of wit, but has lost the dignity of virtue." He was born at Coleshill, Herts, in a part of the country which is insulated by Bucks, not far from Beaconsfield. In the churchyard of this last town there is a handsome monument of white marble erected to his memory.

21, 1771. Expired, near Leghorn, in Italy, Dr. Tobias Smollett, a physician, but chiefly noted as an historian and novel writer. His most considerable work is a "History of England." His novels afford very just representations of life. He was born on the banks of the river Leven (which he celebrated in a beautiful ode), in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1720. An elegant monument is erected to him near his birth-place, by his cousin, James Smollett, Esq. He has also a tomb in a most romantic spot on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Pisa, erected by his widow, to which Dr. Armstrong, his constant and faithful friend, supplied a spirited inscription. It is covered with laurel, which grows wild in all parts of Tuscany; and the homage of friends has planted many a slip on the tomb of departed genius. See April 8, 1341.

— 1777. Died, after a few hours' illness, at the Ship Inn, Dover, Samuel Foote, author of above twenty comedies and farces. His merit as a wit and a dramatist has gained him the appellation of "the English Aristophanes." He was remarkably pleasant in company, and generally took the lead in conversation, and was frequently the only performer. But he was one of those wretches who could be civil to your face, and then, as payment for his civility, made you an object of ridicule the moment you left his company. Let young persons who may possess captivating and brilliant talents for convivial society, remember, that wit, humour, mimicry, and buffoonery are only the sport of social hours, and lead imperceptibly to that thoughtless extravagance and dissipation which will assuredly ruin their morals and fortunes, and divert them from the paths of virtue and religion.

> "Too late the froward youth shall find
> That jokes are oft-times paid in kind;
> Or, if they canker in the breast,
> He makes a foe that makes a jest."

Foote was born in 1721, at Truro, in Cornwall, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

— 1805. Battle of Trafalgar, between the English and the combined fleets of France and Spain.* In this dreadful en-

* It is a little singular, that this and the celebrated battle of Salamis

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gagement, which lasted four hours, twenty sail of the enemy were sunk or destroyed, and the French commander-in-chief (Admiral Villeneuve) and two Spanish admirals were made prisoners.* The British force consisted of twenty-seven, and and that of the enemy of thirty-three sail of the line (eighteen French and fifteen Spanish). The gallant Nelson was wounded about the middle of the action, and died nearly at its close. Thus terminated the brilliant career of our peerless Naval Hero, who was, beyond dispute, pre-eminent in courage, in a department of the British service where all our countrymen are proverbially courageous: who, to unrivalled courage, united skill, equally conspicuous and extraordinary; and whose name was a tower of strength to England, and a terror to her foes. Cape Trafalgar is situated in Andalusia, Spain, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar.

> Here gallant Nelson, fame and death in view,
> To wonted victory led his ardent crew;
> In England's name enforced, with loftiest tone,†
> Their duty,—and too well fulfilled his own.
> MRS. BARBAULD'S *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.*

His body was brought to England on board the Victory man-of-war, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th of December, whence it was conveyed to Greenwich, where it lay in state in the Painted Hall on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of January. On the 8th it was removed to the Admiralty, and was interred in St. Paul's, with unexampled ceremony and splendour, on the 9th. His remains occupy a very beautiful sarcophagus, exactly under the centre of the dome, which was executed at Rome, by Wolsey's order, but did not arrive in time to be used for the Cardinal, and had lain neglected during all the intervening period. See Nelson, Index, and Trafalgar, BOURN'S *Gazetteer.*

22 is, in the Latin martyrologies, the feast of SALOME, the wife

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(see October 20, 480 B. C.) should have occurred in the same month, and on the same day but one of that month, at the distance of 2285 years!

* Villeneuve soon after the battle killed himself at Rennes.

† "England expects every man to do his duty," was the telegraphic despatch conveyed from him to the fleet, previous to the engagement.

Four of the important victories obtained by the freemen of Britain over the slaves of despots, have been admirably noticed by Sir Martin Archer Shee, a poet of considerable merit, and a distinguished painter, who, as Johnson, half a century ago, said of Reynolds, employs his art

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of Zebedee, and mother of James Major* and John the Evangelist;† and one of those holy women who used always to attend upon our Saviour in his journeys, and minister unto him.‡ She followed him to Calvary, and did not forsake him, even at the cross.§ She was also one of those pious females who brought perfumes to embalm him, and who came for this purpose to the sepulchre on Sunday morning early.‖ Entering into the tomb, they there saw an angel, who informed them that Jesus Christ was risen. Returning to Jerusalem, Jesus appeared to them on the way, and said to them, "Be not afraid: go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there they shall see me." Matt. xxviii. 10. Some say that Salome died at Jerusalem; others assert that she expired in Provence, in the south of France.

22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on his return with his fleet from the siege of Toulon, in Provence, department of Var, France, perished by shipwreck, with the whole of his own ship's crew, on the Scilly Islands, near the Land's End, in Cornwall. Sir Cloudesley's body being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where a tasteless monument was erected to his memory.¶ He was born in Norfolk, of mean parents, and raised to eminence by his great professional talents; being, long before this unfortunate catastrophe, considered as one of the ablest and bravest commanders of the age.

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in diffusing friendship, in reviving tenderness, in quickening the affections of the absent, and continuing the absence of the dead.

'Twas Freedom's hand that grasp'd each laurel crown
At Cape St. Vincent won, and Camperdown:
'Twas Freedom's sword Aboukir's doom that seal'd,
And fought and conquer'd in Trafalgar's[1] field.

* See July 25. † See Dec. 27. ‡ Matt. xxvii. 55, 56; Mark xvi. 1. § Matt. xxvii. 55, 56; Mark xv. 40. ‖ Mark xvi. 1, 2.

¶ This monument has given great offence to men of taste, particularly to Mr. Addison, who complains, that, "instead of the brave, rough English admiral, which was the distinguishing character of this plain, gallant man, he is here represented dressed like a beau, reposing himself upon velvet cushions, under a canopy of state." He excepts against the inscription likewise, which, "instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions performed in the service of his country, acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour." See Fleur de Lis, *Exer. on the Globes.*

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[1] This word, the author believes, is now, in compliance with the Spanish pronunciation, accented differently.

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22, 1802. Died, in the 63rd year of his age, Dr. Samuel Arnold, an excellent composer of music. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the monuments of Purcell and Croft, two eminent musicians.

23. The sun enters into the constellation ♏, the Scorpion. See *Exercises on the Globes.*

— 1641. Irish Massacre. This is a day set apart by the Romish Church for the commemoration of St. Ingatius;* and this day, in the year 1641, was selected by the Papists in Ireland to massacre their Protestant brethren, 100,000 of whom were most cruelly murdered in a few days in the different provinces. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Massacre (Irish).

— 1642. Was fought the Battle of Edge Hill, in Warwickshire, being the first general engagement between the Royalists and the forces of the Parliament.† Charles I. was personally present. About 5000 men are said to have been found dead on the field of battle, but neither party could fairly claim a victory. Prince Rupert commanded the Royalists, and the Earl of Essex the Parliamentarians. Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Charles's general of the foot soldiers, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1667. Charles II. laid the first stone of the first pillar of the Royal Exchange. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

— 1838. Died, at New York, in consequence of an accident, Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the British System of Education. He was born in 1771. See page 5, and July 10th, 1805.

24, 1685. The famous Edict of Nantz‡ was revoked. It was published in 1598, by Henry IV., to secure to his old friends the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, and was the purest and most effulgent gem in Henry's crown. The impolitic and unjust revocation of it by Louis XIV., with the subsequent brutal dragooning of the Protestants,§ obliged them to take shelter in England, Holland, and different parts of Germany, where they established the silk and other manufactures, to the great prejudice of their own country.

— 1765. Was born, at Alldowrie, in Inverness, Sir James Mackintosh, one of the most eminent orators of the House of

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* Ignatius Loyola. See April 19, 1804.

† The first encounter in this war was at Powick-Bridge, near Worcester, between Prince Rupert, the king's nephew, and Colonel Sandys, who was defeated and slain. Kimber. See Index.

‡ Nantz, or Nantes, is situated on the Loire, in the department of Lower Loire, province of Bretagne, and is one of the most commercial places in France.

§ See *Ency. Brit.*, art. Dragooning.

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Commons, and one of the most ardent advocates for the abolition of slavery. He died at his house in Langham Place, London, May 30, 1832.

25, 1154. King Stephen died at Dover, in the 50th year of his age, and the 19th year of his reign, and was buried at Feversham Abbey, in Kent. He was a prince of activity and courage, and endowed with an affability which gained and secured him the people's affections; and though often betrayed by some of his party, he never gave way to cruelty or revenge.

— 1400. Died Geoffrey Chaucer, one of the earliest English poets, born in London in 1328. Having obtained the patronage of John of Gaunt, he was introduced by him to the court of Edward III., and was successively page, gentleman of the privy-chamber, and shield-bearer to that monarch. His works are numerous, and very highly esteemed by the literati. Dryden says of him, "As the father of English poetry, I hold him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians held Homer, or the Romans Virgil. He is a perpetual fountain of good sense; learned in all sciences, and therefore speaks properly on all subjects."

> Thou first great spirit, of the Muses loved,
> That o'er the night of Saxon darkness moved,
> Lonely, as great! till mightier Spenser wrote,
> From every bard two hundred years remote.
>
> Burton's *Bardiad.*

— 1415. Battle of Agincourt. Henry V. gained a signal victory over the French at Agincourt, a village in the French Netherlands, department of the Straits of Calais. See *Arith. Quest.*

The 25th of October, on which this battle was fought, is St. Crispin's Day, a circumstance noticed by our great bard in the following passage, so full of nature and truth:—

> He that outlives this hour, and comes safe home,
> Shall stand on tiptoe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian:
> He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
> Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
> And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian!

Crispin and Crispianus were two legendary saints, born at Rome, whence, it is said, they travelled to Soissons, in France, about the year 303, to propagate the Christian religion; and because they would not be chargeable to others for their maintenance, they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor of the town, discovering them to be Christians, ordered

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them to be decollated. On this account the shoemakers since that period have made choice of them for their tutelar saints.

25, 1555. CHARLES V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, in a splendid assembly of the states at Brussels, resigned to his son Philip the sovereignty of the *Netherlands*. Charles, rising from his chair of state, and leaning on the shoulders of the Prince of Orange, addressed himself to the audience, and recounted all that he had undertaken and performed since the commencement of his administration. He observed, that, from the 17th year of his age, he had dedicated all his thoughts and attention to the objects of public concern, reserving no portion of his time for the indulgence of ease, and very little for the enjoyment of pleasure; that, either in a pacific or hostile manner, he had visited Germany *nine* times, Italy *seven* times, the Netherlands *ten* times, Spain *six* times, France *four* times, England *twice*, and had made *eleven* voyages. His infirmities, he said, now admonished him that it was time to retire; and if in the course of his long and complicated administration he had neglected or injured any of his subjects, he implored their forgiveness. Addressing his son Philip, he recommended him to let the laws of his country be sacred in his eyes, and not to encroach on the rights of the people.* Some time after, in an assembly equally splendid, Charles resigned to his son the crown of Spain, with all its dependent territories in the Old and New World. See Jan. 16, 1556, and Sept. 21, 1558; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Brussels, Zuitburgh, Laredo, and Placentia.

— 1739. Was laid the first stone of the MANSION-HOUSE, a residence for the Lord Mayors of London, whose allowance from the city is 7500*l.* a year. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

— 1757. Died, at his abbey of Senones, province of Lorraine, in France, the learned Benedictine father AUGUSTUS CALMET, aged 84. He published nearly sixty volumes. His great work is a "Dictionary of the Bible."

— 1760. GEORGE II. expired suddenly at Kensington,† in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; honoured, beloved, and regretted, for his eminent virtues. He was of the Brunswick line.

— 1764. Died, in Leicester Square, WILLIAM HOGARTH, who has immortalized his name as a humourist painter. He was

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* Charles seems to have forgotten how he himself had encroached on the dearest privileges of his subjects, in forcing their consciences, and persecuting the Protestants. See April 19, 1529, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Spire.

† See Kensington, Index.

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born in London about 1698, and was bound an apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate; but before his time was expired he felt the impulse of genius, which directed him to painting. His designs for "Hudibras"* first signalized him in the burlesque style. He soon became more conspicuous by his Harlot's Progress, Rake's Progress,† Marriage à-la-mode, London Apprentices, and innumerable productions of that kind; tracing the progress of human folly and vice from their source to their despicable or tragic end: hence he has been termed a Phœnix‡ in the art, which probably never before appeared in any nation: he was in painting a moral satirist, and endeavoured to convey to the mind sublime moral truths; he painted for the instruction of every age and every country. In fact, superior genius in poetry and painting is engaged suitably to its dignity, *only* when it becomes the handmaid to virtue,§ impresses on the mind her invaluable lessons, and inspires the spectator with the resolution to "live o'er each scene, and be what he beholds."‖ Thus may

> Pictured morals charm the mind,
> And through the eye correct the heart.¶
> GARRICK'S *Epitaph on Hogarth.*

Hogarth also appeared as an author, and, in "An Analysis of Beauty," shewed a curve to be the line of beauty, and round swelling figures to be most pleasing to the eye. His paintings were numerous; and as he engraved from them all himself, his designs are universally known. Political acrimony is thought to have been the death of this extraordinary genius. He was buried in Chiswick churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an excellent epitaph by Garrick. See Nov. 5, 1764.

25, 1788. Died, at Wheatley, about five miles S. E. from Oxford, WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, the well-known translator of the

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* See Sept. 24, 1680.

† The fourteen original paintings were consumed when Fonthill, a seat about fifteen miles from Salisbury, then in the possession of Alderman Beckford, was consumed by fire. *Lives of British Painters*, by A. CUNNINGHAM.

‡ See *Exercises on the Globes.*

§ Wright and West, Index. ‖ See *Arith Quest.*, art. Painting.

¶ Goethe was of the same opinion. His object in procuring fine copies of the chef-d'œuvres of antiquity, was not merely the pleasure which is felt from the sight of fine statues and pictures; he thought both the genius and the soul are affected by it. "I should be a better man," said he, "if I had always under my eyes the head of the Olympian Jupiter, which was so much admired by the ancients." STAEL'S *Germany*, vol. ii. p. 396.

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"Lusiad."* He was born about the year 1735, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His poetry possesses much beauty, harmony of numbers, and vigour of imagination; but his translation of the "Lusiad" is more elegant than faithful. "The English reader," says an able critic, "who desires to see the plan and character of that poem, must still have recourse to the translation of Fanshawe." Sir R. Fanshawe was a gallant and loyal soldier in the service of Charles I., and was created a Baronet by that monarch at the siege of Oxford.

25, 1800. Died THOMAS MACKLIN, a print-seller in Fleet Street, London, to whose spirited and enterprizing exertions the possessors of historical painting and engraving in this country were indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents, in the Exhibition of "The Poet's Gallery." His splendid edition of the Bible is an unrivalled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried into execution so magnificent an undertaking. See Tomkins, Index.

26, 1751. Expired, at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the learned and pious DR. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, an

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* The "Lusiad" is a poem which celebrates the establishment of the Portuguese empire in India. It was written by Camoëns, the glory and the reproach of Portugal. He was born at Lisbon, and died there in 1579, after a life chequered by perilous adventures, both by sea and land. In his last days he was reduced to the greatest extremity of want; being chiefly maintained by an old black servant, who had long been the faithful companion of his distresses. This poor Malay, Antonio by name, he had brought from India, and one of the services he performed was that of begging from door to door for the bread which was to save his master from perishing by hunger. Camoëns died in a hospital, in the 55th year of his age: the winding-sheet in which he was wrapped was, in fact, obtained by alms. He was buried in the church of the convent of St. Anna, a Franciscan nunnery.

Camoëns was a man of tried courage, and supported his misfortunes with great firmness of mind. When shipwrecked on the coast of Cambodia, it is said that he swam to shore, stemming the waves with one hand, and securing his "Lusiad" with the other.

> When Europe, long in mental slumbers bound,
> Woke from Cimmerian darkness, at the sound
> Of Gama's Indian world, the golden scheme
> Called forth a Camoëns to the splendid theme:
> Shipwreck'd on China's coast, with single hand,
> He stemm'd the cruel surge, and reach'd the land;
> While straining high his left, secure he bore
> His "Lusiad," Lisbon's glory, to the shore.
>
> BURTON'S *Bardiad*, p. 26.

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eminent Dissenting minister of Northampton, born in London, 1702. His most celebrated work is "The Family Expositor; containing a Version and Paraphrase of the New Testament, with Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section," which has been translated and well received abroad. Dr. Doddridge was interred in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon. See Orton, Index; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Doddridge.

27, 1553. Was burnt alive, at Geneva, for his avowal of anti-trinitarian sentiments, MICHAEL SERVETUS, an acute and learned Spanish physician, born at Villanueva, in Arragon, or at Tudela, in Navarre, in 1509, and educated at Toulouse, in the south of France. The sentence of death was passed against Servetus by the magistrates of Geneva, with the approbation of several magistrates and ministers of Switzerland; yet it is the opinion of most historians, that this dreadful sentence was imposed at the instigation of Calvin, owing to a polemical hatred. This act of severity for holding a speculative opinion, however erroneous and absurd, especially on a subject confessedly incomprehensible, has left a stain on the character of this illustrious Reformer, which will ever dim the lustre of his name. This intolerant spirit of Calvin gave the Papists a favourable opportunity to accuse the Protestants of inconsistency in their principles. How could the magistrates, said they, who acknowledged no *infallible* interpretation of the Scriptures, condemn Servetus to death because he explained them differently from Calvin; since every man has the privilege to expound the Scripture according to his own judgment, without having recourse to the church? It was a great injustice, they remarked, to condemn a man because he would not submit to the judgment of an enthusiast, who might be wrong as well as himself.*

— 1783. D'ALEMBERT, one of the ablest mathematicians of the age, died at Paris. See July 2, 1784.

— 1802. Died, at Bristol Hot Wells, whither he went for the recovery of his health, DR. HENRY HUNTER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, greatly admired in the metropolis for his pulpit eloquence, and much beloved for his social qualities. His works are numerous, consisting chiefly of translations from the

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* See May 27, 1564. The particulars of Calvin's treatment of Servetus may be seen in Dr. Benson's tract on "Persecution." This very candid and distinguished Dissenting minister was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, 1699, and died in London, 1763. He was for some time colleague with Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars, and after that great man's death had the sole pastorship entrusted to him.

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French; and six volumes of Sermons, entitled "Sacred Biography." He was born at Culross, in Perthshire, 1741, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

27, 1805. Died the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, Ireland; a preferment which he owed to the Marquis of Cornwallis, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1800.

Dean Kirwan has been styled the most celebrated pulpit orator of our times. Whenever he preached, it was necessary to defend the entrance of the church by means of guards and pallisadoes. His power was irresistible. Entire purses were emptied into the plate, and rings, jewels, and watches added, as pledges of further benefactions. Even in seasons of national calamity and distress, he has repeatedly been know to draw forth, by a single sermon, a collection exceeding a thousand or twelve hundred pounds. His death, it is related, was signally pious and resigned: and, in addition to his celebrity as a preacher, he left behind him a high reputation for integrity, generosity, kindness, and domestic virtue. He was greatly, if not wholly, engaged in preaching charity sermons. For polemical divinity he had no taste; nor did he ever, it is said, even in his most confidential communications, breathe a syllable of contempt or reproach against any religious persuasion whatever.

Dean Kirwan was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, and was educated at St. Omer's, among the Catholics; but, in 1787, quitted their communion, and joined the Established Church. He died at his house in Mount Pleasant, near Dublin.

28. St. Simon and St. Jude. Simon was, perhaps, a native of Cana, in Galilee; hence, as some suppose, he is called the Canaanite. Bishop Newton says, there is *some* probability that the Gospel was preached in Britain by St. Simon.

Jude* was the brother of Christ. Nothing particular is related of this apostle in the four Evangelists, except the question which he addressed to his Divine Master, John xiv. 21. Nor is there any certain account in what countries he preached the Gospel, or whether he suffered martyrdom or died a natural death. See June 19.

— 900. Died Alfred the Great, King of England, the most illustrious monarch that ever filled the British throne. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, A. D. 849, being the youngest son of Æthelwolf, King of the West Saxons. He was a prince of great learning and courage, and of a most amiable disposition.

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* Jude is called Judas, Thaddeus, and Lebbeus. The *traitor* has always Iscariot, or some epithet, subjoined to his name, to distinguish him from this *faithful* apostle.

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The various vicissitudes of fortune that he experienced form a very interesting part of the English history. At length, however, he totally repulsed the Danes, and firmly established himself on the throne of England.* He first divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings; and it is to him that we owe the inestimable privilege of Trial by Jury. He was buried at Winchester. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Athelney, Eddington, Farringdon, Kenwith, Wantage, White-Horse Vale, and Winchester.

28, 1216. HENRY III., son of King John, was crowned at Gloucester, in the 9th year of his age. He was of the Plantagenet line. See Oct. 1, 1207.

— 1467. ERASMUS, the most learned man of the age in which he lived, was born at Rotterdam, in Holland. After spending a long and laborious life in opposing ignorance and superstition, and in promoting literature and true piety, he died on the 12th of July, 1536, at Basle, in Switzerland, a city which for many years had greatly delighted him,† and which he therefore selected for the retreat of his declining age. The house in which he expired is still shewn; and the place where the professors of divinity read their winter lectures is called the College of Erasmus. The city of Rotterdam also made proper returns of gratitude to a name by which she was so much ennobled, and perpetuated her acknowledgments by inscriptions, medals, and statues. It should ever be recollected, to the honour of Erasmus, that he was the first to publish a printed edition of the Greek Testament.

Erasmus visited several parts of Europe, but was particularly pleased with England, and extolled the humanity, politeness, and learning of the English; declaring that no country had furnished him with so many learned and generous benefactors, as even the single city of London. Erasmus was buried in the Cathedral of Basle.

— 1597. Died, at Rome, the younger ALDUS, the third and last in the succession of an illustrious family of learned and ingenious printers, whose names and publications are still the glory of the typographical art. The first Aldus was born at Bassano, in the north of Italy, and thence is sometimes called Bassianus. He was the first who printed Greek neatly and correctly; and he acquired so much reputation in his art, that whatever was

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* His martial exploits have not so much contributed to eternize his fame as his civil institutions. He is said to have founded the University of Oxford; but it is not disputed, that at least he restored that university, endowed it with revenues, and placed in it famous professors.

† See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Switzerland.

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finely printed was proverbially said to have come from the press of Aldus. He lived at Venice.

28, 1704. Expired JOHN LOCKE, one of the greatest philosophers, and one of the most successful adversaries of superstition and tyranny, that England ever produced. He was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632, and has immortalized his name by several political and other works; the principal of which, "Letters upon Toleration," "Essays concerning Human Understanding," "Treatise on Government," "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul," &c., have attained universal esteem, and will preserve it as long as good sense and virtue are left in the world.* In his private conduct, Mr. Locke considered civility not only as a duty of humanity, but of Christianity;† he was exact to his word; regularly performed whatever he promised;‡ was very scrupulous of giving recommendations of persons whom he did not well know, and would never commend those whom he thought not deserving of praise. These may seem trivial notices in the character of so great a man; but young persons should know that they are of infinite importance in the duties of social life. "The last scene of Mr. Locke's life," says Lady Masham, "was no less admirable than anything else in him. All the faculties of his mind were perfect to the last; but his weakness, of which only he died, made such gradual and visible advances, that few people do so sensibly see death approach them, as he did; during all which time no one could observe the least alteration in his humour; always cheerful, conversable, civil to the last day, thoughtful of all the concerns of his friends, and omitting no fit occasion of giving Christian advice to all about him. In short, his death was like his life, truly pious, yet natural, easy, and unaffected; nor can time, I think," continues her ladyship, "ever produce

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* Mr. Fox calls Mr. Locke the chiefest glory of the University of Oxford. *Life of James II.*, p. 54.

† The Stoics classed politeness among the moral virtues.

‡ Dr. Johnson has represented the Duke of Devonshire, great-grandfather of the present representative of that noble family, as so strictly faithful to his word, that, "if he had promised you an acorn, and none had grown that year in his woods, he would not have contented himself with that excuse; he would have sent to Denmark for it. So unconditional was he in his word, so high as to the point of honour." This (says Boswell) was a liberal testimony from the Tory[1] Johnson to the virtue of a great Whig nobleman. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Revolution House.

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[1] See Tory and Whig, Index; and *Arithmetical Questions*.

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a more eminent example of reason and religion than he was living and dying."* The day before his death, this amiable woman being alone with him, and sitting by his bed-side, he exhorted her to regard this world only as a state of preparation for a better; adding, "that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having passed his life so happily; but that this life appeared to him mere vanity." He left also a letter to be delivered, after his death, to his friend, Anthony Collins, concluding, "that this life is a scene of vanity, which soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and the hopes of another." See February 27, 1706.

28, 1708. Died, at Kensington, His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, Queen Anne's consort. He was born at Copenhagen, in 1653; married the Princess Anne in 1683, and was an illustrious instance of conjugal affection among the great. The Prince was buried in Westminster Abbey.

— 1716. Died, at Chiswick, universally regretted, in the 90th year of his age, SIR STEPHEN FOX, grandfather to the celebrated patriot. He was a man of superior abilities and accomplished manners; but what will endear his memory to the latest posterity is, his having been the first projector of the noble design of Chelsea Hospital. See *Arith. Quest.*

— 1746. LIMA was utterly destroyed by an earthquake, as was likewise the adjacent port of Callao. The sea receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and converted Callao into a sea; nothing remaining except a piece of the wall of the fort, as a memorial of this terrible devastation. At that moment twenty-three ships were riding in the harbour, nineteen of which were absolutely sunk, and the other four were carried, by the irresistible force of the waves, a considerable way up the country. Nearly 4000 persons perished at Callao.

— 1792. Expired JOHN SMEATON, F.R.S., the eminent engineer. Among his numerous works *Ramsgate Pier* and the present *Eddystone Lighthouse*† hold a distinguished place. Of the latter

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* Letter from Lady Masham to Mr. Laughton, dated Nov. 8, 1704, from Oates, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, where Mr. Locke died, in the 73rd year of his age; and his remains were interred in the churchyard of Oates, a village east of Harlow, in Essex, about twenty-three miles from London. Lady Masham was the daughter of the learned Dr. Cudworth (author of the "Intellectual System of the Universe"), and wrote a "Discourse concerning the Love of God," and "Occasional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life." Lady Masham died in 1708, aged 50, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Bath.

† See Oct. 9, 1759; and Nov. 26, 1703.

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work he gave an ample description in a folio volume, published in 1791; a performance in which his genius is fully displayed, as well as his activity, industry, and perseverance. Mr. Smeaton possessed other qualities besides soundness of judgment and variety of invention: he was endowed with an uncommon simplicity of manners, great modesty, and a rare moderation in pecuniary ambition; to his family he was affectionate; and he laudably controlled, by the power of his reason, a temper which was constitutionally warm.

28, 1806. CHARLOTTE SMITH, author of sonnets, novels, and other celebrated works, expired at Tilford, near Farnham, Surrey, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude. Mrs. Smith was born and buried at Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey.

— 1844. The NEW EXCHANGE was visited by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and received the title of Royal. It was opened to the merchants for business, January 1, 1845.

29, 1526. LEWIS II., King of Hungary, was defeated by Soliman, Emperor of the Turks, whom he had imprudently attacked near Mohatz, in Lower Hungary. The king in his flight was thrown from his horse, and suffocated in a marsh. His body was found fixed in the mud, in an upright position.

— 1618. DEATH OF RALEIGH. On this day the renowned English admiral and worthy patriot Sir Walter Raleigh was decapitated in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, and buried the same day in St. Margaret's Church adjoining, in the 66th year of his age. His behaviour on the scaffold was manly, unaffected, cheerful, and easy. Being asked by the executioner which way he should lay his head, he answered, "So the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lies."* He was a man of admirable parts, extensive knowledge, undaunted resolution, and strict honour and honesty, and the author of numerous works. This great man was sacrificed to the resentment of the court of Spain, by that pusillanimous prince, James I., upon an ill-grounded charge of treason; and no measure of James's reign was attended with more public dis-

* Sir Thomas More's habitual serenity did not forsake him in the last trying scene of his life. Ascending the scaffold, which seemed so weak that it was ready to fall, he said, "I pray see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself." His prayers being ended, he turned to the executioner, and with a cheerful countenance said, "Pluck up thy spirits, man, and be not afraid to do thy office." Then laying his head upon the block, he bade him stay till he had put aside his beard, observing, that "That had never committed any treason." See July 6, 1535; Oct. 18, 1529; and Dec. 7, 1683.

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satisfaction than this instance of his meanness, cruelty, and injustice.

> Were every other act forgot, that gives
> To detestation and contempt thy name,
> Yet know, that Raleigh's murder, wretched king,
> Alone would brand thee with eternal shame.
>
> *Poetical Chronology.*

Sir Walter was a native of Devonshire, and was born at Haye's Farm, in the parish of Budleigh, near Exmouth. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Potatoes.

29, 1804. Expired, in a place of confinement for debt, at London, his native city, in the 40th year of his age, GEORGE MORLAND, an admirable painter, particularly of rural scenes; a man on whom the bounty of Heaven had bestowed taste, with all its sensibilities; genius, with all its vivacity; industry, with every opportunity of ensuring its utmost rewards, combined with much of that celebrity which gratifies the very soul of an artist, and, while he labours to weariness, renders him insensible to toil. His great talents were, however, degraded by such disgusting eccentricities, gross licentiousness, and vicious indulgences, that (although he could with ease earn four guineas a day) he died in the extreme of wretchedness, penury, and distress; a striking instance, that genius itself, or all the high qualities found in a consummate artist, will never shield the possessor from misery, unless accompanied by that prudence, temperance, and integrity, which can alone ensure respect, esteem, and admiration. See July 15, 1802.

30, 1485. HENRY VII. was crowned at Westminster, on which day he first instituted the Yeomen of the Guards. With him began the Tudor line. See BUTLER'S *Arith. Tables* and *Miscel. Quest.*

— 1736. DON ULLOA, a captain in the Spanish army, left Quito, in South America, where he had been assisting some French mathematicians in measuring a degree of the meridian near the equator, in order to determine the true figure of the earth. He was a native of Seville, and died in the isle of Leon, near Cadiz, in 1795. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Degree; also *Arith. Quest.*, art. Annual Revolution of the Earth.

— 1757. Died ADMIRAL VERNON, a brave naval commander, who took Porto Bello* with six ships only, a force which was generally thought very unequal to the undertaking. He afterwards made an attempt upon Carthagena (in the north-west

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* See March 22, 1740.

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part of South America), which proved unsuccessful, owing, in a great measure, to a pestilential disease and a dreadful mortality among his ships' crews.

> At Carthagena gallant Vernon saw
> A miserable scene: he pitying saw
> To infant weakness sunk the warrior's arm;
> Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly form,
> The lip pale-quivering, and the beamless eye,
> No more with ardour bright: he heard the groans
> Of agonizing ships from shore to shore:
> Heard nightly plunged amid the sullen waves
> The frequent corpse, while on each other fix'd,
> In sad presage, the blank assistants seem'd,
> Silent, to ask whom Fate* would next demand.†
>
> THOMSON.

30, 1760. Was laid the first stone of BLACKFRIAR'S BRIDGE. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Bridges.

31. The FEAST OF ST. STACHYS, who was a disciple mentioned by St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, chap. xvi. 9. The Greeks give him the title of an apostle, and put him among the seventy disciples. Some assert that he was Bishop of Byzantium, afterwards Constantinople.

— Is the day on which NARCISSUS is inserted in the Roman martyrology. The Greeks say that he was Bishop of Athens, and a martyr, give him the title of an apostle, and place him in the number of the seventy disciples. He is mentioned by Paul, Rom. xvi. 11.

— 1732. VICTOR AMADEUS II., Duke of Savoy, and the first king of Sardinia, died at Montcallier, about two years after his abdication of the throne. See Rivoli, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1765. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DUKE OF CUMBERLAND died suddenly of apoplexy in the 45th year of his age, as he was preparing to assist at a council on state affairs. He was the third son of George II. and his amiable queen, Caroline. He attended his father at the battle of Dettingen, and received a shot through the calf of his leg. At Fontenoy he was defeated by Count Saxe, and at Culloden he gained a victory over

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* *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Parcæ.

† Dr. Blair, in his "Letters on Rhetoric," highly commends these lines. "The imagination," he says, "is deeply impressed by the single circumstance of dead bodies being thrown overboard; of the constant sound of their falling into the waters; and of the admiral listening to this melancholy sound, so often striking to his ear." Vol. iii. lect. xi.

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the Pretender; but at Closter-Seven his laurels were tarnished by a humiliating convention, in 1757, which was followed by his resignation of all his military commands. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in a vault which George II. had built for his beloved Caroline, himself, and family. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Westminster, note; and Nov. 20, 1737.

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NOVEMBER.

"Now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft starting such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles thro' the waving air."

"The pale-descending year, yet pleasing still!"

NOVEMBER is the eleventh month in the Julian year, but in the year of Romulus, the ninth; whence its name, from *novem*, the Latin word for nine. The Roman senators (for whose mean servilities Tiberius, it is said, often blushed) wished to call this month, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar and Augustus;* but this the emperor absolutely refused, saying, "What will you do, Conscript Fathers,† if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

November, says Peacham, is drawn in a garment of changing green, with black upon his head, and bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right hand. This month being distinguished by its dreary appearance and the fall of the leaf, has acquired, in the "Spectator," the epithet of the *gloomy month of November*. The rapid succession of springing and falling leaves has been thus beautifully applied by Homer:—

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground:
Another race the following Spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise:
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these, when those are passed away.

POPE'S *Homer*.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1483. HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, the vile instrument of Richard III.'s usurpation, was beheaded at Shrews-

* See July, p. 221, and August, p. 267.

† Conscript Fathers—*Patres Conscripti*—was a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, because their names were written in the register of the senate.

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bury without any legal process, but by the king's order only. Having, as he supposed, been but ill requited for his services, he concerted measures with Morton, Bishop of Ely, his prisoner, to dethrone the usurper, whom he had lately set up. Fearing the vengeance of the tyrant, who had heard of his defection, and who had offered 1000*l.* for his apprehension, he concealed himself in the house of Banister, an old steward, on whom he had previously conferred many favours. The tyrant's bribe overcame the servant's fidelity, and he basely betrayed his master and his benefactor.

1, 1700. Charles II., King of Spain, expired at Madrid, having, after much indecision between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, executed a will in favour of one of the grandsons of Louis XIV. He was a feeble prince, destitute of those qualities requisite to the government of a kingdom, and the last of the posterity of the emperor Charles V., whose crown and sceptre were now transferred to the house of Bourbon. Philip Duke of Anjou ascended the throne of Spain under the title of Philip V. See October 20, 1740.

— 1714. Died Dr. John Radcliffe, the most eminent physician of his time: he left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford for the augmentation of its library, besides many other large and beneficial donations. He was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1650. He came to London in 1684, and in less than a year obtained some of the prime business of the metropolis. This uncommon success is generally ascribed more to his ready wit and vivacity, than to any extraordinary acquisitions in learning, or profound knowledge of physic. Dr. Mead has, however, asserted that "Radcliffe was deservedly at the head of his profession, on account of his great medical penetration and experience." He died at Carshalton, near Croydon, in Surrey, where he had a house, to which he confined himself through fear of assassination, with which he had been threatened, in consequence of his enemies having imputed the death of Queen Anne to his absence from the last consultation which was held by her physicians. He was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford.

— 1724. Expired Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, a celebrated English divine, historian, and critic, born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. His largest work, "The Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament," a body of universal history, is a most valuable work. Dr. Humphrey Prideaux was Dean of Norwich, and was buried in that city.

— 1755. Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, suffered dreadfully by an earthquake;* no less than seventy thousand persons, accord-

* At the time of this calamitous event the waters of Loch Lomond

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. ing to the most moderate calculation, being destroyed by this dreadful wreck of nature. By an act of generosity and humanity which conferred the highest honour on the British parliament and nation, the sum of 100,000*l.* was voted for the use of the distressed inhabitants of that metropolis; and supplies to this amount in corn, flour, rice and other necessaries, were shipped without delay for Portugal, and proved a most welcome and seasonable relief. Amid the thousands and millions expended for the purposes of devastation and destruction, a vote of this description (says Mr. Belsham) seems as a paradise blooming in the wild.

1, 1770. Died ALEXANDER CRUDEN, born at Aberdeen, in 1701. In 1728 he settled in London, and took a bookseller's shop under the Royal Exchange: but his principal subsistence arose from his conducting several learned works, then in the press. In 1737 he published his "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," one of the best books of the kind, and a singular instance of indefatigable labour and perseverance in the most useful employment. He was a very learned man; and was found dead on his knees,* apparently in a posture of prayer, at his lodgings in Islington;† thus happily experiencing, as Milton finely expresses it,

A gentle wafting to immortal life.

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and Loch Ness, beautiful lakes in Scotland, were agitated in an uncommon manner. The last continued ebbing and flowing for the space of an hour, when a wave much greater than the others terminated the commotion, by overflowing the north bank of the lake to the extent of thirty feet.[1] At the same period a singular phenomenon happened to the hot well at Bristol: the water suddenly became as red as blood, and so very turbid that it could not be drunk. The water, also, of a common well, which had been remarkably clear, at once turned as black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight. The tide, likewise, in the river Avon flowed back, contrary to its natural course; and various other effects of some unknown convulsion in the bowels of the earth were perceived in different places. But all conjecture as to the cause of these extraordinary circumstances was in vain, till the news arrived of the earthquake at Lisbon having happened on the same day, which gave a satisfactory solution to the several phenomena.

* See Feb. 20, 1737.

† Iseldon, or Islington, is a place of high antiquity, and frequently mentioned with respect in ancient records.

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[1] Loch Tay, says Mr. Gilpin, suffered an agitation still more remarkable in 1784, because no earthquake, or any probable cause, could be assigned for it. *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 38.

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1, 1783. Expired, in consequence of an apoplectic stroke, CHARLES LINNÆUS, born at Fahlun, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, Jan. 20, 1741. He was interred in the cathedral of Upsal, close to the remains of his venerable father, whom he succeeded as professor of botany in the university of that city. He was the delight of his friends, and his premature death eclipsed many fine and brilliant hopes. The Erica Linnæana (No. 102, in Loddiges' "Botanical Cabinet") was named after the elder Linnæus. See Jan. 10, 1778.

— 1793. Died LORD GEORGE GORDON, son of the Duke of Gordon. He obtained a seat in the House of Commons; and after taking a very violent part against a bill for the relief of Papists from certain penalties and disabilities, headed a popular associa-

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Old Iseldon, tho' scarce, in modern song,
Named but in scorn, may boast of honour'd days;
For many a darling child of science there
Hath trimm'd his lamp, and wove his laurel-crown.
La Bagatella.

Sir Walter Raleigh, it is affirmed, resided in this pleasant village.[1] Samuel Clarke, a learned orientalist, and one of the editors of the Polyglot Bible,[2] was a schoolmaster at Islington in 1650. Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and some treatises in natural history, kept an academy at Islington about the year 1660. Colonel Okey, an officer of eminence in Cromwell's army, and one of the judges of King Charles I., is said to have been originally a drayman in a brewhouse at this place. Joseph Collyer, author of some historical and geographical works, died there in 1776. Mrs. Collyer, who translated the "Death of Abel," resided at Islington, as did likewise Addison, in the summer season, and Daniel De Foe.[3]

Canonbury House, in the vicinity of Islington, has moreover been the temporary residence of several persons of eminence in the literary world. Samuel Humphreys, who wrote a poem called "Canons," and translated "Le Spectacle de la Nature," and other works, died there in January, 1737: as did Ephraim Chambers,[4] the well-known author of the "Cyclopædia," in 1740. Dr. Goldsmith[4] had lodgings there; and the late John Newbery, author of several useful books for the amusement of children.

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[1] See *Arithmetical Questions*, and October 29, 1618.

[2] The term Polyglot is derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages." The Bible here alluded to was printed in 1657, in six volumes, called "Walton's Polyglot," from the author of the edition, Dr. Bryan Walton, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. The first Polyglot Bible was that of Cardinal Ximenes, printed in Spain in 1515.

[3] See Sept. 1, 1651, and *Arith. Quest.*

[4] See Index.

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tion to oppose the measure, which transaction gave rise to the dreadful riots in 1780. For this he was tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted. His whole life after was spent under legal censures and imprisonment for libels, contempts of court, &c., and he died in Newgate, having previously embraced the Jewish religion. See June 6, 1780.

1, 1810. Died, at Kentish Town, near London, in his 94th year, CHARLES GRIGNION, who flourished in this country, as an historical engraver, upwards of half a century. His best works possess, in an eminent degree, whatever constitutes character and expression; and it may be truly said, that he first planted the seed of the elegant art of English engraving, which has arisen to such luxuriance and maturity under the more accomplished hands of our chief engravers. Thus, as this venerable artist advanced in life, his own pure, old-fashioned style was superseded by a more imposing, a more finished, but a less intelligent *manner*. This revolution in engraving threw him into obscurity, and reduced him to poverty; but a few artists and lovers of art, to whom his virtues and his talents were equally dear, by a prompt and efficient subscription, smoothed the path of his declining years, and enabled him to close his days in the bosom of his family, with a contented and grateful mind. He resigned his life without any pain or struggle, and rather like one falling into a soft sleep, than by the unerring hand of "the King of Terrors." The vital oil which supplied the lamp of life was exhausted merely by old age. His death exactly realized those beautiful lines of Donne. Thus

> Virtuous men pass mildly away,
> And whisper to their souls to go:
> While some of their sad friends do say,
> The breath goes now; and some say, No.

2, 1502. COLUMBUS entered the harbour on the Isthmus of Darien, to which, on account of its extent, depth, security, and beautiful situation, he gave the appellation of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbour.*

— 1729. Expired, in exile, oppressed by accumulated misfortunes, ALEXANDER MENZIKOFF, usually styled PRINCE MENZIKOFF. He was originally an apprentice to a pastry-cook near the palace of Moscow; but by a fortunate circumstance was drawn from that situation in early life, and placed in the household of Peter the Great. Having made himself master of several languages, and being formed for war and for business, he first rendered

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* See March 22, 1740, and Oct. 30, 1757.

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himself agreeable, and afterwards became necessary, to his royal master, whom he assisted in all his projects; and was rewarded for his services with the rank of Prince, and the title of Major-General. On the death of the Czar, in 1725,* he was active in bringing different parties in Petersburg to agree to the succession of the Czarina Catherine,† by whom he was shortly raised to the summit of his elevation: but this was only the prelude to his fall; for, at the commencement of the next reign (that of Peter II.), his enemies procured his banishment into Siberia,‡ whither he and his family, all dressed in the habit of peasants, were conveyed in covered waggons. As his origin was low, and his fall accelerated by imprudence and ostentation, he has been sometimes paralleled with our Cardinal Wolsey,§ Menzikoff's banishment was occasioned by his alleged ambition and avarice. It is not a little remarkable, that, when young Menzikoff and his sister were recalled to Moscow by the Czarina Ann, they left the chief persecutor of their family (Dolgorouki) in possession of their humble cottage at Berezow, on the river Oby, near Tobolsk; he having, in his turn, fallen a sacrifice to the intrigues of the court.

2, 1810. Died the amiable Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George III., a domestic calamity which is supposed to have been productive of a change in the government. The princess, after enduring a tedious illness, and expecting in vain the renovation of her health, conceived a wish to present her royal father with a token of filial affection, previous to that awful change which she conceived to be fast approaching. Accordingly, in an interview with his Majesty, she placed on his finger a ring, which had been expressly made for the purpose, accompanying the affecting action with the impressive words "*Remember me.*" This tender scene proved too much for the agitated monarch, who was soon after attacked by the mental malady under which he had before laboured, and it became necessary to supply the deficiency in the executive branch of government by a regency. The Princess Amelia was interred in the royal vault at Windsor.

— 1815. Expired, in London, in the 72nd year of his age, Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, an eminent physician and a philanthropic man. By his demise charity lost one of her most zealous and successful advocates; our literary and medical societies an enlightened member and a generous benefactor, and the sick poor a physician, whose humanity was ever ready to administer

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* See Jan. 28, 1725.
† See May 17, 1727.
‡ See Oct. 16, 1767.
§ See Index.

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to their wants. Dr. Lettsom was born in the little island of Van Dyke, near to Tortola, in the West Indies. He commenced his professional career under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill. His writings, which are numerous, embrace a variety of interesting topics. His "Table of Health" is given in this work. See April 18, 1802. Dr. Lettsom belonged to that respectable class of society called Quakers, and was interred in their burial-ground, in Little Coleman Street, Bunhill Row.

2, 1818. Sir Samuel Romilly expired at his house, in Russell Square, London, in a delirium, brought on by grief for the loss of an excellent wife, who died a few days before, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, which armed his own hand against himself, and thus, in a fatal moment, deprived the world of one of its brightest ornaments. Sir Samuel Romilly was by profession a lawyer, and practised in the Court of Chancery. By his profound legal knowledge he attained a practice and an eminence superior to that of any other pleader of his time. As an orator he was persuasive and impressive; as a scholar, learned; as a reformer, zealous, yet judicious; and skilful as a politician. His parliamentary efforts were chiefly directed to the amelioration of our criminal code; he wished it to be written, not like the laws of Draco, in blood, but in "the milk of human kindness." In all the duties of private life this excellent man was exemplary. Sir Samuel Romilly and his beloved wife were interred in the family vault of her ladyship's father, at Knill, in Herefordshire, near Presteign, in Radnorshire.

3, 1534. Henry VIII. was appointed by Parliament Supreme Head of the Church of England. The title of Defender of the Faith had previously been given to him by the Pope, in consequence of his having written a book against Luther; and this distinction our monarchs have ever since enjoyed. But Bishop Hoadly* sets aside the notion of a visible head: Christ alone, according to that eminent and worthy prelate, is the head of the Church; which position he maintained with great address in a celebrated sermon before George I. on these words, *My kingdom is not of this world*, and in the several vindications of that able discourse.

> Let the unerring Gospel be your guide;
> Regard not man, in Christ alone confide.
> Marriot's *Essay on Female Conduct.*

Hoadly being at that time Bishop of Bangor, in Wales, the dis-

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* See April 17, 1761.

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putes occasioned by the above sermon were called the "Bangorial controversy." Some eminent characters suffered death for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. See June 22 and July 6, 1535.

3, 1580. Captain Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world, having been twelve days less than three years in performing it. See April 4, 1581.

— 1787. Died Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London. He was born in Winchester in 1710, and was well known for his "First Institutes of Grammar," and his "Translation of Isaiah," the sublimest poetry in the world. Dr. Lowth was buried in Fulham churchyard.

— 1797. Expired, at Norwich, the Rev. William Enfield, LL.D., minister of the Octagon Dissenting Congregation in that city, and a literary character of eminence. Perhaps, at the time of his decease, there was not in England, says his biographer,* a more perfect master of what is called the *middle style* in writing, combining the qualities of ease, elegance, perspicuity, and correctness, entirely free from affectation and singularity, and fitted for any subject. As a minister, he paid the most unremitting attention to the perfection of his pulpit compositions. Of the moral qualities of Dr. Enfield, moderation, compliance, and gentleness were eminently conspicuous. Dr. Enfield was born at Sudbury,† in 1741.

4, 1688. William, the brave Prince of Orange, is said to have landed at Torbay, in Devonshire, and effected the glorious Revolution.‡ A century's enjoyment having taught us the value of those rights which were then defined and secured, the hundreth anniversary of this happy event, in 1788, was celebrated with great magnificence at Wittington, Revolution-House,§ Chesterfield, and throughout the kingdom in general.‖

— 1671. Colley Cibber, an actor of great celebrity, and a dramatic writer of considerable talents, was born in Southampton Street, London. "The Careless Husband" has ever been considered as his best dramatic piece. Even Pope acknowledged its merit. Cibber having by some means offended Pope,

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* *Mon. Mag.*, vol. iv.

† See August 2, 1788.

‡ See *Arith. Questions.*

§ See *Arith. Quest.*

‖ The almanac makers and other chronologers say, that King William landed on the *fourth* of November; but Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Burnet, who was himself with the prince, says expressly that it was the fifth; and so says Archbishop Echard, in his "History of the Revolution." They both observe, also, that the fourth was the birth-day of the prince, and also the day of his marriage. The former event took place at the Hague, in 1650, and the latter in London, in 1677. See December 28, 1694.

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that irritable genius pursued him through life with unceasing hostilities, seizing every opportunity to annoy him with his irresistible satire. On his appointment to the Laureateship by George II., Pope dethroned Theobald from his empire over dulness in the "Dunciad," and inaugurated Cibber in his place. Cibber being a good-humoured man, one of those rare beings whose disposition Hume describes "as preferable to an inheritance of 10,000*l.* a year," for many years endured these reiterated attacks with great forbearance; at length, roused from the natural moderation of his temper, he retaliated on his antagonist by publishing two letters addressed to Mr. Pope, with a frontispiece in which the *wasp* of Twickenham was represented in a most ludicrous situation. This publication threw Pope into agonies of passion, and is supposed in a great measure to have accelerated his death. The life of Cibber was prolonged in health and activity to his 86th year. On the 12th of December, 1757, his servant, who had been conversing with him at six o'clock in the morning, when he appeared in good health, returned to him at nine, and found him dead, with his head reclining on his pillow. This event took place at Canonbury, Islington.

4, 1794. The Missionary Society held their first meeting, to consult on the best means of disseminating Christianity in heathen countries. Their subsequent success has not only greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their friends, but completely subverted the unfavourable predictions of their adversaries. It has been well observed, that the prosperity which the Providence of Heaven bestows on such exertions as those employed in favour of this and some other beneficent institutions,* is a voice from the Father of Mercies,

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* Particularly the Sunday-School,[1] the British and Foreign School,[2] and the British and Foreign Bible Societies.[3] The associations in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh, for promoting the education of the poor in Ireland are also, it is said, prosecuting their grand object with great zeal and spirit. Nature, it is well known, has been very liberal to Ireland. The soil is fertile, and the climate mild; yet, through the almost incredible deficiency of education, the character of the native inabitants is low, their circumstances wretched in the extreme, and the numerous natural advantages which they enjoy are in a great measure lost. Their intellectual energies are cramped, their moral character depressed, their per-

[1] See the Introduction, and Raikes, Index.

[2] See May 21, 1814.

[3] See *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.*, Conclusion of the Exposition of Religious Tenets.

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which says to every lingering vestige of hostile feeling, in the gentle accents with which his beloved son charmed the contending elements, *Peace, be still!* See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament*, No. 36.

Mr. Montgomery aptly compares the Missionary work to the colours displayed and harmonized in the rainbow, forming an arch of glory—ascending, on the one hand, from earth to heaven, and on the other descending from heaven to earth—a bow of promise; * a covenant of peace; a sign that the storm is passing away, and the Sun of Righteousness, with healing in his wings, breaking forth on all nations.

4, 1814. UNION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN. The King of Sweden, Charles XIII., was unanimously elected and proclaimed King of Norway by the National Diet assembled at Christiania, a commercial city in the south of Norway. See August 20, 1589. The two countries have been since termed the Scandinavian Peninsula. See August 21, 1810.

5. The Latins honour ZACHARIAS as a prophet, and the Greeks, September 5, as a priest, prophet, and martyr. The Roman martyrology joins Elizabeth with him. He was the father of John the Baptist, and husband to Elizabeth. See Luke i. 5, 12, &c.; also June 24.

— 1605. THE GUNPOWDER PLOT was discovered. It was an attempt to blow up James I. and the Parliament, with the view of establishing the Roman Catholic religion. See No. 104, *Arith. Quest.*, and Holbeach, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1725. GRATEFUL EPITAPH. "To the memory of Mary Beach, who died November 5, 1725, aged 78; Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for thirty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful servant, erected this stone." See No. 542, *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Praise of Servants the

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sonal happiness obstructed, and the welfare of the state materially injured. Under these unpropitious circumstances, the most forcible considerations that can be addressed to the mind of man,—humanity, justice, sound policy, patriotism, Christianity,—all concur in calling loudly on Britons to consider the state of the lower classes in Ireland, and to assist in the design of ameliorating their condition, by furnishing them with the necessary means of moral and religious instruction; the benefits of which have long been exhibited in a part of the British empire, Scotland, where, in consequence of this inestimable privilege, the lower classes have attained a measure of knowledge, of moral cultivation, and of intelligent industry, which is not found in the same rank of society in any other country in the world.

* See Gen. ix. 13; *Arith. Quest.*, art. Rainbow; and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Iris.

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highest Panegyric; also May 30, 1744; December 16, 1798; and Twickenham, Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

5, 1753. Died, at London, Dr. James Foster, an eminent Dissenting minister, born at Exeter, September 16, 1697. His natural abilities were superior to most; and he possessed a quick apprehension, a solid judgment, a happy memory, and a free, commanding elocution. His talent for preaching was, indeed, so rare and extraordinary, that nobody ever went beyond him for popularity in this respect. His Sunday evening lecture in the Old Jewry, which he carried on above twenty years, was frequented by persons of every rank and station; and Pope praised him for this quality in the subsequent lines:—

> Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
> Ten Metropolitans in preaching well.

Dr. Foster was not only a great, but a good man, in the best sense of the word. His humanity was remarkable, and his generous sentiments and compassionate sympathies were admired by all. He was perfectly free from everything gross and worldly. His benevolence and charities were so extraordinary, that he never reserved anything for his own future use; and had it not been for two thousand subscribers to his "Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," he would have died extremely poor.

— 1764. Charles Churchill, an English poet and celebrated satirist, died at Boulogne, whither he went to visit his friend, the celebrated John Wilkes. He was buried at Dover. The satires of Churchill are distinguished for their sterling sense and morality. His epistle to Hogarth is supposed to have shortened the days of that eminent artist. The sportive satirist survived his victim only nine days.

> "Scarce had the friendly tear
> For Hogarth shed escaped the gen'rous eye
> Of feeling Pity, when again it flow'd
> For Churchill's fate."

See Oct. 25.

— 1792. Battle of Gemappe. The French, commanded by Dumourier, obtained a victory over the Austrians at Gemappe, a village near Mons, in the Netherlands. The carnage on both sides was so great, that three coal-pits adjacent to the scene of action were filled up with the bodies of dead men and horses.

— 1807. Died, at Rome, Angelica Kauffman, an eminent paintress, and Royal Academician in London, born at Coire, the capital of the Grisons, in Switzerland, in 1740. She has

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been styled "the Paintress of the Soul:" imbued with sentiment, with tender and earnest passion, not merely the hand, but the heart* and the imagination, appeared in her works. Her mental acquirements and moral conduct were no less distinguished than her talents as an artist. The funeral obsequies of this ornament of her sex were performed with great solemnity, and were highly picturesque. Several of the nobility, more than one hundred ecclesiastics in the habits of their different orders, and the members of the different literary societies at Rome, attended. Her pall was supported by young ladies dressed in white, and immediately after her body some of her best pictures were borne upon the shoulders of the mourners.

6. St. Leonard. This benevolent man, having procured the liberation of some persons who were immured on account of their religion, has been long invoked by prisoners in general, as their tutelar saint. He was educated at Rheims, department of Marne, province of Champagne, France, and died in the year 500. Were it at all allowable for captives to implore a patron saint, Mr. Audley is of opinion that *Saint Howard* should have the precedency of *Saint Leonard*. See January 20, 1790, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Howard.

— 1612. Expired, in the 19th year of his age, Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of our King James I., and one of the most accomplished, learned, and pious princes of the age in which he lived; the glory of the nation, the admiration of strangers, and the darling of mankind. He manifested from his infancy courage, intrepidity, and a martial turn of mind, and excelled in all manly and gymnastic exercises. His sentiments of piety were fervent and habitual, and he was firmly attached to the Protestant faith from a conviction of its truth. In his household, which was very numerous, he took the utmost care to preserve decency and regularity. Having a particular aversion to the odious and disgusting vice of swearing, and the impious or even thoughtless profanation of the name of God, he levied pecuniary fines on such of his dependents as were found culpable in those respects, and the mulcts thus incurred were distributed to the poor.† His own conduct, however, was so truly amiable and exemplary, that it infused harmony into his whole family, which, according to Mr. Joseph Hall,‡ was

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* Those painters cunning want to grace their art,
Who draw but what they see, know not the heart.
Shakspeare.

† See September 21, 1745.

‡ See September 8, 1656.

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the most loving and entire fellowship that ever met in the court of any prince. To his other eminent virtues, Prince Henry added that of frugality without avarice, and generosity without extravagance; and he was styled "the Mecænas of all the learned."

6, 1632. Death of Gustavus Adolphus. Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, the most illustrious hero of his time, and the great supporter of the Protestant interest in Germany, defeated the Imperialists at Lutzen, near Leipsic, in that country; but, like Epaminondas and Wolfe,* perished in the midst of a complete victory,

"And sunk lamented to an early tomb,"

being only in the 38th year of his age. The death of the accomplished Gustavus effaced all the splendour of the victory; and a mournful silence, interrupted only by sighs, prevailed throughout the camp. On the spot where this hero fell in opposing Wallenstein, a number of unhewn stones are placed horizontally on the earth in the form of a cross,† and on one of them is rudely carved in German, "Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, fell here for liberty of conscience." Never was a king more esteemed, more beloved, or more deplored. The Swedes and Protestants of Germany, England, France, Poland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Holland equally bewailed him. None but the Emperor, the Elector of Bavaria, and the King of Spain, rejoiced at his death; and they caused Te Deum to be sung at Vienna, Ratisbon, and Madrid. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Battle of Agincourt.

— 1656. John IV., styled the *Fortunate*, King of Portugal, died at Lisbon. He was raised to the throne in 1640, by a revolution which deprived Philip IV. of Spain of the country of Portugal, over which his ancestors had reigned about sixty years. He was affable, generous, and pacific, and so unambitious, that, but for the aspiring spirit of his wife, he would have died Duke of Braganza. See Bourn's *Gazetteer*, Lisbon.

— 1817. Death of the Princess Charlotte. This afflictive event smote the nation with sudden gloom, like the visitation of darkness. It was an abrupt check given to all one's ideas of youth, hope, and prosperity. The Princess Charlotte was so young, was apparently so healthy and happy, that, for human nature's sake alone, every body, who had any sympathy with

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* See *Arith. Quest.* art. Death of Wolfe, and Battle of Mantinea.

† Crosses were formerly erected on various occasions. See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Crux.

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his species, not only wished she might long so continue to enjoy herself, but had made up his mind that such would infallibly be the case. It was, however, the will of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence, to dash with bitterness those joyful feelings and flattering anticipations, and, at the early age of twenty-two, to snatch from the present world this most accomplished princess, "the expectancy and rose of the fair state," who, to the rarest personal attractions, added the more valuable qualities of the mind and heart. She had read much and with great discrimination, had sedulously cultivated religious habits, and was a *strict observer of the Sabbath*, as was likewise her illustrious and amiable consort, Prince Leopold. She was a most affectionate child; and, as a wife, was a model for her sex. She was fond of her husband, and looked up to him with the most perfect affection and respect; and he deserved it all. His influence over her was unbounded, though the exercise of it was of the gentlest kind. This youthful pair, in their private life, presented an image of conjugal felicity, of domestic comfort, of dignified retirement, which inspired all beholders with unbounded delight.

The exemplary conduct, the endearing sweetness of disposition, of fascinating condescension, the distinguished benevolence, and the extensive charities, of the Princess Charlotte, will be venerated as long as those virtues shall continue to be dear to English hearts.

> "Lamented princess, round thy funeral urn,
> With genuine sorrow shall sad Britain mourn:
> In deep affliction, weep thy swift decline,
> Till ev'ry eye be seal'd in sleep like thine."

Claremont, where the Princess resided after her marriage, is a delightful spot not far from Kingston-upon-Thames, in Surrey. It is eulogized by Thomson, in his delineation of Richmond Hill, where Claremont and Esher are mentioned together. See November 19, 1817, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*.

7, 1620. Was fought the famous Battle of Prague,* in which Frederick, Elector Palatine,† son-in-law to our James I., and recently elected king of Bohemia, was totally routed by the Imperialists and Bavarians, and forced to flee with his queen and children into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was afterwards deprived of his hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest was ruined in Bohemia—

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* See July 1, 1690, and Prague, Index.

† See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Palatinate.

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all owing to the pusillanimity and inactivity of King James, who seemed totally insensible to the voice of his people, the condition of his children, and the state of Protestantism both at home and abroad.

7, 1665. The first GAZETTE, in England, was published at Oxford, the court being there at that time on account of the plague.* On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette. The Oxford Gazette was published on Tuesdays, the London on Saturdays. The latter is now published on Tuesday and Friday. The word "Gazette" originally meant a newspaper or printed account of the transactions of all the countries in the known world, in a loose sheet or half-sheet; but the name with us is confined to that paper of news now published by authority. It derived its name from gazetta, a kind of small coin formerly current at Venice, which was the usual price of the first newspaper printed there.

— 1781. INQUISITION. The last person who suffered publicly by the sentence of this infernal tribunal was a woman, who was burnt alive at Seville on the above day. Since that time the Inquisition has gone to work more cunningly. Men are no longer publicly devoted to the flames, but they die unperceived in concealment. Llorente calculated that the Inquisition alone, in the Spanish peninsula, under the uninterrupted dominion of forty-five grand Inquisitors, sacrificed 241,000 individuals. To appreciate the misery occasioned by this, it must be borne in mind, that every condemnation was accompanied by confiscation of property and the dishonour of the whole family.

It appears, from Llorente's "History of the Inquisition," that the marriage of Charles II. and the niece of Louis XIV. was solemnized by an auto-da-fé, in which the shrieks and the smoke of one hundred and eighteen human beings ascended to heaven, to propitiate the God of mercy and of love!

— 1789. Expired, in the 75th year of his age, the REV. JOSEPH FOWNES, a native of Andover, a place north-west of Winchester, in Hampshire. He united, in an eminent degree, the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian minister. He was many years pastor of the Dissenting congregation in the High Street, Shrewsbury, in connexion with the excellent Job Orton. See July 19, 1783. In 1772, when the body of Protestant Dissenting ministers united in an application to Parliament for an enlargement of the Toleration Act,† Mr. Fownes directed his

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* See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Plague.

† Among the blessings which endear the memory of King William III., it should never be forgotten, that to him is due the first Act of Toleration known in the history of this country; and the Dissenters have

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thoughts to that subject, and wrote his celebrated "Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration." This tract places the author's abilities and character in a very favourable point of view; for, while clear and conclusive reasoning are urging their powerful claims to the reader's assent, his approbation is insensibly won by the concomitant attractions of moderation and candour. Thus should religious controversies ever be conducted; and thus have a Locke and a Hoadly* conducted them. It is not only the most becoming method in itself, but the one which best promotes the cause of truth and the happiness of mankind. Occasions may indeed arise, when bigotry and intolerance, assuming a daring aspect, require to be repressed with some severity and reprehension.

7, 1790. Expired JOHN THORNTON, ESQ., of Clapham, Surrey, who had been long the greatest merchant in Europe, Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, only excepted. His annual gains were of course

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ever since enjoyed the benefits of it without interruption, though their liberties were greatly endangered in the latter end of Queen Anne's reign. The Tory[1] party, having at that period gained great strength and influence at court, passed an iniquitous act called the *Schism Bill*, which suffered no Dissenters to educate their own children. The death of the queen, the *very day*[2] on which the infamous act was to have taken place, prevented the Dissenters from being again enslaved. George I., a firm friend to civil and religious liberty, procured a repeal of the odious *Schism Bill* in the fifth year of his reign. A sacred respect to religious liberty was maintained in like manner throughout the next reign. When, about the year 1730, some bigots were taking steps towards the prosecution of Dr. Doddridge, in the ecclesiastical court, for keeping a seminary in which he educated Dissenting ministers, information of the design was no sooner communicated to George II., than he ordered the proceedings to be stopped, declaring that he would not allow of any prosecution for conscience' sake—a declaration which he is said to have bequeathed as a legacy to his successor, George III., by whom it was most honourably welcomed and fulfilled. The repeal of the disabling and penal statutes against Anti-trinitarians, by the Prince Regent's ministers, not only enlarged the boundaries, but confirmed the empire of religious liberty in Britain, a blessing which, under the Providence of God, we owe to the mild sway of all the princes of the house of Brunswick. See Penn, Index; and No. 141, *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*

* See April 17, 1761; Oct. 28, 1704; and Nov. 3, 1534. See also Toplady, Arminius, &c., Index.

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[1] Whig and Tory are popular terms of uncertain derivation. By the former is generally understood a friend to civil and religious liberty; by the latter, the reverse. See *Arith. Quest.*

[2] See August 1, 1714.

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immense; and the half of these, it is asserted, was generally expended in acts of genuine benevolence; in wiping away the tear from the eye of the unfortunate, in cherishing the victim of poverty and oppression, in diminishing, as far as possible, the sum of human woes, and in forwarding what must be the ultimate intention of Divine Providence—the happiness and prosperity of the whole human race. His charities, indeed, almost transcend belief; they reached to the remotest parts of the habitable globe, and cheered the wretched of both hemispheres.* In the vicinity of the metropolis, in particular, his beneficence prompted him often to anticipate by minute personal inquiry the wishes of the distressed.

> "He loved to seek the humble cot,
> To scatter comfort's balms around,
> And heal pale poverty's deep wound;
> Drive sickness from the languid bed,
> Raise the lorn widow's drooping head."

In his moral character, Mr. Thornton constantly exhibited the virtues which do honour to humanity. He was a fond husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and a devout Christian.

8. A commemoration speech is annually made at Oxford in praise of Sir Thomas Bodley, a great patron of learning, and the founder of the Bodleian Library in that city. He was born at Exeter,† in 1544, died in 1612, and was buried in the choir of Merton College, Oxford. The original collection of books was, we believe, commenced by Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester.

— 1226. Louis VIII., surnamed the Lion, died at Montpensier, province of Auvergne, department of Puy de Dome.

— 1517. Ximenes, a famous Spanish statesman and cardinal under Ferdinand and Isabella, died at Roa, on the Duero, Old Castile, and was buried at Alcala, where he had founded an university, and at which he had caused the first Polyglot Bible

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* Mr. Thornton was one of the principal promoters of the Gospel in foreign parts, and expended yearly upwards of 2000*l.* in the distribution of religious books. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

† This city has been the birth-place of several eminent and learned men: John Hooker, the celebrated antiquary, and Sir William Petre, privy councillor to Henry VIII., were natives of Exeter; as were likewise Thomas Yalden, a divine and poet; John Barcham, a divine and antiquary; Simon Ockley, an eminent orientalist; and William Jackson, a musical composer of very considerable talents, and author of several ingenious literary productions in prose and verse. He died in his native city, July 12, 1803, in the 74th year of his age.

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to be printed.* It is sometimes called the *Complutensian* Bible, Alcala being once called Complutum. He was a liberal patron of literature, and a munificent contributor to charitable institutions.

8, 1656. Was born at Haggerstone, in the parish of Shoreditch, near London, EDMUND HALLEY, a most eminent astronomer, who co-operated with Flamsteed in composing his new catalogue of the stars. In 1676, at the age of twenty, he was deputed to Saint Helena,† to take a catalogue of the fixed stars which do not rise above our horizon.‡ Under King William he was sent on several voyages, to observe the variations of the compass, and for other scientific purposes.

> Immortal Halley, thy unwearied soul
> On wisdom's pinion flew from pole to pole,
> Th' uncertain compass to its task restored,
> Each ocean fathom'd, and each wind explored;
> Commanded trade with ev'ry breeze to fly,
> And gave to Britain half the Zemblian sky.
>
> CAWTHORN.§

Halley was the first person who made an accurate observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk. He succeeded Flamsteed (see December 31, 1719) at the Royal Observatory, in 1719, died in 1742, and was buried at Lee, a village near Blackheath, in Kent.

— 1794. WARSAW, the capital of Poland, was taken by the Russians, and the struggling liberty of the brave Poles utterly annihilated. The action which preceded the surrender was extremely bloody: of 26,000 men, only 2000, it is said, escaped the savage fury of the brutal Russians, 14,000 being killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. The sanguinary Suwarroff,‖ the Russian general, acting like an exterminating angel, afterwards put no less than 20,000 men, women, and children to the sword in Praga, one of the suburbs of Warsaw.

9. LORD MAYOR'S DAY, or the inauguration of the chief magistrate of the city of London, the most remarkable of our civic shows, which, as it has long been annually continued, needs no description. This procession, until the year 1453, in the reign of Henry VI., was *unamphibious;* but at that period, Sir John Norman, willing, like Cimon the Athenian, to triumph "both

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* See Nov. 1, note 2, p. 417.
† See August 18, 1502, and *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Maskelyne.
‡ See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Robur Caroli.
§ See Index.
‖ Suwarroff died May 18, 1800.

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on land and wave,"* caused a barge to be made at his own expense; in consequence of which, the twelve companies had their several barges magnificently decked and trimmed to attend upon him. The first mention of Mayor is in the reign of Henry II., A. D. 1189; and in 1215 John granted the citizens a charter to elect a Mayor themselves. The title was borrowed from the Norman *Maire*, as well as the office. Henry Fitzalwyn was the *first* elected to that trust. He had been Mayor before, but only by the nomination of his prince. The title of Lord was annexed to that of Mayor in the reign of Richard II. See BUTLER'S *Arith. Quest.*, No. 263.

9, 1624. Died at Chiselhurst, Kent, WILLIAM CAMDEN, an eminent antiquary, born in London, in 1551. His most celebrated work is "Britannia; or, an History of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain; their Origin, Manners, and Laws." But he was no less illustrious for his virtues than for his learning. In his writings he was candid and modest; in his conversation easy and innocent, and in his whole life exemplary. Learning is said to have been his only care, and learned men the only comfort of his life. He was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, where his effigies are placed in white marble, and in his hand a book with "Britannia" inscribed on the leaves.

— 1677. Died at Lambeth, in the 80th year of his age, ARCHBISHOP SHELDON. He was presented to the vicarage of Hackney by Charles I., and was raised to the primacy on the death of Archbishop Juxon. The theatre of Oxford was built at his sole expense from the designs of Wren, and was the first public building erected by that able architect. It was opened July 9,

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* Receiving intelligence that the whole Persian fleet was anchored at the mouth of the river Eurymedon, Cimon sailed thither, and pursuing the enemy up the stream, where they endeavoured to take shelter, he destroyed all their ships; and his men jumping on shore in pursuit of the Persian mariners, who had abandoned their vessels, they soon put them to flight; thus obtaining a complete victory both by sea and land on the same occasion. This severe blow compelled the Persians to agree to a peace, the terms of which were as mortifying to them as they were honourable to the Grecians. The treasures taken in this expedition Cimon laid out in beautifying his native city; and the Athenians gave examples in the art of architecture, that continue to be admired to this very day. He died while besieging Citium, in the island of Cyprus, 449 B. C., in the 51st year of his age. He was the son of Miltiades, whose honourable interment he most dutifully procured, by borrowing money to pay the enormous mulct which the ungrateful Athenians had laid upon that immortal hero. See GOLDSMITH'S *Greece*, and *Arithmetical Questions*.

The Eurymedon is a river in Pamphylia, Asia Minor. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Pamphylia.

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1669, but was never seen by its munificent founder. This prelate appears to have been more attached to the duties of morality than to the profession of any particular doctrine of religion; to young men of rank his advice was this: "Let it be your principal aim to become *honest* men, and afterwards be as devout and religious as you please. No piety will be of advantage to yourselves or others, unless you are *honest and moral men*."—This generous and charitable Archbishop was buried at Croydon.

9, 1841. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, was born at Buckingham Palace.

10. The Greeks honour ERASTUS, who was St. Paul's disciple, and chamberlain of the city of Corinth, where the apostle was at that time.* He resigned his employment and followed Paul to Ephesus, where he was A. D. 56, whence he sent him to Macedon with Timothy. They were both with Paul at Corinth, A. D. 58, when he wrote his epistle to the Romans, whom he salutes in each of their names.† Some say that Paul left Erastus in Macedonia, and made him bishop there; and that he suffered martyrdom at Philippi: others make him Bishop of Paneus,‡ near the sources of the Jordan, give him the title of apostle, place him in the number of the seventy disciples, and say he died in peace.

— The Greeks keep the FEAST OF TERTIUS, whom they make successor to Sosipater in the bishopric of Iconium.§ He was St. Paul's amanuensis, when he wrote his epistle to the Romans, A. D. 58.|| It is conjectured that he is the same as Silas, who accompanied St. Paul in some of his journeys: *Silas* in Hebrew signifying the same as *Tertius* in Latin.

— The Roman martyrology places the FEAST OF TRYPHENA AND TRYPHOSA, Christian women whom St. Paul mentions, Rom. xvi. 12. It is said that they went to Rome to be serviceable to the saints, and to obtain a crown of martyrdom; but returned into the East, where their blood was spilt for Jesus Christ.

— 1506. POPE JULIUS II., after besieging and taking Bologna, in Italy, made his triumphant entry into that city in a manner so very pompous and magnificent, that Erasmus, upon con-

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* See Rom. xvi. 23. † Rom. xvi. 21, 23.

‡ So denominated by Gentile writers from the adjoining spring Paneum, or Panion; but in the Scriptures it is called Laish, Reshem, Lashah, and Dan. It was usually accounted the utmost northern border of the land of Israel, as Beersheba was the southern; whence the expression "from Dan to Beersheba," denoting the whole length of the Holy Land from north to south; and proverbially, the extremities of any other district. See Canaan, in *Atlas*.

§ See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.* || See Rom. xvi. 22.

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sidering Julius as Christ's vicegerent, and comparing his entry into Bologna with Christ's entry into Jerusalem, could not behold it without the utmost indignation. Erasmus was also at Rome when the same pontiff made his entry into that city after the conquest of Bologna; and his entry offended him as much as that at Bologna had done: for he could not conceive, that the triumphs of the Church, as they were called, were to consist in vain pomp and worldly splendour, but rather in subduing all mankind to the faith and practice of the Christian religion.

11. Martinmas Day; derived, says Dr. Johnson, from Martin and mass; the feast of St. Martin, who lived in the fourth century, and was Bishop of Tours, department of Indre and Loire, province of Touraine, France. Lardner calls him a wise and good man.

The subsequent observation on this day is quoted from an ancient calendar of the Church of Rome: "*The Martinalia*, a genial feast. Wines are tasted of and drawn from the lees. *The Vinalia*, a feast of the ancients, removed to this day. Bacchus in the figure of Martin." That the early Christians either observed many of the heathen festivals, or instituted others instead of them, is fully shewn in the *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Bacchus.

— 1572. Tycho Brahe perceived a new star in Cassiopeia, which continued without changing its place till the spring of 1574, equal in splendour to Jupiter or Venus. At last it changed colour, and entirely disappeared.* Nothing similar to this had been observed from the time of Hipparchus, who, in consequence of the appearance of a new star, was induced to compose his catalogue of stars, for the instruction of future observers. He was born at Rhodes, and flourished at Alexandria, between 160 and 125 years B. C., and was the first person who reduced astronomy to a system.

— 1636. Cassini, the astronomer, observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, at Thury, a village south of Caen, at forty-three minutes after ten in the morning. On Nov. 5, 1822, there was a transit of that planet at sixteen minutes past one in the morning, consequently it was not visible to our part of the world; but it was visible at Botany Bay at twenty minutes after eleven o'clock in the morning; for when it is night with us, it is noon, or nearly so, at Botany Bay.

— 1820. Died, at Felpham, near Arundel, in Sussex, William Hayley, Esq., a poet and miscellaneous writer. He was born at Chichester, in 1745. His most valuable poem is "Serena,

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* See *Exercises on the Globes*, Article Cassiopeia.

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or the Triumphs of Temper." Mr. Hayley was the intimate friend and correspondent of the celebrated Cowper; and it was entirely by his exertions, through the medium of Earl Spencer, that a royal pension of 300*l.* per annum was obtained for the unhappy poet.* He was also for many years the patron of Romney, the painter.† Hayley's "Life of Cowper" contains many of the poet's letters, and perhaps a more delightful collection is not to be found in the English language; unstudied, and alike redundant of fancy, feeling, and thought.

12, 1615. Was born at Rowton, near Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, Richard Baxter, a Nonconformist Divine, "whose praise is in all the churches." His long residence and ministerial services at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, not only conferred a distinction upon that town, but redeemed it from a state of gross ignorance and moral depravity. He was minister at that place from 1642 to 1660, and found the people ignorant, dissolute, and irreligious; but they became, by the force of his labours and example, decent and pious. His industry as a divine was amazing: he wrote, both in polemical and practical theology, more than any writer of his age. It is said that his works amount to the number of one hundred and forty-five books, and that above sixty were written against him. Dr. Barrow has given this eulogium of his works, that his practical writings were never mended, and his controversial ones never refuted; and Bishop Wilkins said of him, that if he had lived in the primitive times, he would have been one of the fathers of the Church. Baxter, however, in his own review of his life, candidly regrets that he misapplied so much of his time in controversial writings. The character of his mind was in every respect as extraordinary as his industry, zeal, and piety; he was firm and disinterested. Mr. Boyle justly said of him, that he feared no man's displeasure, nor hoped for any man's preferment. He avowed his attachment to monarchy, even to Cromwell in his highest elevation, and refused the bishoprick of Hereford from Charles II., whose restoration he had promoted. Honoured with the esteem of the best and most learned men of that age, than which no one has produced a greater number of great and excellent men, having enjoyed the honourable intimacy of Barrow, Boyle, Tillotson, Judge Hale, Sir John Maynard, Bishops Wilkins, Patrick, and Burnet, and endured, with fortitude and patient dignity, the brutality of Judge Jefferies, he died in peace and universal veneration, at London, in 1691, and was interred in Christchurch, Newgate Street, London, whither his corpse was attended by a numerous

* See April 25, 1800.

† See Nov. 15, 1802.

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company of persons of different ranks, and many clergymen of the Established Church.

12, 1715. The Scotch Insurgents, commanded by the Earl of Mar, were defeated at Sheriffmuir, near Dumblane, in Perthshire; being the very day on which the rebel forces, in the same cause, were defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, and several persons of distinction taken prisoners.

— 1750. Edward Bright, noted for having been one of the most corpulent men that ever existed, was buried at Malden, in Essex. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and June 21, 1809.

13, 354. Was born at Banchor, now Bangor, in North Wales, Pelagius, who received a learned education in the monastery of his native place, to the government of which he was advanced in 404. He was long esteemed by St. Jerome and St. Augustine, till they discovered his heretical pravity, after which they wrote against him with the sharpest acrimony, as they did also against his friend and pupil Celestius, a learned Scotsman, who defended his master's opinions with uncommon zeal. Both Pelagius and Celestius were great travellers, having visited many different countries of Asia and Africa, as well as Europe, with a view to elude the persecutions of their enemies, and to propagate their sentiments. See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Pelagians.

— 1093. Malcolm III., King of Scotland, was killed at the siege of Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland.

— 1312. Edward III. was born at Windsor. His reign commenced, on the deposition of his father, in January, 1327, which had been effected by the machinations of the intriguing Isabella, wife of Edward II., and her chief counsellor, Roger Mortimer. The young king, soon after his accession, becoming acquainted with their infamous conduct, hanged Mortimer and imprisoned his mother. See Nov. 29, 1330. Edward was valiant and munificent; but his wars in France, purely the result of his ambition, were unjust and unprofitable, though they have contributed to his fame.

— 1463. Prince Henry, the fifth son of John I., King of Portugal, died at Sagrez, about a league and a half from Cape St. Vincent, in his 67th year. He was the first encourager of remote navigation, and by his incitement, patronage, and example, distant nations have been made acquainted with each other, unknown countries have been brought into general view, and the power of Europe has been extended to the remotest parts of the world. His knowledge, prudence, and courage secured the esteem of his contemporaries, and the admiration of succeeding generations. His tomb is still seen near his father's, in the church of Batalha, in Estremadura.

— 1553. Lady Jane Grey, Lord Guildford Dudley, her hus-

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band, Archbishop Cranmer, and the Lords Ambrose and Henry Dudley, were taken from the Tower and arraigned for high treason at the Guildhall, "for having levied a war against the queen, and conspired to set up another in her room," to which charge they all pleaded guilty, and the sentence in consequence passed upon them was subsequently confirmed by attainder in parliament.

Lady Jane appeared before her judges in all her wonted loveliness; her fortitude and composure never forsook her; nor did the throng and bustle of the court, the awful appearance of the seat of judgment, or the passing of the solemn sentence of the law, seem to disturb her mind: of their native bloom her cheeks were never robbed, nor did her voice seem once to falter. On the beauteous traitress every eye was fixed; and the grief that reigned throughout the whole assembly bespoke a general interest in her fate: indeed,

> Her very judges wrung their hands for pity:
> Their old hearts melted in 'em as she spoke,
> And tears ran down upon their silver beards.
> E'en her enemies were moved, and for a moment
> Felt wrath suspended in their doubtful breasts,
> And question'd if the voice they heard were mortal.
>
> BAYLEY'S *History of the Tower.*

See Feb. 12, 1554.

13, 1690. Died GEORGE FOX, the founder of Quakerism,* which has been defined to be an attempt, under the Divine influence, at practical Christianity, as far as it can be carried; the professors of it considering themselves bound to regulate their opinions, words, actions, and even outward demeanour, by Christianity, and by Christianity alone. And it is certainly true, that the whole society, as a body, have for a hundred and fifty years maintained the high character of a very moral and kind people; and many of them have been bright examples of the dove-like religion which they profess.

George Fox was born at Fenny Drayton, near Hinckley, Leicestershire, in 1624. To propagate his system, he journeyed over England, Scotland, and Wales; was in Ireland;

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* Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because Fox admonished him, and those present with him, to *tremble* at the word of the Lord. They are known to each other by the name of Friends,—a beautiful appellation, and characteristic of the relation which man, under the Christian dispensation, ought uniformly to bear to man. CLARKSON'S *Portraiture of Quakerism;* BUTLER'S *Exercises on the New Testament.*

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visited the British West Indies and America, and extended his travels to Holland and part of Germany, In his manner of living he was temperate, eating sparingly; avoiding, except medicinally, all strong drink; and allowing himself but little sleep. In his demeanour he was modest, affable, and courteous; in his disposition, meek and compassionate; kind to the poor without any exception, and universally benevolent. With respect to his word he was known to have held it so sacred,* that the judges frequently dismissed him without bail, on his bare promise that he would be forthcoming on a given day, to take his trial for the charges brought against him by his persecutors. It is thought probable, that he was the *first* person who publicly declared against the iniquity of the Slave Trade;† and his followers have been long unanimous upon this subject. In his last moments he evinced great tranquillity and happiness of mind; affording an instance of the truth of these words of the Psalmist, "Behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." See Penn, Index.

13,‡ 1771. Solway Moss, a very extensive morass, burst its dark confines, and by a dreadful inundation overspread a considerable portion of the adjacent district. The eruptive deluge consisted of a black mossy tincture, which, issuing from its subterraneous abode like a cataract of feculent thick ink, continued in streams of the same appearance, intermixed with large fragments of peat, till it had covered an area of five hundred acres, destroying in its awful passage several houses, numbers of cattle, and reducing twenty-eight industrious families to a state of complete indigence.

The vast morass,
Dissolved by floods, and swoln with mighty rains,
Pour'd its black deluge o'er the neighbouring plains.
Ah, see! through yonder beauteous vale it spreads,
Whelming at once a hundred fertile meads;
Then, bearing onward with resistless force,
Sweep herds and houses in its dreadful course;
Till Esk's fair tide its loathsome billows stain,
And roll with added fury to the main.

Maurice.

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* See July 18, 1374, and October 28, 1704.

† See May 1, 1807, and May 8, 1811.

‡ This is the date in the *Beaut. of Eng.* and in the *Gazetteer of Scotland;* Walker's *Gaz.* says Dec. 1769, but the *Ency. Brit.* states it to have happened on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1771; and this, after minute investigation, we have reason to believe is the day on which it actually occurred. See *Gent. Mag.*, May, 1779.

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Solway Moss was situated near the river Esk, at the head of Solway Frith, between Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, and Cumberland, in England. The plain that was covered by the Stygian torrent has been since reclaimed, and again waves with the yellow harvest. This was accomplished by the exertions of an illiterate Yorkshireman, named Wilson, whose self-taught genius at once conceived the plan, and directed its execution. The particulars are related by Gilpin, in his "Essays on Picturesque Benuty," from which an extract is given in the "Beauties of England," vol. iii. pp. 107, &c.

14, 1532. HENRY VIII. was privately married to Anne Boleyn. See May 19, 1536.

— 1638. CATHERINE, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, and wife of Charles II. of England, was born at Villa Viciosa, in the province of Alentejo, Portugal. See Jan. 28, 1641, and May 21, 1662.

— 1785. George III. and his Queen visited HURLEY, or Lady Place, in Berkshire. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successor, some of the chief nobility held frequent meetings in a subterraneous cavern, beneath this house, for the patriotic purpose of ascertaining the measures necessary to be pursued for re-establishing the liberties of the kingdom, which the insidious hypocrisy of one monarch, "the worst of a bad race," and the more avowed despotism of the other, had completely undermined and destroyed. It is reported also, that the principal papers which produced the Glorious Revolution of 1688 were signed in the dark recess at the end of this vault.* These interesting circumstances induced the Prince of Orange, after he had obtained the crown, to visit this ever-to-be-venerated spot; as did likewise the brave General Paoli,† in the year 1780

— 1804. Expired, in his 89th year, at Cypenham, near Windsor, JACOB BRYANT, a learned writer on ancient history and

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* It must not, however, be forgotten, that many private consultations were held on the same interesting subject at Whittington, a village in Derbyshire, in a cottage which has been ever since denominated the Revolution House. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Revolution, and Nov. 4, 1688.

† Pascal Paoli was an heroic Corsican, who for some time supported his intrepid countrymen against the pernicious gold of the Genoese and the powerful arms of France; but at length the latter prevailed; and in June, 1769, he abandoned his native country to its fate, embarked in an English ship for Leghorn, and soon after repaired to London, where he found ample protection and support from the British ministry. He died in the metropolis, Feb. 5, 1807, aged 82 years; a bust, which, it is said, strongly resembles him, is placed in Westminster Abbey, with a suitable inscription.

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mythology; whose studies were chiefly directed to remove the doubts of the sceptic, and to soften the heart of the infidel, to substantiate the authenticity of the Scriptures, and to demonstrate the truth of the Christian religion. He was a native of Plymouth.

15, 1315. Was fought the ever memorable BATTLE OF MORGARTEN, so glorious in the annals of Switzerland; when 1300 Swiss heroes, full of confidence in the protection which Heaven would yield to the justice of their cause, and resolved to sell their lives at a dear rate, bravely engaged 20,000 Austrian invaders, commanded by Duke Leopold I., whom they completely defeated. The heights of Morgarten (commanding the defile through which the enemy was to enter the territories from Zug) were fortunately seized upon by the advice of Rodolph Reding, of Schwitz, an experienced soldier, weakened indeed by age, but whose wisdom, patriotism, and skill merited the confidence of his countrymen; and the issue of the contest proved that their reliance was not misplaced. As this signal victory was gained in the canton of Schwitz, and the natives of that district particularly signalized themselves in the action, the two other cantons of the confederation (Uri and Underwalden) were from that time joined to it by the common name of Switzers; an appellation that has since been extended to all the other cantons and their allies, on their being received into the union. See June 22, 1476; July 9, 1386; Sept. 13, 1515; and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Sagitta.

— 1577. DRAKE sailed from Plymouth on his voyage round the world, but a violent gale injuring some of his ships, they put into Falmouth, and sailed thence on Dec. 13. See April 4, 1581, and BURNEY'S *Discoveries in the South Sea*, vol. i. p. 305.

— 1635. Died THOMAS PARR, or OLD PARR, a remarkable Englishman, who lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens.*

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* Viz. Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

In St. Michael's churchyard, at Lichfield, an ancient tombstone was discovered, which had been buried in the earth a great number of years. Upon it were deeply cut the following inscriptions:—

Here
lyes the Body
of WILLIAM CLARKE,
who was Clarke of
this Church 51 years,
and buried March 25th,
1525, and aged 96.

Here
lies the Body of
WILLIAM CLARKE, Clarke
of this Church 71
years, who died
Septem. 26, 1562,
and aged 86.

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He was born in 1483, at Wellington, eight miles from Shrewsbury, in Shropshire. Though he attained the vast age of 152 years and nine months, yet the tenor of his life admitted but of little variety. He was a husbandman, laboured hard, partook of coarse fare, and enjoyed good health, till he was sent for to London by the Earl of Arundel. This journey proved fatal to him; for, being blind and decrepit, owing to the alteration in his diet, to the change of air, and to his new mode of life, he lived but a short time after his arrival and presentation to the King (Charles I.) He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The simple inscription of "Old Parr" is on his grave. See Jenkins, Index, and *Arithmetical Questions.*

15, 1715. Died, of a cancer in his face, at Battersea, his birthplace, HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE. He was secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, and had the principal concern in settling the peace of Utrecht. At the accession of George I. he was deprived of his office, and his papers seized; in consequence of which he went to France, where he became secretary to the Pretender. Upon this act an attainder was passed against him. In 1723 he received the king's pardon, but without a reversal of the act of attainder, so that he remained excluded from the House of Lords.

— 1802. Expired, at Kendal, in Westmoreland, GEORGE ROMNEY, so eminent a painter as to have been once considered the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and he was the subject of the late Mr. Hayley's first poetical publication, "A Poetical Epistle to an Eminent Painter." Romney was born at Dalton, in Furness, Lancashire, December 15, 1735, and was originally bred to his father's business of a cabinet-maker.* He was buried in the churchyard of his native town, but has a monumental inscription in Kendal church.

— 1813. COUNTER-REVOLUTION in Holland occurred; when, amid the loudest acclamations of *Orange boven!* or *Up with Orange!* the Dutch people dismissed their hateful oppressors, the French, and sent to England for a prince of their old house to govern the nation. William Prince of Orange made his public entry at the Hague on the 3rd of December. See Jan. 15, 1795.

The father lived in the reigns of six different kings; viz. Henry VI., Edwards IV. and V., Richard III., and Henrys VII. and VIII. The son in seven reigns, viz. from Edward IV. to Mary. *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 8, 1822.

* See memoirs of him by the late Mr. Cumberland, in *Europ. Magazine*, vol. xliii. p. 417.

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16, 1272. HENRY III. expired at St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, according to Hume,—at Westminster, according to Rapin,—in the 64th year of his age and 56th of his reign. Henry was of the Plantagenet line. He reigned a longer period than any other British sovereign, except George III. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. He was meek, humane, and pious; but his capricious temper and his desires of arbitrary power occasioned him much trouble during his reign.

16, 1589. JAMES VI. of Scotland attended divine worship at Tonsberg, south of Christiana, in Norway; a circumstance which the inhabitants of that town thought it worth their while to record on a plate of brass, in the church where the service was performed. See May 17, 1590, and August 20, 1589.

— 1745. Died, at Bath, WILLIAM BROOME, an English divine and poet, born in Cheshire, but in what year is not known. He materially assisted Mr. Pope in the translation of Homer's "Odyssey;" having executed the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23rd books, besides writing all the notes. He also translated some of the Odes of Anacreon, and published a Miscellany of Poems.

— 1773. Died DR. JOHN HAWKESWORTH, a writer of a very soft and pleasing cast, born in 1715. He published, in 1752, 3, and 4, his well-known periodical Essays, under the title of the "Adventurer," in which he was occasionally assisted by the Rev. Joseph Warton (see Feb. 23, 1800) and others. He also published an edition of Swift's works, and an elegant translation of "Telemachus." The last work he was employed in was, to digest the southern voyages of Commodore Byron, and Captains Wallis, Carteret, and Cook. The profits of this work being resigned to him by government, in satisfaction for his trouble, he sold the property for the extraordinary sum of 6000*l.*, but died in a few months after the publication, as it is supposed, of chagrin at the ill reception of his narrative, for he was a man of the keenest sensibility. On a handsome marble monument to his memory, at Bromley, in Kent, the place of his nativity, is an inscription, which, besides the usual particulars, contains the following affecting monitory lines taken from the last number of "The Adventurer:"—

"The hour is hasting, in which whatever praise or censure I have acquired will be remembered with equal indifference.—Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand which is now writing it in the dust, and still the breast that now throbs at the reflection. But let not this be read as something that relates only to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written."

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What tho' we wade in wealth, or soar in fame,
Earth's highest station ends in "*here he lies*;"
And "*dust to dust*" concludes her noblest song.'

YOUNG.

16, 1776. Died, in London, JAMES FERGUSON, an extraordinary phenomenon of the self-instructed kind, particularly in the astronomical and mechanical branches of science. This "heaven-taught" philosopher was born in 1710, near Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland. His parents being in low circumstances, he followed the occupation of a shepherd for a considerable time.

Honour'd shepherd of our later days!
Whom from our flocks, while thy untutor'd soul,
Mature in childhood, traced the starry course,
Astronomy enamour'd, gently led
Through all the splendid labyrinths of Heaven,
And taught thee her stupendous laws.

EUDOSIA.

About 1744 he came to London, and had the honour of being elected Fellow of the Royal Society, without paying for admission (a favour scarcely ever conferred on a native); and had a pension of 50*l.* per annum given him, unsolicited, by the king, at his accession, who had heard lectures from him, and frequently sent for and conversed with him on curious topics. He was a man of the clearest judgment, and the most unwearied application to study; benevolent, meek, and innocent in his manners as a child; humble, courteous, and communicative; instead of pedantry, philosophy seemed to produce in him only diffidence and urbanity, a love for mankind and for his Maker: his whole life was, indeed, an example of resignation and Christian piety.

— 1797. Died FREDERICK WILLIAM II., nephew of the Great Frederick, whom he succeeded in 1786. In 1792 he put himself at the head of the coalition of princes against France, and invaded that country, but was the first to make peace with the revolutionists. In 1793 he agreed with the Empress Catherine to make a division of Poland. He was a weak and voluptuous prince, and by his extravagance exhausted the treasures amassed by his predecessor.

17, 1307. The founders of the HELVETIC LIBERTY met at Grutli, or Rutli, on the evening of this day, to concert measures for carrying into execution their project of emancipating their country from the domination of Austria.

— 1558. Died the sanguinary and tyrannical QUEEN MARY, in the 43rd year of her age, and the 6th of her reign. She was the daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon. Possessed

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of a bad temper and a narrow understanding, she proved during her short reign a violent, malignant, revengeful bigot.

17, 1632. Expired FREDERICK V., Elector Palatine. The Protestants of Bohemia had elected him their king in 1619; but Ferdinand of Austria, to whom the kingdom had been previously given, raised an army against him, and totally defeated him in the battle of Prague. He was driven from his kingdom and his electorate, and died at Mentz, a few days after hearing of the death of Gustavus Adolphus, at Lutzen. See February 13, 1662; November 7, 1620; and Nov. 6, 1632.

— 1796. DEATH OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. On this day expired, at Petersburg, Catherine II., Empress of Russia, in the 68th year of her age, and 34th of her reign. See May 2, 1729. This extraordinary personage has been justly considered as one of the most consummate tyrants in female form that ever threatened the liberties of mankind. Actuated by no principle of virtue, ambitious of an unlimited power, crafty and resolute in her policy, she affected to consider the oppression of surrounding nations as a duty that she owed to her own empire, the aggrandizement of which was attended with wanton tyranny and refined barbarities; and rivers of human blood were made to flow from that horrible spirit of revenge which was ever conspicuous in the councils of Catherine. Painful indeed must be the feelings of the historian who details with fidelity the massacres of Ismael and at Praga, for there are certain degrees of human depravity, creative of sensations which no tongue can express and no language describe.

— 1818. Expired, at Kew Palace, in the 75th year of her age, QUEEN CHARLOTTE, consort of George III. Her Majesty was born, 1744, at Mecklenburgh Strelitz, in the north of Germany; married in 1761, and enjoyed a conjugal felicity of more than half a century. She was interred in the new royal cemetery at Windsor.

— 1823. Died, at Almondell, near Edinburgh, THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE, aged 75. At the age of 14 he became a midshipman in the navy, but soon quitted the naval service and entered into the army as an ensign. This service he also quitted in about six years, and commenced the study of the law. In this profession he arrived at the greatest eminence, and for his unrivalled eloquence has been styled the English Cicero. See *Arithmetical Questions*, No. 285. He was the fearless advocate of Trial by Jury and of the Liberty of the Press.

> And long as liberty the soul delights,
> And Britons cherish and maintain their rights,
> Long as they love their country's sacred cause,
> And prize the safest bulwark of their laws,

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So long shall be with Freedom's loud acclaim,
"Trial by Jury" linked with Erskine's name.
The Bar; a Poem.

18, 1518. CORTEZ sailed from the island of Cuba, in the West Indies, to conquer Mexico.

— 1647. The celebrated PETER BAYLE was born at the village of Carla, department of Arriège, and south of Toulouse, in the department of Upper Garonne, France. His extensive erudition and depth of thought, clothed in a most elegantly polished diction, excite general praise. He published many works; among others, an excellent treatise on toleration, in which he exclaims against the gross intolerance and virulent spirit of persecution in the Church of Rome. But the work which would alone have rendered him immortal is his "Historical and Critical Dictionary." Few writers have contributed more to remove ancient prejudices and enlighten mankind than Bayle. He died at Rotterdam, in 1706. BOURN's *Gazetteer*.

— 1824. On this and several successive days an almost unprecedented hurricane did considerable damage on the coast of England, and in various places inland. In Russia, the river Neva rose to an unusual height, overflowing its banks and occasioning considerable injury to the city of Petersburg.

19, 1600. CHARLES I. was born, at Dumfermline, Scotland. See Jan. 30, 1649, and Feb. 9, 1649.

— 1703. Expired, in the Bastile at Paris, after an imprisonment of twenty-four years, a remarkable personage, universally known by the appellation of THE IRON MASQUE (*Masque de Fer*), or *Man with the Iron Masque*.* He was so denominated, because it was at first believed that the mask which he was compelled, on pain of instant death, to wear constantly, was made entirely of iron. The masque was made of black velvet strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock. He was confined for imperious reasons of state, from 1661 till the time of his death, but was always treated with the utmost deference and respect. The first place of his "durance vile" was Pignerol, a few miles from Turin; the second was in the Isle of St. Marguerite, near the coast of Provence; and, lastly,

* A novel, entitled "The Royal Captive," founded on this story, was published by Mrs. Yearsley, the celebrated Bristol milk-woman. This self-instructed votary of the Muses died at Melksham, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of May, 1806. She possessed an extraordinary degree of genius, united to abilities and information rarely found in the obscure path of life in which she originally moved; and her poems breathe the genuine spirit of poetry.

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he was conveyed, in 1698, to the Bastile. The extraordinary circumstances of this unfortunate person form an historical problem, which has occasioned much inquiry, given rise to numerous conjectures, and at various times excited in a particular manner the curiosity of the public. By some he was supposed to have been either a twin-brother of Louis XIV., or a son of Cardinal Mazarine, by Anne of Austria (the dowager queen of Louis XIII. and mother of Louis XIV.), to whom it is conjectured the cardinal was privately married. The substance of all that we have seen published on this mysterious subject is judiciously condensed under the article "Mask" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In the "Diary of an Invalid," published since the article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," above referred to, it is conjectured, that Foucquet, a statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer;* and in a recent publication by J. Delort, ably abridged in the New Series of the "Monthly Review," a Count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., Duke of Mantua, is supposed to have been the victim. The Right Honourable Agar Ellis, afterwards Lord Dover, published an interesting narrative proving Matthioli to have been the prisoner.

19, 1789. The junction was completed between the SEVERN and the THAMES, a vessel having passed from the former to the latter river, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who came from all the circumjacent parts of the country on the occasion. This navigable canal, which begins near Stroud, and proceeds to Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, where the union takes place, forms a line of communication, by means of other canals, between several of the midland counties and the metropolis, which is of the greatest importance to the commerce of the country. See July 14, 1766.

— 1817. The PRINCESS CHARLOTTE (see Nov. 6, 1817) was consigned to the tomb—a heart-rending, irreparable event, which called forth a manifestation of genuine, general, and spontaneous lamentation, unparalleled in the history of this country. Scarcely was there an individual who did not appear in deep mourning; all business was suspended; the shops were shut up; public offices were closed; and in numerous churches, chapels, and Dissenting meeting-houses, discourses suitable to the melancholy and lamentable occurrence were delivered to crowded audiences, whose dejected countenances strongly depicted their intense sorrow.

The nation shewed by its acute grief upon this occasion that it is capable of the highest and most disinterested affection for the family of its rulers. But it is not for the trappings of royalty that they have this veneration; this tribute is reserved for *virtue*. It is well known that the Princess, exclusive of her

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private virtues, was sincerely attached to the constitutional liberties of the country.

The remains of the Princess Charlotte were deposited in the Royal Dormitory adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This mausoleum contains also the bodies of the Princess Amelia (see Nov. 5, 1810) and of the Duchess of Brunswick, mother of Queen Caroline, consort of George IV. The Duchess died in 1813. George III. and his queen, Charlotte, were also interred here.

19, 1817. PASSIFLORA PRINCEPS. "It has rarely fallen to our lot," says the author of the "Botanical Cabinet," "to present our friends with a more elegant subject than this; interesting also as being the first time of its flowering in this country, to which it has very lately been brought from Rio Janeiro. The plant from which we made our drawing was in the highest perfection on the very day when the late amiable Princess, the hope of her country, was consigned to the tomb. . Her Royal Highness was an admirer of the beauties of nature; and the peaceful and happy course of life she so wisely chose must have had a tendency to cherish such a taste. We feel a sort of mournful pleasure in paying this tribute of our unfeigned respect, by dedicating a magnificent plant to her memory."

The *Passiflora princeps* is No. 84 in the "Botanical Cabinet," an ingenious work published by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, whose names are known and their skill acknowledged in every part of the civilized world.* Their horticultural establishment at Hackney is enriched with a delightful assemblage of curious and scarce plants from the remotest regions of the globe, and with flowers so numerous, so diversified, and so rich, as to form an eternal spring, a terrestrial paradise, affording a balmy entertainment for the senses, cheering the soul, and inspiring the heart with "vernal delight and joy." See Sept. 1, 5508 B.C.

Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
Foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.

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* Mr. Loddiges died on the 13th of March, 1826, aged 88. He was a native of Germany. See Herzberg, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. He pursued his botanical researches with unremitting zeal, and was affectionately and ably assisted by his sons from their childhood. He was buried in Hackney churchyard.

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> The sight is pleased,
> The scent regaled, each odorif'rous leaf,
> Each op'ning blossom, freely breathes abroad
> Its gratitude, and thanks them with its sweets.
>
> COWPER.

20, 870. ST. EDMUND, King of East Anglia (comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire), was murdered by the Danes, who had him fastened to a tree and shot to death with arrows His remains were interred at St. Edmund's Bury (usually called Bury), which was so denominated from this circumstance. See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Sagitta, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

— 1497. The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE was doubled by Vasco de Gama. See July 9, 1497; Dec. 24, 1525; and Sept. 16, 1795.

— 1500. COLUMBUS arrived at Cadiz from his third voyage to the New World.

— 1737. Expired QUEEN CAROLINE,* the pious consort of George II., in the 55th year of her age, deeply regretted as a princess of uncommon sagacity, a pattern of conjugal virtue, and an eminent instance that

> "Mental fragrance still will last,
> When youth and youthful charms are past."

It is well remarked by Pope, that one of the best posthumous testimonies of the queen's amiable character was given by her domestic servants—that of unfeigned tears;† and it appears, from the published "Correspondence of the Countesses of Hertford and Pomfret," who were ladies of the bedchamber to the queen, that they were much attached to their royal mistress, whose death they both speak of in their letters in terms of sincere regret.

— 1759. HAWKE'S VICTORY. The renowned Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French, in the Bay of Quiberon, near Belleisle, on the western coast of France. This most perilous and important action defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain. Sir Edward soon after was granted a pension, and the great merit he had so long displayed in the service of his country was finally rewarded by a peerage, under

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* The first edition of that admirable and useful work, Cruden's "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures," was dedicated to Queen Caroline, and was presented to Her Majesty on the 3rd day of the month in which she died.

† See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Servants.

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the title of Baron Hawke of Towton, in Yorkshire. He was buried at Stoneham, near Southampton.

21, 1579. Died, of apoplexy, Sir Thomas Gresham, at his mansion in Bishopsgate Street. He was buried in the church of Great St. Helen's. He bequeathed his house to be converted into a college on the demise of his wife, endowed with a revenue for the support of seven professors. This house has been levelled with the ground, and the Excise Office erected on the site. The building of the first Royal Exchange was planned and executed by this munificent citizen. See *Arith. Quest.*, No. 374, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Holt.

— 1640. On this day John Duke of Braganza was proclaimed King of Portugal. He recovered the independence of that kingdom, which had been annexed to Spain by Philip II. in 1580. The present royal family of Portugal derives its origin from the above duke. Braganza is in the province of Traos Montes, and on the river Sador. Bourn's *Gazetteer.*

— 1783. The Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre Rosier made the first *unconfined* aërial voyage to Paris, in a machine called a *Montgolfier*, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish it from balloons filled with inflammable air. The two brothers, Montgolfier, who discovered the use of rarified air in floating balloons were paper-makers at Annonay, in the department of Ardêche. This discovery was made in 1782. See June 14, 1785.

22. The sun enters the constellation ♐, Sagittarius, the Archer. See *Exer. on the Globes.*

— Is the day on which the martyrologies mention the name of Philemon, a rich citizen of Colosse, in Phrygia. He was, it is conjectured, converted to the Christian faith, with Apphia his wife, by Epaphras, a disciple of St. Paul; for this apostle himself did not preach at Colosse. Perhaps we should have known nothing of Philemon, had it not been on account of his slave Onesimus, who, having robbed him, and absconded to Rome, there found St. Paul, to whom he was very serviceable, and by whom he was converted, baptized, and sent back to Philemon, with a most admirable epistle.* Philemon had made a church of his house, and his domestics, as well as himself, were of the household of faith. His charity, liberality, and compassion were a refuge to all in distress. Some say, that St. Paul made him Bishop of Colosse; others insinuate that he went to Gaza, in Palestine, of which he was the apostle and first bishop.

* Dr. Doddridge calls it a masterpiece of the kind; combining at once delicacy of sentiment, consummate address, and genuine politeness. See *Arith. Quest.*, art Servants.

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Thence, it is said, he returned to Colosse, where he suffered martyrdom, with Apphia his pious consort, in the time of Nero.

22. St. Cecilia is honoured as a martyr. She is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody:* and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. The legend of St. Cecilia has, moreover, afforded occasions to painters and sculptors to exercise their genius in representations of her, playing on the organ, and sometimes on the harp. Raphael has painted her singing, with a regal (a musical instrument) in her hands. Sir Joshua Reynolds's well-known St. Cecilia at the harpsichord is a portrait of the beautiful Mrs. Sheridan,† accompanied by her two sisters, the Misses Linley. The story of St. Cecilia, as related by the writers of the Romish Church, and from thence transcribed into the Golden Legend,‡ says, that she was a Roman lady, born of noble parents about the year 225; and that, being converted to Christianity, she died a martyr to her religion, rather than continue her sacrificial offerings to the Pagan deities in that city. Some affirm that she was thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, and scalded to death; others assert, that she was stifled in a dry bath, *i. e.* an inclosure, from which the air was excluded, having a slow fire underneath it; a kind of death that was occasionally inflicted by the Romans upon women of quality who were criminals. See Dryden, Index.

— 1774. Died suddenly Robert Lord Clive, an eminent East India governor, and a striking instance of the insufficiency of wealth or external honours alone to confer happiness. He was born at Morton-Say, near Drayton, in Shropshire, about seventeen miles from Shrewsbury; and while he was a colonel in the service of the East India Company, re-took Calcutta from the Nabob Surajah Dowlah, defeated that execrable tyrant's immense army in the plains of Plassy, and thereby laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindostan. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Calcutta; *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*; and *Edinb. Rev.*, Jan., 1840.

Plassy plains, in Bengal, are about thirty miles from Moor-

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* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Lyra.

† This accomplished lady was remarkable for her fine musical talents; and the celebrated John Wilkes once said, that she was "the most modest, pleasing, and delicate flower he had ever seen." She was married to the late Mr. Sheridan in 1773, and died in 1792. See July 7, 1816.

‡ A legend is a chronicle or register of the lives of the saints.

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shedabad, and seventy from Calcutta. See Rajah Mahal and Muxadavad, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

23. The Latin martyrologies set down the festival of CLEMENT, mentioned by St. Paul as having his name in the Book of Life (see Philipp. iv. 3), and placed by some among those saints who sacrificed their lives for Jesus Christ. Some imagine that he succeeded Peter as Bishop of Rome; others maintain that he was a priest of the church of Philippi, and a fellow-traveller of St. Paul. His letter to the Corinthians, which was much esteemed by the ancients, and often read in the early Christian churches, is still extant.

— 1499. PERKIN WARBECK was hanged at Tyburn, after having occasioned Henry VII. considerable trouble, by personating the Duke of York, who had been murdered in the Tower in the preceding reign. He attempted first to land at Deal, but was deterred by some of his men being opposed, defeated, and slain: he afterwards landed at Whitsand Bay. See *Misc. Quest.*, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Beaulieu, Deal, and Whitsand Bay.

— 1804. Expired, in a green old age,* RICHARD GRAVES, fifty-two years rector of Claverton, near Bath; born in 1715, at Mickleton, in the north-east part of Gloucestershire. He was the author of several books; and a few months before his death, when nearly ninety years of age, he published "The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Life, by a Nonagenarian." Mr. Graves was the intimate friend of the poet Shenstone, and wrote the verses inscribed on his tomb. See Feb. 11, 1763.

— 1805. Died JOHN OLDING, banker, in Freeman's Court, Cornhill, London. His character, though shaded by his habits of retirement, and in itself not marked by those qualities which lead to general fame and distinction, was yet pre-eminent in the circle of his connexions for every thing which renders a man estimable in his family and in society. In the one, he was the centre of domestic order, affection, and happiness; in the other, his memory will be long cherished with high respect and pleasure by the few who enjoyed his friendship, and with a grateful recollection by the many who partook of his bounty; for many were the persons whom his care delivered from want; many were the hearts which were freed from pain, and the faces which were cleared from sorrow, by his liberality. In business he was punctual, frank, conscientious, and rigidly honest; in a word, his entire conduct, being formed upon the model of the Gospel, was consistent and exemplary. He possessed considerable

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* He looked in years, yet in years were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green.
DRYDEN'S *Virgil.*

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powers of conversation, and eminently excelled in the art of giving to it a profitable direction, without wounding the feelings or awakening the prejudices of those who were not prepared for such a bias. We deem such a character as this peculiarly worthy of being exhibited to survivors; because it is not, like many others which are held up to the admiration of mankind, too far removed from the common sphere to admit of imitation. Mr. Olding was the son of the Rev. John Olding, of Deptford. See October 7, 1785.

24, 1572. Expired, at Edinburgh, aged 67, JOHN KNOX, the famous Scotch Reformer. The Earl of Morton, who was present at his funeral, pronounced his eulogium in a few words, the more honourable for Knox, as they came from one whom he had often censured with peculiar severity: "Here lies he who never feared the face of man." He was born at Giffard, near Haddington. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. A monument to his memory has been erected in the Merchants' Park, Glasgow. *Literary Gazette*, Feb. 25, 1826.

— 1639. TRANSIT OF VENUS. The first transit of Venus over the sun's disk ever observed was seen by JEREMIAH HORROX, at Hool, an obscure village fifteen miles north of Liverpool; and at the same time, according to his directions, by his friend William Crabtree, at Manchester. Horrox died in 1641, in the 23rd year of his age.

> Him to the earth scarce shewn, inclement Fate
> Withdrew, as meriting a higher sphere.
>
> EUDOSIA.

He wrote an account of his observations, which was published several years after his death, under the title of "*Venus in Sole visa*, or Venus seen in the Sun," by Hevelius, an astronomer of Dantzic; and his other writings, by Flamsteed, in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1675. See Venus in *Exer. on the Globes*, and June 3, 1769.

— 1694. Expired, at Lambeth Palace, near London, in the 65th year of his age, DR. JOHN TILLOTSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, born at Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where his father was a clothier. As a preacher, he was extremely popular; and his sermon delivered at St. Paul's in 1663, and published the ensuing year, "On the Wisdom of being Religious," is judged to be one of the most elegant, perspicuous, and convincing defences of religion, in either the English or any other language. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. he directed all his efforts against Atheism and Popery. King William, by whom he was greatly beloved, and who declared him to be the best man he ever knew, and the dearest friend he

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ever had, promoted him to the see of Canterbury, which he held with a brilliant reputation, though continually assailed by Non-jurors* and Catholics until his death. His works have been often printed, and are still much read, notwithstanding the vast change in the public mind respecting their eloquence. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Tillotson. This distinguished prelate was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, near Guildhall. His funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated Dr. Gilbert Burnet.

24, 1751. Died, in London, GEORGE GRAHAM, who was not only the most eminent clock and watch maker, but the best mechanic of his time; and whose wonderful manual dexterity enabled him to construct astronomical instruments with greater precision and accuracy than any of his contemporaries. He was born at Gratwick, in Cumberland, and was many years a member of the Royal Society.

— 1759. Happened one of the most violent eruptions of MOUNT VESUVIUS ever known. It took place suddenly, without any of the usual preceding symptoms.

— 1790 Expired DR. ROBERT HENRY, minister of one of the churches in Edinburgh, and author of "The History of Great Britain, on a New Plan." He was a native of St. Ninian's, a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

25, 1542.† The Scotch army, under the command of OLIVER SINCLAIR, received a shameful defeat from a small number of English, in the vicinity of Solway Moss. See Nov. 13, 1771. Sinclair was the minion and favourite of James V.; and being proclaimed general on the field, the appointment gave so much offence to the Scottish nobility, that they preferred an immediate surrender to a handful of enemies, rather than fight in the cause of a monarch who had treated them with such contempt. The whole Scotch army was either taken or dispersed; a disastrous event, which, it is said, brought the king to his grave. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*.

— 1748. Died, in his 75th year, DR. ISAAC WATTS, a learned and eminent Dissenting minister, born at Southampton. It may be questioned whether any author before him ever appeared with equal reputation on such a variety of subjects, both in prose and verse. As a philosopher, as a logician, and as a divine, his works are in the highest esteem; and as a poet

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* Non-jurors were persons, who, conceiving James II. to have been unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to those who succeeded that bigoted tyrant.

† Rapin. Some writers state this event to have taken place November 23, 1540; others, on the same day in 1543.

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he displays in his "Lyrics" a skilful ear and active fancy, a mind well stored with knowledge, and a heart full of piety and goodness. His "Versions of David's Psalms," adapted to the language of the New Testament, is too well known to require comment.

In his natural temper Dr. Watts was quick of resentment; but, by his established and habitual practice, he was gentle, modest, and inoffensive. His tenderness appeared in his attention to children and to the poor. To the poor, while he lived in the family of his friend Sir T. Abney, he allowed the third part of his annual revenue, though the whole was not a hundred pounds a year: and for children, he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit, to write little poems of devotion, and systems of instruction, adapted to their wants and capacities, from the dawn of reason through its gradations of advance in the morning of life. In his theological works, the meekness of his disposition, and the mildness of his censures were admired by Dr. Johnson, who concludes his sketch of his life, by observing, that few men have left behind such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety; and that he is one of the few with whom youth and ignorance may be safely pleased; and happy, he adds, will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his verses or his prose to copy his benevolence to man, and his reverence to God.— Dr. Watts died in Church Street, Stoke Newington, at the house of his worthy friend Sir Thomas Abney, with whom he had resided upwards of thirty years. He was interred in Bunhill Fields, which, from the number of eminent Nonconformist divines whose remains it contains, may be called the Westminster Abbey of Dissenting ministers. In Sept., 1845, a statue of Dr. Watts was erected in Abney Park, which has been converted into a cemetery. It was executed by Bailey, and the expense defrayed by public subscriptions.

25, 1774. Died, aged 70 years, HENRY BAKER, F.R.S., author of "The Miscroscope made Easy," "The Universe," and many other admired poems. He married the youngest daughter of Daniel De Foe. See Sept. 1, 1651.

— 1785. Died RICHARD GLOVER, an eminent English merchant, an able and steady patriot, and a celebrated poet. He wrote an epic poem of considerable merit, entitled "Leonidas," detailing the gallant actions of that great general, his heroic defence of, and fall at, the pass of Thermopylæ. The whole history of mankind, says Dr. Southey, furnishes no other subject so animating or so ennobling.* He wrote also "Boadicea" and "Medea," tragedies. Mr. Glover was born in 1711.

* Specimens of later English Poets, in 3 vols.

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25, 1795. Stanislaus, King of Poland, resigned his crown at Grodno, and his kingdom was partitioned between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. See Feb. 11, 1798.

— 1841. Died Sir Francis Chantrey, an eminent sculptor.

— 1844. Died Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, a distinguished landscape painter.

26, 1120. Prince William, son of Henry I., was shipwrecked near Barfleur.

— 1504. Isabella, Queen of Castile, the munificent patroness of Columbus, died at Medina del Campo, in Leon, Spain. On her marriage with Ferdinand V., King of Arragon, they took the title of king and queen of Spain. The title of *Catholic* was bestowed upon them by Innocent VIII., and confirmed to their successors by Alexander VI. This title was conferred upon them on account of their zeal for the Catholic religion and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. Ferdinand died in 1516.

— 1703. Began what is usually called "The Great Storm," being the most terrible tempest that ever happened in England. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at a million sterling. The number of those drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and of those who were lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought within compass to have been 8000. Trees were torn up by the roots, and 17,000 of them were said to have been thus destroyed in Kent. Eddystone Lighthouse was destroyed,* and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the people who were with him. Bishop Kidder and his lady were killed at Wells, in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned. In short, this was one of the most violent tempests recorded in history.† To preserve in the minds of serious people, and to awaken in the breasts of the inconsiderate, a proper sense of the hand of God, as it was displayed in this most tremendous storm, a Mr. Tayler instituted a yearly religious service at the meeting-house in Little Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where a sermon is still preached on the 27th of November.

27, 1788. Expired, at Watfield, or Watchfield, near Bury, in Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Harmer, a Dissenting minister, distinguished for his great attainments in Oriental literature, and

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* See October 9, 1759; and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Eddystone.

† An ample relation of its direful effects by sea and land is given in "The City Remembrancer," vol. ii. pp. 43—187.

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for his skill in the study of antiquities. His most valuable performance was "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture," in 4 vols. 8vo. This highly entertaining and useful work treats professedly on a subject of the first importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and which, by shewing at large the conformity between the ancient and modern customs in the East, has not only thrown considerable light upon many obscure passages in the Bible, but has opened new and fruitful sources of information for the use of future expositors,* by proving how well the Scriptures might be illustrated by the accounts of travellers. It would, however, be doing great injustice to Mr. Harmer, to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpose of his studies was to elucidate the Sacred Volume, so it was his constant endeavour to practise those duties which are therein enjoined upon the true Christian. He was a man of unaffected piety; equally kind as a master, parent, and husband; meek and modest in his deportment, and invariably averse from every degree of intemperance and excess. All those virtues, which he so pre-eminently possessed, were still heightened by the character of a peace-maker, insomuch that the usual language of every injured person in his neighbourhood was, "*I will apply to Mr. Harmer.*"

Peace to the mem'ry of a man of worth,
A man of letters and of manners too—
Of manners sweet as Virtue always wears,
When gay Good-nature dresses her in smiles,

COWPER.†

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* "In mentioning Mr. Harmer," say the editors of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible" (see Oct. 25, 1757), "we embrace the opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to that gentleman's memory; he has done much towards turning the attention of the public into a right channel; we desire to be understood as very, very sensible of his merits, and under obligations to him."

† The great object of Christianity is, to diffuse among men love and harmony. Such conduct will render us truly useful on earth, and form the best preparation for the happiness of eternity. The excellent Gilbert West, a steady churchman (see March 26, 1756), observes, in a letter to Dr. Doddridge, that the appellation of *peace-maker* is infinitely more honourable than that of pastor, archbishop, bishop, patriarch, cardinal, or pope, and attended with a recompense infinitely surpassing the richest revenues of the highest ecclesiastical dignities.

Dr. Cotton Mather established a society of *peace-makers* at Boston, whose professed business it was to compose differences and prevent lawsuits. See Feb. 13, 1728; and Dec. 25, 1676.

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28. The Latins honour SOSTHENES as a disciple of St. Paul: the Greeks keep his feast December 8, and call him an apostle, as being, they say, one of the seventy. They also make him the first Bishop of Colophon.* He was the chief of the synagogue at Corinth when the Jews carried Paul before the tribunal of Gallio, the Proconsul,† and, according to some, is the same Sosthenes whose name is read with that of St. Paul, 1 Cor. i. 1, written from Ephesus, A. D. 56, three years after this scuffle at Corinth.

— 1530. Expired in Leicester Abbey, "*broken by the storms of state*," that "*great child of honour*," CARDINAL WOLSEY, prime minister to Henry VIII. His distinguished abilities, aided by

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The above laudable institution was, no doubt, founded in imitation of that excellent, pacific body of moralists, called Friends. or Quakers, who, ever since the time of their founder, George FOX, have settled their differences by the interposition of persons belonging to their own society, without an appeal to the law. See Nov. 13, 1690, and CLARKSON'S *Portraiture of Quakerism*.

In 1816 a society was established in London, for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace.

It is said of Ferrari, the celebrated historiographer of Milan, in Italy, that he was so remarkable for the sweetness, serenity, and affability of his temper, and had so happy a way of conciliating persons who were exasperated against each other, that he acquired the title of "The Reconciler, or Pacificator;" a glorious epithet, which had been long before applied to Atticus, a Roman knight.[1] Mr. Kyrle, the Man of Ross, has been eulogized by Twickenham's Bard for possessing the same conciliating disposition.

> Was there a variance? Enter but his door,
> Balk'd were the courts, and contest was no more.
>
> POPE.

* Colophon was a town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, near Ephesus, at a small distance from the sea, and was one of the seven cities which disputed for the honour of having given birth to Homer. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Homer, Printing, Troy. The Colophonians were remarkable for their poetical fame.

Ionia has been always celebrated for the salubrity of the climate, the fruitfulness of the soil, and the genius of its inhabitants. Of this number were Homer, Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes. See LEMPRIERE'S *Dictionary*, also *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Miletus, p. l, for several others.

† See Acts xviii. 17.

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[1] See Bunyan, Index; and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Atticus; also *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Man of Ross.

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fortunate circumstances, raised him from an obscure situation to the highest offices in Church and State; and he had for a long time the disposal of the most lucrative situations, both political and ecclesiastical.

> To him the Church, the realm, their powers consign:
> Through him the rays of regal bounty shine.
>
> DR. JOHNSON.

"*He touched the highest point of greatness;*" but his puerile and extravagant ambition to be Pope;* his insufferable pride; "the world of wealth which he had drawn together for his own ends;" his political delay of Henry's divorce; and the wiles of his enemies, occasioned his disgrace: he was stripped of all his employments, banished from the royal presence, and apprehended for high treason. Having "*at last, with easy roads, come to Leicester,*" on his way from York to London, death saved him from farther humiliation, and he "*slept in peace.*" In his last agony, he regretted that he had not served God as diligently as he had served the king, subjoining, that "He would not have forsaken him in his grey hairs."†

> "With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
> He seeks the refuge of monastic rest:
> Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,
> And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings."

Wolsey, with all his faults, was a magnificent character. The revenues derived from his places are said to have equalled those of the sovereign; and he expended them in a manner not less magnificent, *for in bestowing he was most princely.* His suite consisted of eight hundred persons, including in it several gentlemen, and even persons of noble blood. He built the palace of Hampton Court, and York Place, afterwards called Whitehall. He was not only a scholar himself, "*a ripe and good one,*" but he was the munificent patron of learning;

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* Love and meekness
Become a churchman better than ambition.
SHAKESPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

† Somewhat similar to this was the indignant remark of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, when informed of his impending doom: "He started up," says Hume, "and exclaimed, in the words of Scripture, *Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men; for in them there is no salvation.*" See May 12, 1641.

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" witness for him
Those twins of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford."*

28, 1813. The Rev. Samuel Palmer died, at Hackney, in the 73rd year of his age, and the 51st of his ministry in that populous-village. Having himself been a cordial lover of good men of every denomination, an affectionate friend, and a beneficent neighbour, his death was consequently attended by the genuine regret of a great number of Christian churches, the unfeigned tears of a numerous circle of friends, and the respectful remembrance of an extensive neighbourhood. He was distinguished through life by a clear understanding, a solid judgment, and a sound, discriminating talent. Hence his treatment of sacred subjects was remarkably perspicuous; his discourses being ever characterized by a vein of instructive, serious, scriptural good sense. They were, indeed, the addresses of a wise and pious pastor, seriously conversing with his surrounding flock, and *reasoning with them out of the Scriptures*. His theological sentiments were distant from all extremes; according, for the most part, with those of the excellent Dr. Doddridge, whose character and memory he highly revered. Benevolence, sincerity, and diligence were moreover prominent features in Mr. Palmer's character. His heart was always disposed to commiserate, and his hand was ever ready to relieve the distresses of the indigent. His integrity was not less conspicuous than his benevolence: being *an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile.* His numerous publications,† in addition to his ministerial labours, fully demonstrate his industry. Nor were his exertions confined to his study, his pen, or his pulpit: he was chosen in several instances, as a trustee to institutions of general importance; as a distributor of public charities, and as the almoner of the bounty of others. He was also the father of the Sunday-schools (see Raikes, Index) established in Hackney, and the zealous friend of others of a similar tendency.

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* Cardinal Wolsey founded a college at his native place, Ipswich, which, however, " fell with him:" and that splendid collegiate establishment, Christ Church, at Oxford, owes its origin to this celebrated minister.

† Mr. Palmer was a master in Dissenting Israel. His " Protestant Dissenters' Catechism " is a valuable little work, calculated to ground young persons in the principles of Dissent: it forms a good precursor to the Rev. Micaiah Towgood's able production, entitled " A Dissent from the Church of England fully justified." Mr. Palmer also edited an edition of Calamy's " Nonconformist's Memorial." A volume of Mr. Palmer's sermons was published after his death. All his works have one leading character—a tendency to usefulness.

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Mr. Palmer was a native of Bedford, and was interred at Hackney, in the burying-ground adjacent to his meeting-house, and formed out of his own garden. See Rev. T. N. Toller's *Funeral Sermon* for Mr. Palmer, and the oration delivered at his interment, by his highly respected successor, the Rev. Henry Foster Burder, D.D.

28, 1836. The University of London, Somerset House, was created by letters-patent for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees and marks of honour.

29, 1330. Mortimer, Earl of March, was hanged on a gibbet, at the Elms, in the neighbourhood of London. He had a criminal intercourse with Isabella, the consort of Edward II., an infamous woman, who first deserted, next invaded, then dethroned, and lastly caused that unfortunate monarch to be inhumanly murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire (see *Arith. Quest.*) : a complicated scene of guilt, in which Mortimer had been a principal actor. Edward III., in the 18th year of his age, had this insolent minion seized in Nottingham Castle (into which the king's associates were admitted by a subterraneous passage), and conducted to London, where he was immediately condemned to death by the Parliament. The Queen Dowager was confined for the remainder of her life, which was twenty-eight years, to her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk. See Bourn's *Gazetteer*, *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*, and Nov. 13, 1312.

— 1489. Was born Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. She was married, in 1502, to James IV. of Scotland, who received from Henry, as her dowry, 30,000 nobles.* James VI., the great-grandson of this marriage, united the British crowns one hundred years after, although Henry VIII., Margaret's brother, by his will excluded her descendants from the succession to the throne of England.

— 1628. Was born, at Block Notley, near Braintree, in Essex, the Rev. John Ray, whose father pursued the humble occupation of a blacksmith ;† but perceiving that his son possessed genius, he sent him to school at Braintree, and thence to Cambridge, where he became distinguished for his great skill in natural history, and particularly in botany, which grew into a favourite study, and was pursued with particular avidity, from his example. He died at his native place, in 1706, in his 78th year, and was buried in the churchyard, where a monument

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* A noble is equal to 6*s.* 8*d.* Butler's *Arithmetical Tables*, p. 5.

† See July 28, 1540, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Demosthenes.

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was erected to his memory, at the expense of Henry Compton, Bishop of London. See July 7, 1713. The following lines are extracted from his epitaph :—

> A high descent lent nothing to his fame ;
> Virtue, not birth, distinguish'd his great name.
> Of every science ev'ry part he knew !
> Read in all arts, divine and human too ;
> Like Solomon, and Solomon alone
> We as a greater king of knowledge own.
> Our modern sage dark Nature's secrets read,
> From the tall cedar to the hyssop's bed ;*
> From the unwieldiest beast of land or deep,
> To the least insect that has power to creep.

Mr. Ray was the author of many esteemed works; the most popular is, "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation."

29, 1780. Died, at Vienna, the celebrated EMPRESS OF GERMANY and QUEEN OF HUNGARY and BOHEMIA, MARIA THERESA She was born in 1717, married Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Tuscany, in 1736, and ascended the throne on the death of her father, Charles VI., in 1740. On her elevation she was assailed by the King of Prussia and the Elector of Bavaria; but after many hard-fought battles, and with the assistance of England, she triumphed over her enemies. In the coalition which began in 1756, Prussia was assisted by Great Britain. She was the greatest princess and the most amiable woman of her time, and paid a particular regard to the rules of justice even in politics, if her participation in the first infamous division of Poland be excepted. Her affection for her husband was manifested by her conduct after his death, and her care of her children was the theme of universal panegyric. The Empress was interred in the imperial vault of the convent of the Capuchins at Vienna, where her father, Charles VI., her husband, Francis I., and the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Leopold II., are also interred. REICHARD'S *Itinerary of Germany.*

— 1798, was a day of thanksgiving for LORD NELSON'S victory of the Nile. See August 1, 1798. The tablet of the sculptor, the marble of the statuary, *may*, and the pen of the historian certainly *will*, record the general result of Admiral Nelson's victory, a victory which filled every British bosom with exultation; but the simplicity, the unadorned eloquence, the candour and piety of the gallant hero, may be forgotten. It is, therefore, gratifying to know, that three of the most ingenious men in

* See 1 Kings iv. 33.

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their respective arts, that ever existed in this or any other country, united their talents, not only to commemorate the splendid achievement, but to perpetuate those particular parts of the Admiral's official dispatch which have been so generally and so justly admired.—"My Lord,—Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms by a great victory," &c.* The beautiful composition alluded to, is a fine piece of ornamental penmanship, by Tomkins,† engraved by Ashby ‡ in his best manner; in the disposing of which is introduced a beautiful design and engraving by Bartolozzi,§ *History recording the glorious achievement;* the whole forming a combination of excellence, an honour to the arts, and a just tribute to the martial genius of the British nation. See Nelson, Index.

30. The Greek and Latin martyrologies celebrate the festival of ST. ANDREW, who was a native of Bethsaida, Peter's brother (see May 1, and June 29, 66), and an apostle of Jesus Christ. He was once a disciple of John the Baptist, whom he left to follow our Saviour (see John i. 40), being the first that was received into his society. Andrew introduced his brother Simon, and they accompanied Jesus to the marriage at Cana, and afterwards returned to their usual occupation, not expecting, per-

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* As every instance even of evanescent piety in this great man is peculiarly interesting, we extract with heart-felt pleasure a communication for which the editor of "The British Flag Triumphant" says he is indebted to the condescension of the present Earl Nelson. It is an entry in the Hero's diary, Oct. 21, 1805—that memorable day!

"At the day-light saw the enemy's combined fleet from E. to E.S.E. —bore away—made the signal for order of sailing, and to prepare for battle—the enemy with their heads to the southward—at seven the enemy veering in succession.

"May the great God whom I worship grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory! And may no misconduct in any one tarnish it! And may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the character of the British fleet! For myself, individually, I commit my life to him who made me; and may his blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my king and country faithfully! To him I resign myself, and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen, Amen, Amen."[1]

† See Sept. 5, 1816. ‡ See August 31, 1818.

§ See Bartolozzi, Index.

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[1] The word Amen is often made use of in the Scriptures. In Hebrew it means true, faithful, certain. Employed in devotion, at the end of a prayer, it implies so be it; at the termination of a creed, so it is. It has been generally used, both in the Jewish and Christian churches, at the conclusion of prayer.

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haps, to be further employed in his service: but some months after, Jesus, meeting them while fishing together, called them to a regular attendance on his own person. See Matt. iv. 19. The acts of his martyrdom inform us that he suffered at Patras, in Achaia, where he was crucified and interred, but his body was afterwards removed to Constantinople; or, as some imagine, to Scotland, by Regulus, a pious Grecian monk, in the year 368. St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, is said to have obtained its name from this circumstance, and the Scotch chose him for their tutelar saint. See March 17, 493, and April 23.

30, 1292. Baliol was crowned at Scone. He was competitor for the crown of Scotland with Robert Bruce, grandfather of the famous king of that name, and was preferred by Edward I. of England, who had been chosen arbitrator to settle the disputed succession on the death of Alexander III. See March 19, 1285, and Kinghorn, Bourn's *Gazetteer*. Baliol did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal, and being provoked at this, he entered into a treaty with France; and upon his troops being defeated at Dunbar, in 1296, by Earl Warenne, he surrendered himself into the hands of Edward, who confined him in the Tower of London, from which he was released by the intercession of the Pope. He retired to France, and died in that country, 1314.

— 1654. Expired, in London, John Selden, born at Salvington, a village near Worthing, in Sussex, in 1584. He was a man of most extensive knowledge and prodigious erudition, being usually styled "the great dictator of learning to the English nation:" Grotius calls him "the glory of England;" and Baxter says, that he was a resolved serious Christian. See Aug. 7, 1799. Selden was interred with great solemnity in the Temple Church, London, and on this occasion the learned Usher pronounced a funeral discourse. The nature of his subjects (being those of the early history of Britain, of the origin and progress of English Law, of Titles of Honour, &c.), and a harsh and difficult style, have thrown his works out of the ordinary course of reading, though they are acknowledged by competent judges deserving of the highest commendation.

> Who studies ancient laws and rites,
> Tongues, arts, and arms, and history,
> Must drudge, like *Selden*, days and nights,
> And in the endless labour die.
>
> Dr. R. Bentley.

— 1667. Was born that celebrated wit and powerful political writer, Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin, where his influence was for many years almost boundless. The

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place of his birth was a small house, now called No. 7, Hoey's Court, Dublin. He was the posthumous son of Jonathan Swift, and being bred up as an object of charity, he early adopted the custom of observing his birth-day as a term, not of joy, but of sorrow, and of reading, when it recurred, the striking passage of Scripture, in which Job laments and execrates the day upon which it was said in his father's house that a man child was born. His works are of a miscellaneous kind. They consist of manly political discussions, good sermons, able letters, ingenious romances, excellent poems, and indelicate *jeux d'esprit*. In verse, he is the great master of *familiar poetry*. The diction of Swift, says Dr. Aikin, is the most complete example of colloquial ease that verse affords. His household was under the management of Miss Johnson, a person whose extraordinary history is interwoven with that of his own life, and whom he celebrates under the name of Stella, a woman whom he privately married, but whom he never treated as a wife, and whose death he is supposed to have hastened.* After her death the austerity of his temper increased, and frequent returns of periodical illness undermined his health and faculties, and he became utterly incapable of conversation. In this deplorable situation he lingered till 1745, when he died, leaving the bulk of his fortune, amounting to 11,000*l*., to erect and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. See June 16, 1722. Swift had, with many faults, some virtues; of this number were his charity and his filial piety. He always treated his mother with great duty and affection. How much the character of his poems to Stella is superior to the frivolous gallantry of amatory verse in general, is testified by these lines, which at the same time show that the actions of a writer are not always in accordance with his sentiments:—

> Say, Stella, feel you no content,
> Reflecting on a life well spent?
> Your skilful hand employ'd to save
> Despairing wretches from the grave;
> And then supporting with your store
> Those whom you dragg'd from death before?

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* Another accomplished female, Miss Hester Vanhomrigh, known by the poetical name of Vanessa, with whom Swift became acquainted in London in 1712, upon hearing of his marriage with Stella, never recovered the shock, but died fourteen months afterwards. Thus loving and beloved by two of the most beautiful and interesting women of the time, he was doomed to form a happy union with neither, and saw them sink successively to the grave, under the consciousness that their mortal disease had its source in disappointed hopes and ill-requited affection. Sir W. Scott's *Miscellaneous Works*.

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Your generous boldness to defend
An innocent and absent friend;
That courage which can make you just
To merit humbled in the dust;
The detestation you express
For vice in all its glittering dress;
That patience under tort'ring pain,
Where stubborn Stoics would complain?

30, 1700. Battle of Narva. At Narva, a town near the Gulf of Finland, in Russia, Peter the Great was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, though the army of the former is said to have contained 100,000 men, and that of the latter only 20,000. See July 8, 1709. In 1704 Peter took Narva by storm, and transported the inhabitants to Astracan, near the north part of the Caspian Sea.

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DECEMBER.

WINTER, ruler of th' inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair, with sleet like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fringed with a beard, made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along the slipp'ry way.

COWPER.

DECEMBER is the last month in the year, but named *December*, or the *tenth* month, from *decem*,* ten; because the Romans, as we have had occasion to observe before, began their year in March, in the time of Romulus. The month of December was under the protection of Vesta.† Romulus assigned it 30 days, Numa reduced it to 29, which Julius Cæsar increased to 31.

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* Hence decempeda, a ten-feet rod, an instrument used by the ancients in measuring; and Decemviri, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans.

† Vesta, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, was worshipped by the Romans as the patroness of vestal virgins, and the goddess of fire. Æneas introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple, into which no males were permitted to go, and in which a fire was continually kept lighted by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the goddess. She was represented in a long flowing robe, with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp or two-eared vessel, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a miniature Palladium—a celebrated statue of Pallas,[1] concerning which the opinions of ancient authors are utterly discordant: some assert that it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building the citadel of Ilium; and it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy,[2] which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as this palladium was found within its walls.[3] This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war; though some maintain, that it was only a statue of similar size and shape that was thus sacrilegiously obtained, the real palladium being conveyed safely

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[1] See *Exercises on the Globes*, and March 28, 1802.
[2] See *Arithmetical Questions*.
[3] See *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Apollo and Oracle.

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Under the reign of Commodus, this month was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince passionately loved, and had got painted like an Amazon;* but it only kept the name during that emperor's life. At the latter end of this month the Romans had the *juveniles ludi*, or *youthful sports;* and the country people kept the feast of the goddess Vacuna † in the fields, having then gathered in their fruits and sown their corn, whence seems to be derived our popular festival called harvest-home. In our climate December is, however, one of the most unpleasant months in the whole year.

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from Troy to Italy by Æneas, and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy and veneration, in the temple of Vesta,[1] and esteemed the safeguard of Rome. The term "palladium," therefore, continues to denote either a real or supposed defence or support. The navy of England, for instance, is styled the palladium of its liberty, and the Bank the palladium of its commerce. Junius calls the liberty of the press the palladium of liberty. Protogenes, the celebrated painter, has been termed the palladium of Rhodes.

> And Rhodes, rejoicing in her rescued towers,
> Beheld her best palladium in his powers.
>
> SHEE'S *Elements of Art.*

See *Geog. Exer. on the New Test.*, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Rhodes.

The famous chair in which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone, in Perthshire, was called the national palladium; a Caledonian Apollo having oraculously invested it with a protective power. This popular belief, ridiculous as it was, induced our Edward I., in 1297, to carry it off, greatly to the mortification of the credulous Scots, whom he had previously defeated in several battles. On its arrival in London, this celebrated Scotch guardian was carefully deposited in Westminster Abbey, and is one of the two chairs used at the coronation of our kings; the other was made for the amiable Queen Mary II. See Dec. 28, 1694.

* See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Caput Medusæ.

† Vacuna presided over repose and leisure, as the word (*vacare*) indicates. At these annual periods of leisure and convivial enjoyment, mirth and hilarity, if the participators realized the Roman poet's description, appeared on every countenance.

> In genial winter swains enjoy their store,
> Forget their hardships, and recruit for more;
> The farmer to full bowls invites his friends,
> And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends.
>
> DRYDEN'S *Virgil.*

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[1] See March 29, 1807, and June 9; also *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Vesta.

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No mark of vegetable life is seen,
No bird to bird repeats his tuneful call,
Save the dark leaves of some rude evergreen,
Save the lone redbreast on the moss-grown wall.

SCOTT.

Shakspeare thus notices the gloominess of this month :—

What should we speak of
When we are old as you? when we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark December?

The gloom of out-door scenes is, however, compensated by the exhilarating ray of fire-side enjoyments. The *dii penates* (the household gods) are now objects of increased love and veneration; and the tender charities of social life derive from their concentration round the domestic hearth new vigour and interest. Thus, though the sun "*shortens his journey between noon and night*," we find the winter evenings

Kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gath'ring, at short notice, in one group,
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.
Fireside enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours
Of long, uninterrupted ev'ning, knows.

COWPER.

The ancient rites of hospitality, still observed at this season, also occur opportunely to brighten the setting hours of the expiring year, and to gild the rising dawn of the new one with joyful hope.

And after him came next the chill December;
Yet he, through merry feasting that he made,
And great bonfires, did not the cold remember,
His Saviour's birth so much his mind did glad.

SPENSER.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1, 1135. HENRY I. expired at St. Dennis le Forment, near Rouen (see Aug. 31, 1422, and Sept. 9, 1087), in France, from eating too plentifully of lampreys; a food which, it is said,

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always agreed better with his palate than his constitution. He died in the 67th year of his age, and the 35th of his reign, leaving, by his will his daughter Matilda heir to his dominions; but Stephen, the third son of Stephen Earl of Blois, by Adela, the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, taking advantage of Maud's absence, ascended the throne, by the assistance of his brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester, which occasioned a civil war. Henry was buried at Reading, in Berks. He was wise and valiant, and ranks among the most accomplished princes that have filled the English throne; but his unjust and inhuman treatment of his brother, and his exorbitant and frequent taxation of his subjects, sullied his reign.

1, 1521. Leo X., an artful Pope, but a great patron of literature, died suddenly at Magliana, near the Tiber, Italy. It was the general opinion at that time, and has been confirmed by the suffrages of succeeding historians, that his death was occasioned by the excess of his joy on hearing of the success of his arms over the French; but some have supposed that the pontiff was poisoned.

— 1640. Portugal, of which Philip II. of Spain had made himself master in 1580, became an independent kingdom by a revolution, which placed John Duke of Braganza on the throne. See Jan. 28, 1641; May 21, 1662; Nov. 14, 1638; and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, art. Lisbon and Braganza.

— 1692. Was born at Wantage, Berks, Isaac Kimber, a learned Protestant Dissenting minister, esteemed for purity of style and impartiality in his literary publications. Among other works, he was the compiler of an "History of England." He died in 1755.

— 1822. Pedro, son of John VI., King of Portugal, who died in 1826, was crowned Emperor of Brazil. He afterwards became Regent of Portugal, and died Sept. 24, 1834.

— 1825. Alexander, Emperor of Russia, died at Taganrog, at the mouth of the Mims, which falls into the Sea of Asoph. He had reigned nearly 24 years, and was 48 years old. See March 23, 1801. The efforts of Alexander to improve Russia were ceaseless and most extensive, and he has the highest claims to the gratitude of her natives. In his politics he was artful and wavering; at one time being the most determined enemy of Napoleon, and at another his greatest admirer and warmest friend, and finally the chief instrument in driving him from France. See Tilsit, Urfurth, and Paris, Bourn's *Gazetteer*. Alexander was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, his eldest brother, Constantine, having resigned in his favour.

2, 1554. Died, at a village near Seville, in the south of Spain, Ferdinand Cortez, a Spanish general, famous for the conquest of Mexico, but infamous for the cruelties he committed upon

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the vanquished, without regard to rank, age, or sex, He was born, in 1491, at Medelin, in Estremadura.

2, 1796. MUNGO PARK departed from Pisania, about two hundred miles from the mouth of the Gambia, in the western part of Africa, to explore the interior part of that country, which he accomplished to the extent of one thousand one hundred miles in the space of eighteen months. This intrepid and intelligent traveller is supposed to have perished in a journey of discovery in the same quarter of the globe. See June 9, 1788, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Butter (Vegetable).

— 1804. In the cathedral church of Notre Dame, at Paris, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE was anointed and crowned Emperor of the French, by Pope Pius VII.; at the same time, Madame Buonaparte was inaugurated empress and both were formally enthroned. See May 8 and 24, 1814.

— 1805. Was fought the BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ, between the French and Austro-Russian armies. Three emperors were present at this engagement, viz. Alexander of Russia, Francis II. of Austria and Germany, and Napoleon of France. This conflict, which was as sanguinary as any in the annals of civilized nations, terminated in favour of the French, and dissolved the confederacy of the princes who had united to check the ambition of Buonaparte. Austerlitz is a village somewhat east of Brin, in Moravia; long. 17 deg. E., lat. 49 deg. N. See SIDNEY HALL'S *Atlas*.

3, 1809. INTELLIGENCE was brought to London, that Zante, Ithaca, and Cerigo, adjacent to Turkey in Europe, had submitted to the British forces. These, with a few other small islands, are now styled the Ionian Isles; and, by the peace of 1815, are placed under our protection. They form an independent state with the benefits of a constitutional charter; and the executive government is vested in the sovereign of Great Britain, who is represented by a lord high commissioner. The population amounts to about 200,000 persons, who carry on a considerable commerce. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Seven Islands; and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Currants.

— 1823. BELZONI, a traveller celebrated for his investigations and discoveries relative to the antiquities of Egypt, died at Cato, on his way to Housa and Timbuctoo from Benin. He was a native of Padua. In 1820 he published a "Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, &c. in Egypt and Nubia."

— 1827. Expired JOHN FLAXMAN, ESQ., Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy. He was an excellent scholar, and executed many designs from the ancient classic authors, and contributed several articles to Dr. Rees's "Cyclopædia." His wife was a lady of distinguished literary attainments, and he is said

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to have derived much assistance, in the composition of many of his works, from her classical taste and knowledge. This famous sculptor was born at York, in 1755, and was interred at Pancras.

3, 1844. RONGE, a Catholic priest, was excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau, for having published a letter respecting the Holy Coat of Treves, a relic which was exhibited in that city as having been the garment of our Saviour. Ronge exposed the imposture, and has since become the leader of what has been called "a Second Reformation in Germany." The movement has also been much aided by John Czerski, another priest, who had seceded from the Roman Catholic Church a month before Ronge published his letter.

4, 1214. WILLIAM OF SCOTLAND, surnamed the *Lion*, died at Stirling. He was a prince of more energy than judgment: in the field he was active and courageous; in administering justice, steady and severe. His confederacy with Prince Henry against his father was impolitic and immoral, and his inconsiderate valour at the siege of Alnwick brought misfortunes upon himself and disgrace upon his people.

— 1642. Expired CARDINAL RICHELIEU, prime minister to Louis XIII. He was a man of great capacity and boundless ambition. His ministry forms an era in the French government—that in which the power of the great lords was humbled, the Protestant party reduced to submission, and every other authority laid at the feet of the crown. Cardinal Richelieu prepared the way for the power and grandeur of Louis XIV.

— 1745. The YOUNG PRETENDER, grandson of James II., entered Derby, which was the nearest approach that infatuated youth made to London. See April 16, 1746; Feb. 4, 1716; and Derby, Index.

— 1792. Died, in London, SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE, an eminent physician and a very benevolent man, born at Aberdeen.* The Rev. James Fordyce, D.D., brother to Sir William, was born at the same place, in 1720. He preached first at Brechin, in Angusshire; afterwards at Alloa, near Stirling; and finally accepted of an invitation from a society of Protestant Dissenters, who had their place of worship in Monkwell Street, London. Here he preached for many years, with great powers of

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* George Jamison, the painter, usually called the Vandyke of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen, and died at Edinburgh, in 1644. Andrew Baxter, a celebrated writer on metaphysics and natural philosophy, who died in 1750, was a native of this city; as was also Dr. George Fordyce, an eminent physician and medical writer, who died in London, in 1802. See Nov. 1, 1770.

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eloquence and fervour of piety, to an audience always crowded and often overflowing, his fame as a pulpit orator being unrivalled by any of his contemporaries. His theological sentiments were in, no extreme, but liberal, rational, and manly. He died at Bath in 1796, leaving behind him some excellent moral and religious publications, particularly "Sermons to Young Women," and "Addresses to Young Men." David Fordyce, a learned and elegant writer, brother of the preceding, was shipwrecked off the coast of Holland, in 1751.

5, 1560. Died, of an abscess in the ear, in his 18th year, and the second of his reign, FRANCIS II., the French king, who had lately married Mary, Queen of Scots. See April 24, 1558. Francis was succeeded by his younger brother, Charles IX., Catherine de Medicis, his mother, taking upon her the administration during his minority.

— 1788. ADMIRAL GREIG was interred at Revel, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, one hundred and thirty-three miles W. by S. of Petersburg. This brave naval commander was a native of Inverkeithing, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and had the command of the Russian fleet which, on the 6th of July, 1770, destroyed that of the Turks near Chesme, or Tschesme, a sea-port of Natolia, adjacent to the island of Scio, in the Archipelago. At the conclusion of the war between the Russians and Turks, in 1774, the empress advanced him to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and appointed him commandant of Cronstadt, a famous town and fortress near Petersburg, and the station of the Russian fleet. Nor did the distinction and honour paid to him end with his life. His funeral was, by the express orders of the empress, celebrated with great pomp, being attended by those appropriate naval and military honours which the martial nations of Europe have assigned as the last tribute to the memory of the brave.

— 1795. JOHN BEWICK expired, of consumption, at his native place, Ovingham, on the banks of the Tyne, a few miles west of Newcastle. He was eminent for his singular skill in engraving on wood. The last efforts of this ingenious artist were the embellishments for a beautiful edition of Somerville's poem of the "Chase;" the subjects of which, being entirely composed of landscape scenery and animals, are adapted above all others to display the beauties of wood engraving. Mr. Thomas Bewick, brother to the preceding, was an artist of equal merit.

— 1808. Died, at his house in Spital Square, London, DR. WILLIAM HAWES, an English physician, who has immortalized his name by establishing, with Dr. Cogan, the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, or strangulation. Dr. Hawes was a truly amiable and benevolent man; and his name will be recorded

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among the benefactors of his country, for the establishment of an institution which has been a source of renewed happiness to thousands who might otherwise have sunk into wretchedness, arising from the untimely loss of their dearest relations. He was born at Islington, in 1736, and buried there. A tablet is affixed in Islington church to his memory. See Islington, Index; also BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Islington, Rowell, and Walthamstow.

6 Is the festival of ST. NICOLAS, a native of Patara, the capital of Lysia, in Asia Minor, who by his exemplary conduct obtained the patronage of Constantine the Great. The relics of this saint are said to have been preserved at Tolentino, thirty miles S.S.W. of Ancona, Italy.

— 1421. HENRY VI. was born at Windsor. His birth-day being the anniversary of St. Nicolas, he dedicated King's College, Cambridge, to this saint and the Virgin Mary. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Patara.

— 1670. Was interred in Bolton churchyard, a few miles east of York, HENRY JENKINS, a person of obscure birth, but of life truly memorable, for he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune, and happy in the duration, if not in the variety, of his enjoyments: and though the partial world might have despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of Providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch's health and length of days; to teach mistaken man, that *these blessings are entailed on temperance, a life of labour, and a mind at ease.** The advantages of sober conduct and industry are well exhibited in the following lines:—

> Oh happy! and, in my account, denied
> That sensibility of pain with which

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* The celebrated Dr. Fothergill (see Index) observes, that "the due regulation of the passions perhaps contributes more to health and longevity than any of the other non-naturals;" and it has been often remarked, that the cheerful and contented generally enjoy better health, and live longer, than persons of irritable and fretful dispositions: whatever, therefore, tends to promote good-humour and innocent hilarity must have a beneficial influence in these respects. The Chinese erect triumphal or honorary arches to the memory of those who had lived a century, thinking, that, without a sober and virtuous life, it is impossible to attain so great an age.

> Silver hairs
> Will purchase us a good opinion,
> And buy men's voices to commend our deeds.
>
> SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms*,

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Refinement is endued, *thrice happy* thou.
Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels, indeed,
The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd.
The learned finger never need explore
Thy vig'rous pulse; and the unhealthy East,
That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone
Of the infirm, is wholesome air to thee.
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down
And sleep not;* see him sweating o'er his bread
Before he eats it. 'Tis the primal curse,†
But soften'd into mercy; made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

COWPER.

Jenkins lived to the amazing age of *one hundred and sixty-nine*. He was originally a fisherman, but in the latter part of his life a peasant. See November 15, 1635.

6, 1688. FALLEN MAJESTY. Mr. Pennant, in describing Lambeth church, takes occasion to mention an instance of fallen majesty in the person of Mary d'Este, the unhappy queen of James II., who, fleeing with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their house, crossed the Thames from the abdicated Whitehall, and took shelter beneath the walls of this ancient edifice a whole hour from the rain, the night being very inclement. Here she waited with aggravated misery, till a common coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend; whence, bidding an eternal adieu to these kingdoms, she sailed to France. See Jan. 21 and Oct. 16, 1793, and James II., Index.

— 1776. RHODE ISLAND, an island of North America, in the state of the same name, was taken from the Americans by the British forces. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climate, being extremely pleasant and healthful. It is also celebrated for fine women; and travellers call it, with propriety, "the Eden of America."

7, 43 B. C. Was basely assassinated, near his Formian Villa, adjacent to Cajeta, in Latium,‡ Italy, the ever-famous orator, statesman, and philosopher, MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. He de-

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* Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth.
Finds the down pillow hard.

SHAKSPEARE.

† See Gen. iii. 19.

‡ See WILKINSON'S or SMITH'S *Atlas Classica*. Some, however, place it in Campania. It received its name from Cajeta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there:—

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claimed in his youth so openly against Sylla's father, that it became necessary for him to retire into Greece, where he heard the Athenian orators and philosophers, and greatly improved both in eloquence and knowledge. He then came back to Rome, was made quæstor,* and subsequently ædile,† when he prosecuted Verres for his cruel extortions in his province. He was afterwards made consul,‡ and discovered and defeated Catiline's conspiracy: yet Clodius and his abettors banished him, till he was recalled by Pompey, to whom he afterwards adhered in the civil wars. Antony, after the triumvirate (see *Arith. Quest.*) was formed, had him massacred, in revenge for his Philippics ;§ and the murderer was Popilius, a man for whom Cicero had formerly pleaded, and who actually cut off the head and hands of his defender. See June 24, St. John's Day. The works of Cicero will ever remain the standard of sound philosophy and true eloquence. See Jan. 3, 107 B. C., and August 5.

7, 1683. Algernon Sydney, or Sidney, a celebrated lover of his country, and an eminent political writer, was beheaded on Tower Hill.

" The boldest son of public weal,
See Sidney leaning o'er the block ! His mien,

And thou, O matron of immortal fame,
Here dying, to the shore has left thy name:
Cajeta still the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.

* Quæstor, in Roman antiquity, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure. The quæstorship was the first office any one could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were only two; but afterwards the number was greatly increased.

† Ædile was a magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, but more especially public ones: to whom also belonged the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

‡ Consul was the chief magistrate of the Roman commonwealth, invested with regal authority for the space of one year. They were two in number, and chosen annually: the first were elected in the year of Rome 244, after the expulsion of the Tarquins. The badge of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta*, or *palmata*. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Lucretius, Wine (Palm), Cloth Measure, Cincinnatus, and Horse. See Dictator, Index.

§ Philippics are invective declamations, so called from the bitter invectives which Demosthenes emitted against Philip of Macedon. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Demosthenes and Battle (Chæronea).

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His voice, his hand, unshaken, clear, serene.*
Unconquer'd patriot! form'd by ancient lore
The love of ancient freedom to restore;
Who nobly acted what he boldly wrote,
And seal'd by death the lessons that he taught."

He ascended the scaffold with a firm, undaunted mien, worthy of the man who set up Marcus Brutus for his model. He gave a paper, containing a manly vindication of his innocence, to the sheriffs; observing, that "he had made his peace with God, and had nothing more to say to men." He then pulled off his hat, coat, and doublet, saying, "he was ready to die, and would give them no further trouble." He gave three guineas to the executioner; and perceiving the fellow murmur, as if the sum was inadequate, desired a servant to give him a guinea or two more.† He then kneeled down, and, after a solemn pause of a few moments, calmly laid his head upon the block. Being asked by the executioner if he should rise again, he replied intrepidly, "Not till the general resurrection—strike on." The executioner obeyed the mandate, and severed his head from his body at a blow. MEADLEY'S *Memoirs of Algernon Sydney*.

This invincible patriot was condemned on a false charge (not even supported by the appearance of legal evidence) of being concerned in the Rye-House Plot;‡ and his execution is gene-

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* See Oct. 29, 1618.

† Much feeling is certainly not to be expected from an executioner; yet there are not many instances, we believe, of such an utter absence of all sensibility, and such a gross display of avarice, as were exhibited by this ruffian. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Howard.

‡ Rye-House is situated two miles from Hoddesdon, Herts. This building has acquired celebrity from its having been tenanted by one of the persons engaged in the real, or more probably *pretended*, conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York, at this place, on their return from London to Newmarket. See Stanstead, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*. The oppressive measures of the royal brothers about this time greatly agitated the nation; and meetings were held by the supporters of liberty, on true constitutional principles, to consider of the most eligible method of opposing the further encroachments of despotism and bigotry. See Nov 14, 1785. Of the absolute necessity of these conferences no other proof can be requisite, than a reference to the conduct of the Duke of York when king, and which conduct, most happily for the nation, produced the Glorious Revolution.[1] While the patriots were thus employed, the intemperate zeal of some inferior per-

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[1] See Nov. 4th, 1688; and *Arith. Questions*, art. Revolution, James II., Jefferies (Judge), and Russell (Lord).

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rally regarded as one of the greatest blemishes of Charles II.'s profligate reign. His "Discourses upon Government" were formerly held in the highest repute in England, and have been frequently reprinted; but the most correct and elegant edition of his works was published by the late Thomas Hollis, who, among other instances of charity, beneficence, and patriotism, too numerous to be barely mentioned here, frequently reprinted, at his own expense, the writings of the immortal British patriots, who not only wrote, but died, for the cause of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Hollis was born in 1728, and died in 1774. Algernon Sydney was the second son of Robert Earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and was born about the year 1617.

7, 1837. Died, at Serampore, aged 69, DR. JAMES MARSHMAN, the last survivor of the founders of the mission at that place.

8. the Greeks celebrate the feast of ST. TYCHICUS, and give him the title of one of the seventy disciples, and Bishop of Colophon. See Nov. 28. Some martyrologists mark his feast at Paphos, in Cyprus, April 19, and give him only the title of deacon. See Deacon, Index. He was a disciple of St. Paul, and employed by that apostle to carry his letters to several churches. He was of the province of Asia, and accompanied St. Paul, A. D. 58, in his journey from Corinth to Jerusalem. Acts xx. 4. He carried the Epistle to the Colossians, written A. D. 61; that to the Ephesians, written A. D. 65; and the first to Timothy, written A. D. 64. St. Paul did not send him merely to carry his letters, but to learn the state of the churches. Hence he calls him his dear brother, a faithful minister of the Lord, and his companion in the service of God. Ephes. vi. 21, 22; Coloss. iv. 7, 8. He had thought also of sending him into Crete, to preside there in the absence of Titus. Tit. iii. 12. It is supposed, also, that he was deputed to Ephesus while Timothy should be at Rome, when he carried a letter to the Ephesians from this apostle.

— 65 B.C. QUINTUS FLACCUS HORATIUS was born at Venusium,* a town of Apulia, or of Lucania; the poet himself leaving the matter undecided.

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sons was exercised in talking over plans of violence and assassination: yet even by them no overt act was committed; and Hume, the apologist of the Stuarts, himself admits, that the whole was little more than loose discourse, the overflowings of zeal and rancour. *History of England.*

* Venosa, in Naples, is supposed by Salmon to be the ancient Venusium. It is seated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appenines, and seventy-two miles north-east of Naples. Long. 16° east, lat. 41° north.

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For whether I my birth t' Apulia* owe,
Or to Lucania,† faith 'tis hard to know,
Since we Venusians live between these two.

CREECH.

At ten years of age he was removed to Rome for the purpose of education, and that his father might have an opportunity of setting before him the examples of all sorts of persons, and showing him what behaviour he should imitate, and what he should avoid; exciting him to this imitation by pointing out the good effects of virtue, and the ill consequences of vice. Meanwhile, Horace did not want for the best masters that Rome could afford; and, when he was about eighteen, was sent to Athens, where he completed what his father had so well begun, and acquired all the accomplishments that polite learning and a liberal education could give. Returning to Rome after the famous battle of Philippi, in which he manifested the most shameful cowardice (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Battle of Philippi), his poetical talents soon made him known to some of the greatest wits of the age. Virgil (see Oct. 15, 70 B. C.) recommended him to Mæcenas, who grew so fond of him, that he became a suitor for him to the Emperor Augustus, and got his estate (which had been forfeited by his engaging in the interests of Brutus) restored to him. Augustus was highly taken with his merit and address, admitted him into a close familiarity with him in his private hours, and afterwards made him no small offers of preferment. The poet had the greatness of mind to refuse them all: the life which he preferred was the very reverse of a court life; a life of retirement and study, free from the noise and hurry of ambition.

I, constant to myself, part grieved from home,
When hated business forces me to Rome. CREECH.

He spent the summer in the country, and the winter at Tarentum, which is situated in the warmest climate of all Italy. While thus enjoying the sweets of retirement, his beloved friend and patron Mæcenas died; and this incident is supposed to have

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* Apulia, a district of Italy, was part of Magna Grecia, and famous for its fine wools. Some suppose that it was named after Apulus, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Wool.

† Lucania was much celebrated by the ancients for its exquisite grapes. It was situated south of Apulia. They now form part of the kingdom of Naples. Gibbon has observed, that Venusia, in Lucania, is a place on which the birth of Horace has conferred fame, BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Venosa.

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touched him so sensibly, that he did not survive it long enough to lament him in an elegy. Mæcenas* died the beginning of November, and Horace the 27th of the same month, about six years B C.

Being confident of immortal fame from his works, he had thus expressed his indifference as to any magnificent funeral rites, or fruitless sorrow for his death:—

Say not I died, nor shed a tear,
Nor round my ashes mourn,
Nor of my needless obsequies take care;
All pomp and state are lost upon an empty urn.
OLDSWORTH.

The admirable writings of Horace consist chiefly of satirical and preceptive odes and epistles. The learned world have been much divided in their opinion concerning the works of this eminent poet and those of Juvenal. The grave and serious like the solemn indignation of Juvenal, and the gay and courtly, the witty smiles of Horace. The latter constantly diverts, the former strikes more home, and makes more impression on the mind.†

"Juvenal with gen'rous rage
Lash'd the vices of his age."

8, 1542. Was born, in the palace of Linlithgow, Scotland, the unfortunate QUEEN MARY: her father, James V., then dying of a broken heart for his misfortunes at Solway Moss (see Nov. 25 and Dec. 14, 1542), predicted the miseries which hung over her and Scotland. At Linlithgow is still pointed out to strangers the house from which the Regent Murray was shot. See Jan. 23, 1570.

— 1845. The planet ASTRÆA was discovered by M. Hencke, of Driessen, in Prussia. This gentleman was formerly employed in the post-office of that town, but being gifted with a taste for astronomical pursuits, has devoted the last fifteen years to a survey of the heavens, for the express purpose of discovering such a body as that which has now rewarded his exertions.

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* Mæcenas was the great friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and himself a very polite scholar, but chiefly memorable for having been the patron and protector of men of letters. All the patrons of learning since his time have been usually called Mæcenases.

† Juvenal was born at Aquinum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, now called Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples. He lived in the time of the monsters Nero and Domitian, and died at a very advanced age, in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. He is by some styled

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9, 1608. The illustrious English poet, JOHN MILTON, was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, London. He received the rudiments of a learned education at St. Paul's School, and afterwards studied at Cambridge. Milton was eminently skilled in the Latin tongue, and is said to have been the first Englishman who, after the revival of letters, wrote Latin verses with classical elegance. He was also well acquainted with all the languages which are considered as either learned or polite. He began his travels in 1638, and passed fifteen months in visiting Paris, Florence, Rome, Lucca, Venice, and Geneva. On his return home, his allowance from his father not being ample, he took a house in Aldersgate Street for the reception of scholars,* thus supplying his deficiencies by *an honest and useful employment;* and it is said, that in the art of education he performed wonders.†

In the year 1641 he began to engage in the controversies of the times, and wrote several tracts against episcopacy and monarchy. When Charles II. took shelter in Holland, he employed Salmasius, professor of polite learning at Leyden, to write a defence of his father and of monarchy. To this performance Milton, in 1651, was required to pen a sufficient answer, for which he received 1000*l.*, and his book was much read. This success is said to have shortened the life of Salmasius.‡ Perceiving the king's restoration unavoidable, Milton felt anxious for his own safety, and by the exertion of friends was included in the general amnesty. About the same time he removed to a house § in the *Artillery Walk*, leading to *Bunhill*

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the last of the Roman poets. After him, they subjoin, poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition.

* Dr. Burney, speaking of the office of a schoolmaster, an occupation which he himself, for many years, so eminently filled, enjoins his brethren to recollect, amidst watchfulness which must enfeeble the stoutest frame, and amidst exertions which must enervate the most vigorous understanding, *that no occupation can be more eminently useful than that in which they are engaged. Let them also feel, with conscious pride, that the real dignity of every profession rests solely on its utility.* This respectable divine and eminent scholar died Dec. 28, 1817. He was the son of Dr. Burney, noticed April 13, 1814.

† One part of Milton's mode of education, as Dr. Johnson well remarks, deserves general imitation. He was careful to instruct his scholars in religion. Every Sunday was spent upon theology. He moreover set his scholars an example of early rising, hard study, and spare diet; and he drank little strong drink of any kind. See July 6, 1790, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Milton, Early Rising, and Roman Luxury.

‡ See Sept. 8, 1653, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Salmasius.

§ Dr. Johnson observes, that he cannot but remark a kind of respect paid to this great man by his biographers; every house in which he re-

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Fields, and declined the offers of employment made him by the court. His immortal poem, entitled "Paradise Lost," the copyright of which he sold for 15*l.*, was published in 1667. In 1749 Bishop Newton published an edition of it in quarto, with notes of various authors. Milton died in 1674, and was interred near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by the late Mr. Whitbread's father. In 1737 a decent one was erected by Mr. Benson, in Westminster Abbey. Milton was married three times. His second wife was the daughter of Capt. Woodcock, of Hackney.*

9, 1730. Was born, in Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, THOMAS MORTIMER, grandson of an eminent writer on husbandry, of that name. He died at Somers Town, near London, in March, 1810, very soon after the publication of his "General Dictionary of Commerce."

10, 1801. Died, at Islington, JONATHAN BATTISHILL, an eminent musical composer, and a man of great taste and fine imagination. His "Kate of Aberdeen" will be celebrated as long as pure melody shall be admired in this country. He was born in London, in 1738.

11, Commences the fishing for Salmon in the TAY, a noble Scotch river, which runs through Perth, and, it is said, pours into the ocean a greater quantity of water than any other river in Britain. The annual rents of the Tay are estimated at 7000*l.* sterling. The fishing season terminates on the 26th of August. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Salmon.

— 1282. LLEWELLYN, the last of the Welsh princes, was slain at Llandweyr, in Radnorshire, not far from Bualth. He re-

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sided is historically mentioned, as if it were an injury to neglect any place that he honoured with his presence. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Birth-place of Genius.

* As the birth-place or residence of genius is always interesting to the cultivated mind, we embrace the present opportunity of informing our young readers, that the ancient village of Hackney has been the abode of many persons illustrious by birth and dignified by talents. Its church contains the monuments of several noble families who were formerly inhabitants of the parish; and in more modern times it has been the residence of a Sheldon, a Henry,[1] a Sutton, a Price, a Priestley, a Wakefield, and a Palmer. See Index. Hackney gave birth to the philanthropic Howard (see Jan. 20, 1790) and to the celebrated Dr. South.

[1] Matthew Henry, author of an excellent "Commentary on the Bible." He was pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Chester, and afterwards at Hackney. He died in 1714, at Nantwich, upon a journey, and was interred at Trinity Church, in Chester.

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ceived his death-wound from the spear of one Stephen de Frankton, a common soldier. It was some time before his body was distinguished from his brave countrymen who had fallen by his side, for he had entered the field without armour and on foot, and there was no peculiarity in his dress or appearance to indicate his rank.

11, 1718. The DEATH OF CHARLES XII., who was shot in the trenches of Frederickshall, a frontier-town in the southern part of Norway, which he was then besieging. It has been generally said, that this "illustrious madman," as he has been aptly styled, was killed by a cannon-shot from the walls of the town; but it is now supposed, that a pistol from some nearer hand, from one of those about him, finished the career of this celebrated monarch. The Swedes were tired of a prince under whom they had lost their richest provinces, their bravest troops, and their national riches; and who yet, untamed by adversity, pursued an unsuccessful and pernicious war, nor would have ever listened to the voice of peace, or consulted the true interests of his country. Various, however, are the conjectures, even to this day, concerning the fall of this rash hero: "we must, therefore," as Mr. Maxwell observes, "draw a veil over the ambiguous and dark transaction, and rest contented with that ignorance and uncertainty, which so often wait on the deaths of sovereigns." Dr. Johnson justly says of Charles XII.

> His fall was destined to a barren strand,
> A petty fortress, and a *dubious* hand.
> He left a name at which the world grew pale,
> To point a moral or adorn a tale.

— 1732. Expired JOHN GAY, a celebrated poet, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1688. His genius and amiable manners recommended him to several eminent persons, and among others Swift and Pope; the last of whom he affirmed, that he "loved as his own soul."* His "Beggar's Opera" had a run unparalleled on the stage: and his "Fables" will be read and ad-

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* Gay was also the favourite of Pope, and was received into his utmost confidence; a friendship was formed between them, which, says Johnson, lasted to their separation by death. In his "Farewell to London," Pope thus speaks of Gay:—

> Adieu to all but Gay alone,
> Whose soul, sincere and free,
> Loves all mankind, but flatters none,
> And so may starve with me.

He mentions him again in his Prologue to the "Satires," with all the

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mired so long as any taste for that kind of writing shall exist. In his poem of the "Fan," written perhaps to please his fair friends, he has exerted elegance and delicacy of invention. Gay is an original author, who drew his images and sentiments from the store of his own observation. Few poets seem to have possessed a quicker and more observing eye. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, with this epitaph (written by himself) engraved on his tomb :—

> Life is a jest, and all things show it;
> I thought so once, but now I know it.

A monument was erected to his memory by his generous patrons the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, with an epitaph by Pope.

11, 1756. Expired, in St. Anne's parish, Westminster, THEODORE,* King of Corsica. He had for many years been confined in the King's Bench and other prisons for debt, where he subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Being released by an Act of Insolvency in 1756, he gave, in a schedule, the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year, at his lodgings in Chapel Street, Soho, aged 60.

In the churchyard of St. Anne's is a marble monument erected near the grave of this remarkable personage. The tablet was placed, and the following epitaph written, by the Honourable Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford :—

> The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
> Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
> But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
> Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
> Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

PENNANT'S *London*, p. 127.

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pathetic sensibility of the tenderest friendship, in strains of supreme excellence.

> They left me, Gay;
> Left me to see neglected Genius bloom,
> Neglected die, and tell it on his tomb;
> Of all thy blameless life, the sole return
> My verse, and Queensb'ry weeping o'er thy urn.

* Theodore Newhoff was born of a noble family at Metz, in France, in 1696. Having a turn for political intrigue, he was employed in many secret commissions by Cardinal Alberoni and others. In 1733, after certain stipulations between him and the Corsican malcontents, he agreed to become their king, and, arriving in Corsica, he was elected its monarch, and crowned April 15, 1736. Not being, however, properly supported by his subjects, he became a wanderer in most parts of Europe; and, soon after his arrival in England, was arrested for debt, and detained some years a prisoner.

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11, 1781. Expired, in the 24th year of her age, in consequence of her clothes taking fire the preceding evening, ELIZABETH PICKET, the amiable daughter of Alderman Picket, of London. On her monument in the churchyard of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, are the following monitory lines:—"Reader, if ever you should witness such an affecting scene, recollect, that the only method to extinguish the flame is, to stifle it by an immediate covering."

12, 1611. Expired, at Hackney, aged 79, THOMAS SUTTON, the patriotic founder of the Charter House Charity, in London. This magnificent endowment supports forty-four boys and eighty decayed gentlemen, besides several students at the universities. Mr. Sutton was born at Knaith, a place on the Trent, three miles south of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire; and he became an eminent merchant in the reign of Elizabeth. His wealth was great; but he was more distinguished by his integrity, generosity, and charity, than by his riches, which were gained by fair trade, by honourable posts under government, and even by deeds of arms. In a letter of marque he took a Spanish prize worth 20,000*l.*; and he commanded a bark called the *Sutton*, as a volunteer against the Spanish armada. On the death of his wife, in 1602, he retired from the world, and spent the remainder of his days in a private manner. He was interred in the chapel of his own hospital, where a costly monument was erected by his executors. A pleasant row of houses, near Hackney churchyard, has been denominated "Sutton Place." His name on earth shall long remain. See Psalm cxii. 6.

— 1718. Died NICHOLAS ROWE, an English dramatic poet, born at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire, in 1673. He wrote eight plays, and published an edition of Shakspeare's works: but the most considerable of Rowe's performances was a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia" into English verse. Rowe succeeded Nahum Tate as poet-laureate, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Pharsalia.

— 1777. ALBERT VAN HALLER terminated his bright career, revered by men of literature, honoured by sovereigns, and esteemed by all Europe, being not less distinguished as a physician and a philosopher, than beloved as a man; nor more eminent in his skill for medical science, than for his piety to God and benevolence to all mankind. He was nominated by George II. to a professorship in the university of Gottingen, in Lower Saxony, Germany, where he continued seventeen years; but in the decline of life retired to his native city, Berne, in Switzerland, where he died, in the 75th year of his age.

— 1804. Expired, in the 86th year of his age, JOHN BOYDELL, an alderman of London, and a most distinguished encourager of the arts of painting and engraving. He collected, at a vast

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expense, the paintings that formed the well-known "Shakspeare Gallery," which, in the spring of 1804, was disposed of by lottery; and he had the satisfaction of living to see every ticket sold, but died before the decision of the wheel. Mr. Boydell was born at Dorrington, in Shropshire. See *Arithmetical Questions*, and BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, Dorrington and Stanton.

13, 1553. HENRY IV., King of France, was born at Pau, province of Bearn, department of the Lower Pyrenees, France.* A tortoise-shell, which served as a cradle for this excellent monarch, is still preserved in the castle. See August 21, 1810, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Lyra. Nothing can be more delightful than the environs of Pau, enlivened as they are by vineyards, by undulating grounds, and by the meanderings of the river Gave. See *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Bourdeaux.

— 1577. DRAKE sailed from Plymouth on his voyage round the globe. He crossed the Pacific Ocean, passed the Straits of Magellan, visited the Moluccas, touched at Java, and, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at the sea-port from which he had sailed, after an absence of nearly three years, exhibiting to the wondering eyes of his countrymen the *first English ship*, and the second in the world, that had circumnavigated the globe.

— 1788. Died CHARLES III., King of Spain, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Ferdinand VI., in 1759. Though not so much lamented by his subjects as his brother, who, from his just, humane, and pacific disposition, acquired the enviable surname of *Sage*, he was not destitute of abilities; but his policy has been justly arraigned for endangering the Spanish empire in America, by supporting the independence of the British colonies. Charles was succeeded by his son, Charles IV. See Jan. 20, 1819.

— 1807. JEFFREY, a seaman, was most inhumanly left on the barren, uninhabited island or rock of Sombrera,† half naked, and with neither victuals nor drink, where he continued eight days and a half. By waving a large straw hat which he wore, he, after many fruitless efforts on various ships, caught the notice of an American vessel, that landed him at Marble-Head;‡ and had he not succeeded in this last attempt, he must, from extreme debility, have perished. When this poor sufferer had indulged his last hope, and his heart was sinking within him,

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* See May 14, 1610; June 13, 1625; and Dec. 21, 1641.

† Sombrera is situated adjacent to the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, a few leagues N. W. of Anguilla, lat. about 18° N., long. 63° W. Its resemblance to a hat occasioned it to be thus named by the Spaniards.

‡ Marble Head is a town of Massachusetts, in New England, four miles north of Salem.

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how feelingly might he have addressed the author of his calamity, the *Honourable* Captain Lake, in the language of Job, chap. xxx. 20, 21! But the good Providence of God watched over him, and *the victim of cruelty* was delivered. He returned to England in 1810, and received the sum of 600*l.* from his persecutor, as a compensation for the horrid barbarity of his unexampled sufferings.* This remuneration was entirely owing to the humane and patriotic conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, who had nobly advocated his cause in the House of Commons, in 1809.

14, 1542. James V., of Scotland, died of a broken heart at his palace of Falkland, in the 31st year of his age, and the 30th of his reign. James's mind was powerful, but uncultivated. He was violent, arbitrary, and implacable, but was warm in his friendships, devoted to the welfare of his people, and so condescending and affable to the lowest of his subjects, that he has been distinguished by the most honourable appellation which a monarch can receive—the *King of the Poor*. See December 8, 1542, and Bourn's *Gazetteer*, Falkland, Linlithgow, and Solway.

— 1785. Died John Baptist Cipriani, a famous Italian painter, settled in England. His numerous productions, spread over all Europe by the graver of Francis Bartolozzi,† breathe grace and beauty; and the great variety of his designs, the expression of his figures, the delicacy of his heads, and the exquisite neatness of his contours, caused him to be regarded as a very capital master.

— 1799. Died that consummate patriot, general, and statesman, George Washington. The United States owe to him the conquest of their liberties, the settlement of their tranquillity, and the establishment of their happy constitution; and he may safely be pronounced to have left the purest and brightest fame that history has ever awarded to citizen, general, or statesman. From the cautious conduct of this commander during the seven years' contest with England, he received the title of the American Fabius. See April 30, 1789; August 24 and Dec. 24, 1814.

15. The Greeks celebrate the feast of Onesimus, a Phrygian by

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* See Sept. 1, 1651, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Selkirk.

† This celebrated artist was born at Florence, in 1730. He exercised his rare talents at Venice, Florence, and Milan, and came to London in 1764. He went to Lisbon in 1802, and continued to employ his abilities in that city till his death, in 1815. He was one of the few artists to whom his own times have rendered justice, and whose merit has been remunerated by the high price of his works, which amounted, it is said, to the amazing number of 2054!

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nation, a slave to Philemon, and a disciple of the apostle Paul. Having robbed his master, and also absconded from him, he went to Rome about A. D. 61, while St. Paul was there in prison. As Onesimus knew him by repute (his master Philemon being a Christian), he sought him out, and acquainted him with what he had done. St. Paul brought him to a sense of his crime, and sent him back to his master with a conciliatory letter. See November 22, art. Philemon. Returning again to that apostle, he was afterwards employed in the ministry of the Gospel. Some say that Paul made him Bishop of Berea, in Macedonia; others, that he appointed him to discharge that office at Ephesus, as the successor of Timothy. The martyrologies call him an apostle, and say that he ended his life by martyrdom. See January 22, 97.

15, 1582. GREGORIAN STYLE adopted at Paris. See Sept., 1752.

— 1810. Died, at Brentford, in Middlesex, aged 69, MRS. SARAH TRIMMER, well known by her various publications during a period of nearly thirty years. They are almost entirely confined to subjects connected with the education of children, laudably including in that description the too long neglected offspring of the poor. Mrs. Trimmer paid great attention to the instruction of a numerous family, and in the maternal character appears to have been exemplary. She was peculiarly favoured in the circumstances of her dissolution. While sitting in her chair, perusing the letters of a deceased friend, she sunk, as it were, into a peaceful slumber. She was buried at Ealing, a parish in which the Sunday-schools (instituted, in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges) have been particularly efficacious, chiefly through her persevering attention. Mrs. Trimmer was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk.

16, 1653. CROMWELL was ceremoniously inaugurated Lord Protector of England, in the Chancery Court at Westminster.

— 1783. Expired, of an apoplexy, in his 63rd year, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, BART., a native of Milford Haven, in Wales, who followed the humble occupation of a ploughboy till he was twelve years old, when he became a sailor. In a course of years, by his good conduct and superior talents, he obtained the command of a ship, and at length was appointed commander-in-chief of the East-India Company's marine forces in Asia. In this capacity he distinguished himself by taking Severndroog, and Gheriah, with all its dependencies. See April 2, 1755. Having returned home with a considerable fortune, he became a member of Parliament, an East-India director, Chairman to the East-India Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity-House, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and had the honour of a Baronetage conferred upon him. It is much to the credit of Sir William, that he was never ashamed of his origin; being

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totally void of that false pride generally attendant on sudden elevation, which often induces both families and individuals to throw a veil over their birth. And yet, when this subject is soberly canvassed, surely nothing can be more ridiculous; for is it not more honourable to be the origin, rather than the mere continuator, of an opulent and respectable race—the root, in preference to the branch, of an aspiring progeny? The prejudices of mankind are, however, in this instance, as in many others, at variance with reason; and we seldom find men coming forward like the venerable Franklin, who candidly owned, during his embassy from America to the French court, that he was the son of a tallow-chandler; and commenced his will, some time previous to his decease, with the recognition of his being a printer, and minister plenipotentiary. See April 17, 1790. The want of this manly boldness has overshadowed the early life of many celebrated men, and concealed a variety of interesting and instructive circumstances from the public eye.

16, 1798. Expired, in his 73rd year, at Downing, his natal place and seat, in Flintshire, THOMAS PENNANT, who happily intermingled activity abroad with industry in the closet, and who employed that leisure which an independent fortune bestowed upon him, in cultivating the character, and meriting the reputation, of an enlightened antiquary, and of an indefatigable naturalist. By his accurate and elaborate works on British and Indian zoology, he distinguished himself still more than by the minute, and frequently curious, information contained in his account of London, and his tours in England, in Scotland, and in Wales. He will long be remembered with gratitude by the lovers of nature and of science. Mr. Pennant's literary character has been displayed by himself in a pleasing publication,* from which may also be collected matters yet more interesting to society. In this performance we view him in the light of an honest and useful magistrate, of a free spirit among his Welsh neighbours; and we see the kind master to dependents, whose services and merits are acknowledged with just liberality. The grateful affection expressed in a monumental inscription over Lewis Gold, an old servant, attracts particular notice, when combined with the style in which he mentions other confidential servants then living; as we understand from the whole, that Mr. Pennant was not one who withheld his generous attentions till the objects of his regard were unable to receive the benefit of them. A good master will retain none but good servants; and when these characters meet, they

* The "Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq., by himself." Published in 1793.

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naturally find out the value of each other. See Nov. 5, 1725, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Servants.

17, 1154. HENRY II. was crowned at Westminster. He was the first of the Plantagenet line.*

— 1688. The PRINCE OF ORANGE's forces took possession of all the posts about Whitehall and St. James's; and James II. was ordered to depart for Ham,† a seat of the Duchess of Lauderdale; but he desired permission to retire to Rochester, whither he was conducted by a Dutch guard, and whence, a few days after, he made his escape to France.

— 1717. Was born, at Deal, in Kent, ELIZABETH CARTER (daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D.D.), a lady who enjoyed the singular good fortune of being respected on account of her talents during the greater part of a century; and also of preserving, or rather increasing, her reputation from youth until the verge of ninety. See Nov. 23, 1804. She was well acquainted with many ancient and modern languages; but it was with Greek that she solaced her learned leisure, and delighted the hours of retirement. And it was the translation of the works of Epictetus‡ that principally conferred credit on her

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* Antiquaries are much at a loss to account for the origin of this appellation: the best derivation is, that Fulk, the first Earl of Anjou of that name, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem as an atonement; where being soundly scourged with broom twigs, which grew plentifully on the spot, he ever after took the name of Plantagenet, or broom-stalk, which was retained by his noble posterity. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, art. Plantagenet.

† Ham House is situated on the banks of the Thames, near Richmond, in Surrey. It has been celebrated by Thomson. Adjacent to this beautiful village resided Timothy Bennet, a true patriotic Briton, who, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people. See *Arithmetical Questions.*

‡ Epictetus was an ancient stoic philosopher, born near the end of Nero's reign, as is commonly supposed, at Hierapolis, in Phrygia. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Testament.* He was the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero; but when, or by what means, he obtained his liberty does not appear. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, he left that city, but returned to it on the death of the tyrant, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He preferred poverty to riches, and resided in a cottage which had no furniture but an earthen lamp, which was sold after his death for 3000 drachmas. See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Earthenware, Stoics, and Zeno. His "Enchiridion, or Compendium of the Stoic Philosophy," abounds with the purest maxims of morality, expressed with great energy and plainness. Epictetus died at an advanced age, but it is uncertain when that event occurred.

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talents, and gave currency to her reputation as a learned woman. This estimable lady died in 1806.

17, 1788. The Russians, under Prince Potemkin (see Index, and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Jewel), took Oczakow, a town and fortress lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catherinenslaf. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, W. of Cherson. The town was given up to plunder; and the victors abandoned themselves, as usual, to all the horrors of debauchery and rapine. The scenes of riot and slaughter lasted three whole days, and cost the lives of more than 25,000 Turks. In making the assault the Russians lost 12,000 men.

18, 1688. The Prince of Orange arrived at St. James's, where he received the congratulations of the nobility and persons of quality.

— 1771. Died, in the 81st year of his age, the great botanist, Philip Miller, a native of Scotland, and author of the celebrated "Gardener's Dictionary." He was nearly fifty years gardener to the Apothecaries' Company, at their physic-garden at Chelsea (see Jan. 11, 1753), where he was visited by the famous Linnæus. See Jan. 10, 1778. He was succeeded in this situation by his pupil William Forsyth, F.A.S., who continued there till 1784, when he was appointed by his Majesty chief superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's, which he held till his death in 1804. The Linnæan and Horticultural Societies of London erected, in 1815, a handsome monument to the memory of Philip Miller, in Chelsea churchyard, where he was interred.

— 1781. Died Soame Jenyns, well known in the literary world as the author of "The Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," an "Essay on the Origin of Evil," and various poetical pieces. He was born in London in 1705, and was many years M. P. for the town of Cambridge.

— 1809. Died the Rev. Alexander Adam, LL.D., born at Rafford, in Elgin, or Murrayshire, 1741. This excellent and useful man was engaged for forty years in teaching the Rector's class of the High School in Edinburgh; and combined in an eminent degree those qualities which rendered him an object of the scholars' affectionate attachment, with those which commanded their respect and enforced their assiduous application to the business of study. "We have never," observes a popular writer, "met with anything more beautifully characteristic than the manner of his death. He lingered five days under his last disease. Amidst the wanderings of his mind that accompanied it, he was constantly reverting to the business of the class, and addressing the boys. In the last hour of his life, as he fancied himself examining on the lesson of the day, he

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stopped short, and said, 'But it GROWS DARK — *You may go!*' He almost immediately expired" There is a pathos in the suitableness of these words which we think no poetical conception has ever surpassed. Never did the final curtain fall with more simple grace. An expiring teacher of youth, thus waving a dismissal to what he most loved and regarded in the world, as the effacing hand of death fell heavily upon his senses, is an image the mind contemplates as sublime, and by which the sympathies of his fellow-mortals are influenced to a melancholy tenderness. If it be an instance of the ruling *passion* strong in death, it is of the ruling *duty* become a passion.—But *it grows dark—you may go!* "This,' continues our author, "puts one in mind of Shakspeare's luckiest inventions."* Dr. Adam was the author of those very useful works, "A Summary of Geography and History, both Ancient and Modern;" "Roman Antiquities;" "Classical Biography," &c.

19, 1683. Was born at Versailles, PHILIP DUKE OF ANJOU, who, on the death of Charles II., in 1700, became King of Spain, under the title of Philip V., and was the first of the Bourbons who reigned in that kingdom. He was extremely hypochondriacal, and at times, without any apparent illness, would continue in bed for six months without changing his linen, or permitting a razor to touch his face, at the same time preserving a melancholy silence. In 1724 (see Jan. 4) he resigned his crown to his eldest son, Louis, and retired to St. Ildefonso with his consort; but, his son dying soon afterwards, he was obliged to resume the cares of government, and continued to reign with great attention to the improvement of the commerce and advantage of his kingdom till his death, which occurred July 9th, 1746. He was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI., called the "Sage," who died in 1759.

— 1793. TOULON was re-captured by the French. See Aug. 28, 1793. The only thing, says an ingenious traveller, which the English have to console them under the loss of Toulon is, that, upon the best calculation, it cost, while in their possession, from 20,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* per day.

20, 1697. Died, in Lombard Street, London, that "God-like man," THOMAS FIRMIN, whose chief delight it was to scatter the blessings of benevolence over the habitation of distress; to raise the drooping head of pining worth; to promote the in-

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* An aged minister, known to the compiler of the present work, used to express a wish, that his last words might be the prayer of the Publican and Stephen conjoined. See December 25, 1758, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Beaufort (Cardinal).

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dustry of the poor; to bestow rewards on the children of labour; and to search into the cause that he knew not.*

> "In Misery's darkest caverns known,
> His useful care was ever nigh,
> Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,
> And lonely Want retired to die."

Mr. Firmin's virtues, though of the most exalted kind, were such as all may, at least in some degree, imitate. It was not by the help of extraordinary knowledge in any art or science, that he attracted high esteem from numbers of his contemporaries of great note and eminence (for many of his most intimate friends were among the very highest classes of society); but *he gained honourable fame by a diligent application to business, a prevailing inclination to do good, and a serious attention to the incomparable precepts of our most holy religion.* He was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1632, and was buried, according to his desire, in the cloisters of Christ Church Hospital, where a very plain tablet records his virtues. Some further particulars concerning this great and good man may be seen in the *Arith. Quest.*

20, 1810. PICTURE GALLERY AT DULWICH. On this day Sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his fine collection of pictures to Dulwich College, in the county of Surrey, to be there *kept and preserved for the inspection of the public.* The members of the college entered into the liberal views of the donor with great spirit, and, finding their old picture-gallery wholly unfit for the purpose, determined to erect an entirely new building, worthy of the magnificent collection which was to be there placed; and accordingly they employed Mr. Soane, whose abilities as an architect, and zeal in promoting and protecting the fine arts of the kingdom, are well known, to design and erect an edifice, at once suitable to the place and to the munificent donation. The new building was begun in 1811, and finished in 1814: it displays great taste and science.

The collection consists of three hundred and seventy-one

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* See Job xxix. 16. A sentiment of noble import, and a department of moral conduct which, it has been remarked, is less frequently filled than some others, and might be happily enforced by religious instructors.

> Above all duties let the rich man search
> Into the cause he knoweth not.
>
> *The Sabbath.*

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pictures, principally by the old masters, the greater part being of the Flemish and Dutch schools, though there are some fine productions of other nations. There are two catalogues of this superb collection in existence; one in the first volume of the "Annals of the Fine Arts," which is both explanatory and critical; and another sold at the Gallery, with mere titles and names, without any remarks.

If we admit with Pope, and the pages of history bear witness to the truth of this remark, that

Freedom and arts together fall,

we must surely allow, that the improvement of the arts is favourable to the extension of liberty. The truth is, that the fine arts can never be generally encouraged in any country without producing a correspondent expansion of the public mind; and the knowledge and feelings which attend the cultivation of the intellectual faculties are as completely inimical to the sway of *despotism*, as they are to the dogmas of *superstition*. When the ancients placed Minerva at the head of the arts, it was their meaning that pure wisdom was essential to study; and that perfection would be attained only by the union of a vigorous intellect with an enlightened taste and correct judgment. The man who possesses a justly cultivated understanding enjoys a thousand pleasures unknown to the vulgar.

Whate'er adorns
The princely dome, the column, and the arch,
The breathing marbles, and the sculptur'd gold,
Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim
His tuneful breast enjoys.

AKENSIDE.

Sir Francis Bourgeois was born in London in 1756, died in 1811, and was buried in Dulwich College. See *Annals of the Fine Arts*, vol. i. p. 370, and vol. iii. pp. 39, &c.

21 Is the festival of ST. THOMAS, the apostle, otherwise called Didymus, *i. e.* in Greek, a twin. There is no doubt but he was a Galilean, as well as the other apostles; but the place of his birth and the circumstances of his vocation are unknown. He was appointed an apostle A. D. 31 (Luke vi. 13—15), and continued to follow our Lord during the three years of his preaching. We know no particulars of his life till A. D. 32, when he encouraged the apostles to accompany Christ to the grave of Lazarus (John xi. 16); but he afterwards gave a remarkable proof of incredulity in refusing to believe that his Divine Master was risen from the dead. John xx. 25. This unbelief was, however, shortly after cured by our Lord's con-

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descension in giving him an opportunity of satisfying himself in the way he desired (John xx. 26—29), and at a subsequent period he dined with him and some other apostles near the Sea of Galilee. John xxi. 1, &c. We have no certain history of St. Thomas or his preaching; but tradition says, that in the distribution of the apostles to the several parts of the world to propagate the Gospel, the country of the Parthians* was allotted to him. It is also added that he preached in Media,* Persia,* the Indies, and China. There are, it is said, Christians who dwell in a peninsula of the Indus, and in other parts of the Indies, who go by the name of St. Thomas. Some say that this holy man suffered martyrdom; others, that he died by the hands of infidels, and was buried at Goa; while others affirm, that his body was conveyed to Edessa, in Mesopotamia (see *Exer. on the New. Test.*), where he was always highly honoured.

21, 1641. Expired Maximilian de Bethune, Duke of Sully, a marshal of France, prime minister to Henry IV., one of the ablest and most honest statesmen that France ever had. His "Memoirs," which have always been ranked among the best books of French history, contain a minute account of what passed from the peace in 1570 to the murder of his royal master in 1610 (see Dec. 29, 1594, and May 14, 1610), when he withdrew from court, and spent the remainder of his days in dignified and virtuous retirement. He was born in 1559, at Rosni, near Mantes.

— 1804. Began the Winter Quarter, the sun having entered into the constellation ♑, the Goat,† at twenty-seven minutes past eleven at night.‡

> After summer evermore succeeds
> The barren winter with the nipping cold.
>
> Shakspeare.

> Day and night,
> Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
> Shall hold their course,§ till fire purge all things new,
> Both heav'n and earth wherein the just shall dwell.‖
>
> Milton.

This period is usually called the Winter Solstice, or shortest day in the northern hemisphere, while in the southern one it is

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* See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

† See *Exer. on the Globes*, art. Capricornus.

‡ In 1822 the sun entered Capricornus at 40 minutes past 8 in the morning, and in 1830, at 8 minutes past 7.

§ See Gen. viii. 22.

‖ See 2 Peter iii. 12, 13.

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the longest. The sun is something less than eight hours above the horizon, even in the southern parts of our island.

> Hung o'er the farthest verge of heav'n, the sun
> Scarce spreads thro' ether the dejected day.
> Faint are his gleams, and ineffectual shoot
> His struggling rays, in horizontal lines,
> Thro' the thick air; as clothed in cloudy storm,
> Weak, wan, and broad, he skirts the southern sky;
> And, soon descending, to the long dark night.
>
> THOMSON.

Winter now reigns over the northern hemisphere, while the southern one enjoys the luxuriance of summer.

'22, 1738. Was born, at Lambeth, in Surrey, THOMAS BANKS, an eminent sculptor, whose admirable works are too numerous to be here detailed. We shall, therefore, only mention the monument of Sir Eyre Coote, in Westminster Abbey. This renowned commander of the East India Company's forces in India died at Madras in 1783. Mr. Banks expired in 1805.

— 1788. Expired, in his 76th year, at his native city, London, PERCIVAL POTT, F.R.S., who was surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital nearly half a century, and who, by an active mind and unremitting attention, arrived at the summit of his profession. His numerous publications evince strong marks of genius, display sound judgment, and are highly useful. The day before his decease, he said, "*My lamp is almost extinguished; I hope it has burned for the good of others.*" See Oct. 14, 1601.

— 1790. ISMAEL, a strong town of Bessarabia, in Turkey in Europe, was taken by storm by the Russians. These merciless ruffians, deaf to the cries of age or innocence, and utterly callous to the "compunctious visitings of nature," massacred the garrison, consisting of thirty thousand men (whose bravery merited, and would have received from any but a brutal foe, the highest honour), in cold blood. The place itself was also abandoned to the ferocious soldiery. See Praga, Nov. 8, 1794.

23, 1588. HENRY OF LORRAINE, DUKE OF GUISE, an imperious, turbulent, and seditious subject of Henry III. of France, was assassinated at Blois, in the department of Loire and Cher, province of Orleannois, by order of that monarch, and in his presence, at eight o'clock in the morning.

> Blindly the scornful prince provoked his fate,
> And fell beneath the injured monarch's hate:
> Valois stood witness of the unkingly deed;
> Gored with dishonest wounds, he saw him bleed.
>
> *Trans. of "The Henriade."*

His brother, the Cardinal, shared the same fate the next day.

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Both these vile deeds were perpetrated by the royal command. The duke was in the 38th year of his age, and one of the handsomest, wittiest, most courageous, and eloquent men of his time. He was in the battle of Jarnac and that of Chateau Thierry. In this last he was severely wounded in the face, and was afterwards called by the distinctive epithet *Balafré*. Blois was the natal place of the amiable Louis XII. See Jan. 1, 1515.

23, 1688. JAMES II. escaped from Rochester, and arrived safely at Ambleteuse, in the department of the Straits of Calais, province of Picardy, France, whence he hastened to St. Germain's, where he was received by Louis XIV. with the highest generosity, sympathy, and regard.

— 1798. News arrived in London of our having captured the island of MINORCA, in the Mediterranean. This island and Majorca were called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Latins *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging. Port Mahon,* in Minorca is esteemed one of the most commodious harbours in Europe. It is defended by the castle of St. Philip.†

— 1825. Died, at his house in Mecklenburgh Square, SAMUEL PARKES, ESQ., author of several interesting publications on chemistry. He was no less distinguished for his beneficence, than for his ardour, diligence, and perseverance in the pursuit of science.

24 Is the festival of NAHUM, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, who according to some accounts was a native of Bethabara, beyond Jordan.‡ Opinions are divided as to the period in which he delivered his prophecy. It consists of three chapters only, making but one discourse, containing a fine description of the destruction of Nineveh,§ related in so lively and pathetic a manner, that he seems to have been on the very spot.

— 1247. Died, at Kerklees, between Halifax and Wakefield, in Yorkshire, the famous ROBIN HOOD, captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire, and thence made excursions to many parts of

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* Mahon gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Stanhope. When the island was captured by the English, in 1798, the fleet was commanded by Sir John Leake, and the army by Lieutenant-General Stanhope. See July 1, 1691, and August 1, 1798.

† It was for not relieving this fortress, in 1756, that the ill-fated Admiral Byng suffered death. See March 14, 1757.

‡ See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

§ See *Geog. Exer. on the New Testament.*

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England in search of booty, but never proceeded to acts of cruelty except in his own defence. His kindness and charity to the poor, and many acts of generosity, have produced a sort of friendly feeling towards him, notwithstanding the irregularity of his life. Camden calls him the gentlest thief that ever was.*

"From wealthy abbots' chests, and churles' abundant store,
What oftentimes he took, he shared among the poor.

"No lordly bishop came in Robin's way,
To him, before he went, his pass must pay:
The widow in distress he graciously relieved,
And remedied the wrongs of many a virgin grieved."

24, 1525. Expired, at Cochin,† VASCO DE GAMA, a Portuguese admiral, celebrated for his discovery of the way to the East Indies by *the Cape of Good Hope.* He was sent to India by King Emanuel in 1497 (see July 9, 1497, and Sept. 16, 1795); and after visiting several parts of that country, returned to Portugal in 1502, and sailed thither again with thirteen vessels richly laden, having been made viceroy of the Indies by John III. Gama was a native of Sines, in the south-west part of Portugal, and of noble birth; possessed of virtue, prudence, and courage, equal to the important stations in which he was placed by his sovereigns. The ambitious tyrant Philip II., King of Spain, annexing Portugal, in 1578, to his own dominions by force of arms, put a stop to all further discoveries of the Portuguese; and the Dutch afterwards became masters of some of their most valuable acquisitions.

— 1808. Expired, in his 49th year, at Clifton, near Bristol, THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D., whose character, whether contemplated as a member of society, filling the relations of husband, father, and friend, or as a physician and man of science, affords much to admire and to commend. He was correct in his general conduct, and exemplary in the discharge of all domestic and social duties; and notwithstanding the superiority of his mental attainments, and the rank to which his talents had elevated him, it is remarked by his able biographer, that he never appeared to greater advantage than in the company of his Mother, towards

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* Robin Hood's chief companion was Little John. A paper in Ashmole's hand-writing, in the Oxford Museum, says, "the famous Little John (Robin Hood's companion) lies buried in Hethersedge churchyard, in the Peak of Derbyshire; one stone at his head, another at his feet; and part of his bow hangs up in the church.

† Cochin is a seaport of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, one hundred and twenty miles south by east of Calicut.

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whom he uniformly conducted himself with mingled respect and attention to the close of his life. See Biddle, Bacon, Pope, and Warburton, Index. As a medical writer, his descriptions of diseases will be always interesting for the lively pictures which they contain; and his powerful declamatory eloquence is admirably adapted for impressing the minds of the uninformed, and for exciting the attention of the indolent. His principal work was entitled "Hygeia." See Index. Dr. Beddoes was born in 1760, at Shiffnal (see Index), in Shropshire. Dr. Stock's *Memoirs of Dr. Beddoes.*

24, 1814. Peace between England and America. The preliminaries of peace between these states were signed at Ghent, and afterwards ratified. The United States and Great Britain being in reality the only two free nations in the world, Providence seems to have formed them for a close alliance; and the friends of freedom must sincerely hope that they may ever continue a joint example and lesson to the world of the necessary connexion between liberty, civil and religious, and national prosperity and greatness.

25. The Nativity. This word denotes the day of one's birth, but it is chiefly used in speaking of saints; and when we say emphatically "The Nativity," that of Jesus Christ, or the feast of Christmas, is understood. Several learned commentators have, however, contended that our Saviour could not have been born in the month of December; as it is not probable, they maintain, that the flocks should have been exposed to the coldness of winter nights in the climate of Judea, where, as Dr. Shaw ("Travels," p. 379) has shewn, they were so very unwholesome. Indeed, there is strong reason to consider the common calculation respecting the time of Christ's nativity to be erroneous. But, as the precise time of the year wherein our Saviour was born is not a matter of great importance, it is nowhere mentioned in the New Testament, which was written to bring men to the fear and worship of one God, and the practice of righteousness, and not to satisfy their curiosity in matters of little significance.

— 496. Clovis, the first Christian King of France, was crowned at Rheims.

— 1676. Died Sir Matthew Hale, a most learned and upright lawyer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, born at Alderly, south of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, Nov. 1, 1609. Whilst educating at Oxford, he fell into many levities and extravagances: but at length resolved upon the study of the law, and was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn, where he became as grave as he had before been gay. He studied at the rate of sixteen hours a day, and his attainments were wonderful: for he had, besides his peculiar profession, a considerable knowledge

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in the civil law, in the mathematics, physic, and surgery; the various branches of philosophical learning; but, above all, divinity seems to have been his chief study. His principal works are on law, morality, divinity, and physic. It is incredible, says Burnet, that one man, in no great compass of years, should have acquired such a variety of knowledge, and that in sciences which require much leisure and application; but he rose always betimes in the morning; was never idle; scarcely ever held any discourse about news;* entered into no correspondence by letters, except about necessary business or matters of learning, and spent very little time in eating and drinking; observing, in this respect, not only great plainness and moderation, but living so philosophically, that he always ended his meal with an appetite, and was consequently fit for any exercise of the mind immediately after. By these means he gained a great deal of time, which others, for the most part, waste unprofitably. As he never went to public feasts, so he gave no entertainments but to the poor,† on whom he moreover be-

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* Dr. Cotton Mather (who was a man of uncommon despatch and activity in the management of his numerous affairs, and improved every minute of his time), that he might not suffer by silly, impertinent, and tedious visitors, wrote over his study-door, in large letters, "Be short." See February 13, 1728, and November 13, 1690.

Ursinus, a professor in the university of Heidelberg (see *Arith. Quest.*, art. Wine, German), and a diligent scholar, to prevent gossips and idlers from interrupting him in his hours of study, wrote over the door of his library the following lines:—

Amice, quisquis, huc venis,
Aut agito paucis, aut abi.

"Friend, whoever thou art, that comest hither, either briefly despatch thy business, or be gone." Zachary Ursinus was born at Breslau, in Silesia, in 1534, and died in 1583.

The learned Scaliger placed the following sentence over the entrance into his study: "Tempus meum est ager meus"—"My time is my field, or estate;" and it is frequently the only valuable field which the labourer in body or mind possesses.

Ever hold time too precious to be spent
With babblers.

SHAKSPEARE'S *Aphorisms.*

The society even of our friends must be enjoyed with caution. "Amici fures temporis," says Lord Bacon: "Friends are robbers of our time." The right use of time is powerfully advocated in "The Bioscope," by Granville Penn, Esq., a gentleman of known learning and piety.

† Entertainments of this kind (if they proceed from a real principle of piety and faith) will, besides all the pleasure a generous heart finds

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stowed the tenth penny of all he earned.* He was interred by his own desire in the churchyard of his native place. See July 7, 1713.

25, 1720. Was born at Chichester, WILLIAM COLLINS, one of the greatest masters of the British lyre. While at Magdalen College, Oxford, he published four "Persian (or, as they have since been termed, Oriental) Eclogues," which have not been equalled by any pastorals in the English language. He published also the beautiful "Ode on the Passions," and some other poems; the sale of which being by no means successful, he burnt the remaining copies in indignation. Being of a liberal spirit, and having small resources, disappointment, dissipation, and distress threw him into a nervous disorder, and impaired his understanding; so that when an uncle left him a considerable fortune, the opportunity of enjoying it was over—a striking instance that man is not born for happiness. Collins, who, while he *studied to live*, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner *lived to study*, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities—disease and insanity. To disperse the clouds which he perceived gathering on his intellects, he passed into France; but found himself constrained to yield to his malady, and returned. Dr. Johnson then paid him a visit at Islington, and found nothing of disorder discernible in his mind to any but himself; but he had withdrawn from study, and travelled with no other book than an English Testament, such as children carry to school. When his friend took it into his hand, out of curiosity to see what companion a man of letters had chosen, "*I have but one book*," said Collins, "*but that is the best.*" He was for some time confined in a house for lunatics, and afterwards retired to the care of his sister, at Chichester, where death, in 1759, came to his relief.

On the monument erected to his memory in Chichester Cathedral, and executed with great taste by Flaxman, the poet is represented as taking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolation of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two elegant figures of Love and Piety, entwined in each other's arms, and beneath, an elegant epitaph by the late Mr. Hayley, which is quoted entire in BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Chichester. The fol-

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in the exercise of such bounties, be abundantly *recompensed at the resurrection of the just.* See Luke xiv. 13, 14, and Dr. Doddridge's excellent remarks on the subject, *Fam. Expos.*

* Many benevolent persons have made similar donations, and some have given more. Dr. Price devoted the fifth part of his income to charitable uses. See Index, and Dec. 25, 1758.

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lowing are the concluding lines of this impressive tribute of respect to his memory:—

> He join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers,
> And, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
> Sought on *one book* his troubled mind to rest,
> And rightly deem'd *the book of God* the best.

25, 1758. Died, at his living of Weston Favell, in Northamptonshire, JAMES HERVEY, a divine of exemplary virtue, great learning, and sincere piety, born at Hardingstone, in the same county, in 1714. The beneficence of Mr. Hervey was remarkable. The whole of the vast profits upon his popular and excellent "Meditations" (see April 12, 1765) he gave in charity; saying, that as Providence had blessed his attempt, he thought himself bound to relieve his fellow-creatures with it. It was always his desire to die just even with the world, and to be (as he called it) his own executor. His fund almost expired with his life: what little remained he desired might be given in warm clothing to the poor in that severe season (Christmas.)

The concluding scene of this most excellent man's life was truly affecting. Though his strength was exhausted, and his body extremely emaciated, and so tender as hardly to bear the gentlest hand to touch him, yet he still continued blessing the Divine goodness, and thanking God for enduing him with patience. Though in the pangs of death, he repeated with great serenity of countenance the last words of good old Simeon (see Luke ii. 29, and Simeon, Index)—Precious salvation! "Here," said he to his medical friend, "is my cordial; what are all the cordials given to support the dying, in comparison of that which arises from the promises of salvation by Christ?" His last words were, "Precious salvation!"

During the last hour he said nothing, but leaned his head against the side of an easy chair,* and without a sigh, groan, or the least emotion, "He clos'd his eyes, and saw his God."† WATTS. See the life of Hervey, prefixed to his "Meditations," published in 1796, by Heptinstall, in 2 vols. 8vo.

— 1759. Was born at East Ruston, a place twelve miles north-east of Norwich, in Norfolk, RICHARD PORSON, Professor of the Greek language in the University of Cambridge, and said to have been the best Greek scholar in the kingdom. Towards the latter end of his life he was appointed chief librarian to the

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* Mr. Hervey's death, with his brother and sister standing near him, was the subject of one of Mr. Westall's pictures exhibited at the New Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1814.

† See Berkeley (Bishop), Cruden, and Rowe (Mrs.), Index.

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London Institution,* in the Old Jewry, where he died on the 25th of September, 1808. Professor Porson was buried in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, near the remains of that celebrated scholar, Dr. Bentley.

25, 1761, O. S., or 5th Jan. 1762, N. S. See September 2, 1752. Died ELIZABETH PETHROVNA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. She was the daughter of Peter the Great and the handsome Catherine. At the commencement of her reign she made a vow never to punish a malefactor with death; but never were more tongues cut out, and more wretches sent to Siberia, than under the reign of this princess, whose clemency has been highly, but unjustly extolled. Her conduct was infamously immoral; and after a long illness and excruciating pain she died, in the 52nd year of her age, and 22nd of her reign. She was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III.

— 1801. Died, at Hadley, near Chipping Barnet, in Middlesex, HESTER CHAPONE, born in Northamptonshire, about the year 1726. Her elegant pen was always directed to moral purposes; and virtue, far from shewing repulsive austerity in her representations, was distinguished by endearing graces. Mrs. Chapone's "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Young Lady," and her "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," entitle her to a distinguished place on the rolls of literature.†

— 1839. An extraordinary LAND-SLIP occurred on the south coast of Devonshire, about two miles east of the mouth of the river Axe, and about a mile and a half south-east from the village of Axmouth. A tract extending east and west one mile in length and many hundred feet in width, sank down so as to form a ravine more than two hundred feet in depth.

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* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Museum. The London Institution is now removed to an elegant building in Moorfields.

† The late Rev. J. S. Buckminster, of Boston, in America, who was alike admired for his vigorous and accomplished mind, his correct taste and discriminating judgment, has thus portrayed the various talents of our most distinguished females. He extols the severe accomplishments of the venerable Mrs. Carter (see Dec. 17, 1717); the curious learning of that modest prodigy, Elizabeth Smith (see Aug. 7, 1806); the sound philosophy of Elizabeth Hamilton (see July 23, 1816); the exquisite elegance and hallowed fancy of Mrs. Barbauld; the exuberant diction and evangelical morality of Hannah More; the well-attempered maxims of the sensible Chapone, and the practical sagacity and miraculous invention of Maria Edgeworth. "It is our glory," he subjoins, "to belong to the age which they have illustrated by their genius; and our happiness to believe that they will light the way for our children to glory, honour, and immortality."

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The bed of the sea also, in the immediate neighbourhood, was lifted up to the height of forty feet above the surface, forming a reef of rock covered with corallines, seaweed, and shells. See *Saturday Magazine*, vol. xvi.

26 Is the festival of ST. STEPHEN, one of the seven deacons, and the first martyr to the Christian faith. Some think that he was of the number of the seventy disciples, but this is not certain. He possessed great holiness, ability, and zeal. His adversaries, unable to resist the wisdom and spirit with which he spoke, suborned false witnesses, who deposed that they heard him utter blasphemous words against God, and against Moses; upon which he was brought before the Sanhedrim* at Jerusalem. He made an elaborate defence, and, finally, charging the Jews with the murder of Jesus Christ, they instantly drew him out of the city and stoned him to death. He was interred by some pious persons, who accompanied his funeral with great mourning. See the 7th and 8th chapters of the Acts.

— 1135. It being St. Stephen's Day, King STEPHEN was crowned at Westminster. In 1148 he was again crowned at Lincoln. Stephen was of the Norman line.

— 1715. THE PRETENDER landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, or, as some say, at Montrose, in Forfar or Angusshire, Scotland. See February 4, 1716, and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Scotch Rebellions.

— 1780. Died JOHN FOTHERGILL, at his house in Harpur Street, an eminent Quaker physician, born at Carr End, in the parish of Aysgarth, nine miles west from Middleham, North Riding of Yorkshire, in 1712. He studied physic at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1762 he established an extensive and curious botanic garden at Upton, in Essex, his occasional and delightful retreat at the close of his daily and professional engagements. Dr. Fothergill died worth 80,000*l.* His public benefactions, his encouragement of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c., are too numerous to be specified; and his great medical skill was too well known to require remark.

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* Sanhedrim is a corrupted word from the Greek *Synedrion*, which signifies an assembly. Among the Jews it meant a council of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three senators, who assembled in a hall of the Temple of Jerusalem, and there determined the most important affairs of the nation. They date this establishment from Numbers xi. 16. Some suppose that the "elders of the people," mentioned Matt. xxi. 23, and Luke xx. 1, were the members of the grand Sanhedrim, to whom that title most eminently and properly belonged.—*Fam. Expos.*

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26, 1800. Expired, at Englefield Green, near Windsor, Berks, the celebrated MARY ROBINSON, an elegant poetess and novelist, who was born at Bristol in 1758. This singular woman passed through a great variety of strange scenes. Hence her memoirs not only greatly interest our sensibility, but hold forth momentous lessons of the most salutary instruction to the female world; as they exhibit indubitable proofs, that neither *talents* the most brilliant, nor *charms* the most fascinating, can, without prudence, and a just sense of decorum, ensure happiness; and that *virtuous conduct* is the *only* certain parent of rational peace and pure felicity:

> One blessing on ourselves we may bestow—
> 'Tis peace; and virtue is our peace below.
>
> WAKEFIELD'S *Juvenal.*

27 Is the feast of ST. JOHN the Evangelist, brother of St. James the Great (see July 25, and May 1), and son of Zebedee. He quitted the business of fishing to follow Jesus, and was his beloved disciple. John xiii. 25, and xxi. 20. He was witness to the actions and miracles of his Master; was present at his transfiguration on Mount Tabor (see Matt. xvii. 1, &c., and Aug. 6); and was with him in the Garden of Olives. He was the only apostle who followed him to the cross; and to him Jesus left the care of his mother. See John xix. 26, 27. He was also the first apostle who knew Jesus again after his resurrection. He preached the faith in Asia, and principally resided at Ephesus, where he maintained the mother of our Lord. He is said to have founded the churches of Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. See *Geo. Exer. on the New Test.* He is also said to have preached the Gospel among the Parthians, and to have addressed his first epistle to that people. It is related, that, when at Rome, the emperor Domitian caused him to be thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, whence he came out unhurt; on which he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, in the Archipelago, where he wrote his Apocalypse. After the death of Domitian, he returned to Ephesus, where he composed his Gospel, in the year 96, and died there, in the reign of Trajan, about the year 100, aged 94.

— 1571. Was born, at Weil, near Wirtemberg, in Suabia, Germany, JOHN KEPLER, one of the greatest philosophers that ever lived, and whom some regard as the discoverer of the true system of the world. He died in poverty, Nov. 15, 1631, at Ratisbon, whither he had gone to solicit the arrears of his pension, which had been very ill paid. Thus did this eminently great and good man leave nothing to his wife and children, but the remembrance of his talents and virtues.

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27, 1605. Was slain, in a desperate fight with some Japanese, near the coast of Malacca, in Asia, JOHN DAVIS, a famous navigator, born at Sandridge, near Dartmouth, in Devonshire. He distinguished himself by making three voyages to the most northern parts of America, in order to find a north-west passage to the East Indies (see Aug. 10, 1773), and discovered the Straits which bear his name. He afterwards performed five voyages to the East Indies, in the last of which he was killed.

— 1724. Died THOMAS GUY, founder of the hospital which bears his name, in Southwark, his native borough, where (at Horseleydown) he was born in 1643. He kept a bookseller's shop in a house which formed the angle between Cornhill and Lombard Street; and at his decease had dedicated to charitable purposes more money (upwards of 240,000*l.*) than any one private man upon record in this, or, doubtless, in any other kingdom. He was buried in the vault of St. Thomas's church, whence he was removed to the chapel of his own foundation, Sept. 4, 1780. See Sept. 23, 1829.

— 1784. On this day expired PRINCE LEE BOO, a most amiable character, combining sweetness of manners, delicacy of sentiment, fortitude, an ardent curiosity, steady application, retentive memory, sound judgment, and enlarged patriotic views. In short, from the account given of this accomplished youth by Mr. Keate (see Jan. 28, 1797), it is scarcely possible to conceive a more amiable human being than Lee Boo, the second son of Abbé Thulle, King of the Pelew Islands.* His father committed him to Captain Wilson's care (see Aug. 9, 1783), with the noblest confidence that in a few years his son would be restored to him fraught with that useful knowledge which he was convinced the Europeans possessed, and which might enable him to render the most beneficial services to his countrymen. Lee Boo arrived in England, made a rapid progress in the elementary parts of learning, and was daily increasing his stock of general knowledge, in which honourable career he received every assistance and encouragement from his attentive and generous guardian. This engaging youth, loving and being loved by every one, was suddenly brought to a

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* Coorooraa is the proper name of the island, of which Pelew is the capital town. See CRUTWELL'S *Universal Gazetteer*. This indefatigable writer was born at Wokingham, in Berkshire, and died almost suddenly in his 65th year, at Froxfield, in Somersetshire, on the 5th of Sept., 1808. Mr. Crutwell published an edition of the excellent "Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works," and also a "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture," a most laborious performance. See Cruden and Wilson (Bishop), Index.

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premature death by the small-pox. The disease was uncommonly malignant, and his conflict in dying very great; but composure and fortitude never forsook him. The East India Company ordered him to be buried in Rotherhithe churchyard, with every possible mark of respect, and soon after caused a tombstone to be erected with an appropriate inscription, concluding with the following lines:—

Stop, reader, stop! Let Nature claim a tear;
A Prince of mine, Le Boo, lies buried here.

27, 1797. Expired, at his daughter's house, in Grosvenor Square, JOHN WILKES; a man who, with all his faults, possessed something more than the *vapour* of patriotism. He could face poverty and banishment, despise a jail, resist corruption, attack and overcome tyranny. Had his existence, however, ceased at the close of the American war, his memory would have been more respected; for he outlived his reputation, and at his demise was nearly forgotten; yet his name will be connected with our history, and if he does not occupy the chief place, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the Temple of Fame. He was born in Clerkenwell, London, 1726.

— 1800. Died, at his natal place, Edinburgh, HUGH BLAIR, D.D., a celebrated divine, whose printed Sermons met with unparalleled applause, and obtained him a pension of 200*l.* a year. His lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres are also eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, and refined taste. He was amiable in private life, universally respected as a scholar and an elegant writer, and carried with him to the grave the regret of every Briton who venerates piety, virtue, and benevolence.

— 1814. JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, the noted impostor, formerly of Exeter, died in London. Her deluded adherents amounted to several thousands—a circumstance not at all surprizing, as there will always be found silly enthusiasts among the vulgar and illiterate, whose credulity will be subservient to any new doctrine, be it ever so preposterous.* And it is highly probable, that the same blind infatuation and drivelling folly which led them to enrol themselves in the list of her followers, will make them fit dupes of the first impudent pretender to supernatural revelation who may assume the same confident tone. Few, it seems, but the grossly ignorant were among the train of Joanna's votaries; and seeing this, who can have the perversity to contend, that our eleemosynary schools of instruction, which now abound

* See March 12, 1712; and *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, art. Joanna Southcott.

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throughout the kingdom, are not entitled to the most anxious solicitude for their prosperity and increase? * Education, says Locke, makes the great difference in mankind. Of all the men we meet with, continues this immortal author, nine parts out of ten are wholly what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their Education.

> All the pious duties which we owe
> Our parents, friends, our country, and our God,
> The seeds of every virtue here below,
> From discipline and early culture grow!
>
> WEST.

28. CHILDERMAS-DAY. This is also called Innocents' Day, an anniversary feast of the Church, held in memory of the children massacred by order of Herod, at Bethlehem.

> There Herod's vengeful arm in infant blood
> Drench'd his wide-wasting sword: with rueful shriek
> The childless parent wander'd Rama's streets.
>
> ZOUCH.

The present scene not being a state of retribution (see April 25, 1800), it would be highly irrational to expect that the Supreme Being should animadvert on all the excesses of mankind; yet that he sometimes takes vindicatory notice of human enormities is evidently discernible, particularly in the punishment of tyrants and persecutors; a sentiment eminently illustrated in the terrible death of the execrable tyrant Herod, who died in exquisite torments, *eaten of worms*; so remarkably did God make this brutal infanticide a *terror to himself*, as well as to all about him.†

— 1694. QUEEN MARY, eldest daughter of James II., and consort of William III., died of the small-pox, at Kensington, in the 33rd year of her age, and the sixth of her reign. In her the arts lost a protectress, and the unfortunate a mother. Bishop Burnet says, that she was a perfect pattern of conjugal love, chastity, and obedience. She had no relish for those indolent diversions which are the too common consumers of most people's time, and which make as great wastes on their minds as they do on their fortunes. By her example, it became as much a

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* See May 21, 1814; Nov. 4, 1794; and Introduction, p. 4, note.

† See *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, No. 130. That "foul practices" occasionally "turn on their authors," cannot be doubted, See Overbury (Sir Thomas), Index; *Geographical Exercises on the New Testament*, No. 41, and art. Lystra.

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fashion among ladies of quality to work,* as it had formerly been to be idle. She had read the best books in English, French, and Dutch, which were almost equally familiar to her, but gave the most of her retired hours to the reading of the Scriptures, and books relating to them. King William greatly lamented her death, declaring to Archbishop Tenison, that "he could not but grieve, since he had lost a wife, *who, in seventeen years, had never been guilty of an indiscretion.*" See Nov. 6 and 19, 1817.

29, 1171. Thomas-a-Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, memorable for his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to Henry II., was murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury. See July 8, 1174, and *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1594. Was put to death by torture, at Paris, John Chastel, a fanatical youth, who, at the instigation of the Jesuits (see April 19, 1804; and Oct. 23, St. Ignatius), attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France. See May 14, 1610.

— 1680. Lord Stafford, who had been convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the Popish Plot, was beheaded. He made on the scaffold the most earnest asseverations and protestations of his innocence. This plot is said to have been contrived by the Catholics to assassinate Charles II.; concerning which even modern historians have affirmed, that some circumstances were true, though some were added, and others much magnified. Rapin says, that the Popish Plot united in one conspiracy three particular designs—to kill the king, to subvert the government, and to extirpate the Protestant religion. This nobleman's blood was the last which was shed on account of this Plot,—an incident which, for the credit of the nation, says Hume, it were better to bury in eternal oblivion, but which it is necessary to perpetuate, as well to maintain the truth of history, as to warn, if possible, their posterity and all mankind never again to fall into so shameful, so barbarous a delusion.

— 1674. The celebrated Turenne, a renowned marshal in the service of Louis XIV., gained a great victory over the German forces at Mulhausen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine. Turenne was born at Sedan, in 1611. Reading

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* See *Arith. Quest.*, art. Embroidery. It has been excellently remarked, that the tasteful industry of Lady C. Long (whose beautiful views were an ornament to the Exhibition of the year 1811) forms a soothing contrast to the herd of fashionable female triflers, whose taste rises no higher than painting a face or arranging the puerile affairs of a grand gala: of those silly creatures of wealth and of a court, whose history is fully comprised in the few following words—born, slept, rose, ate, dressed, smiled, danced, sang, yawned, sickened, died.

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the historians of former days, particularly Curtius, his youthful mind became enamoured of a military life. He was no less celebrated for his splendid talents as a great captain, than for his fine moral qualities. Pope calls him "the god-like Turenne;" and Flechier, the French orator, in a funeral sermon, says, that he triumphed over the enemies of the state by his valour; over the passions of the soul by his wisdom; and over the errors and vanities of the age by his piety; and that he created a sort of military moral (*une espèce de morale militaire*), which was peculiarly his own. See July 27, 1675.

29, 1837. Died, at Woodstock, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Mavor, LL.D., the author of numerous works for the instruction of the young. He was born at New Deer, in Aberdeenshire.

30, 1691. Died Robert Boyle, a celebrated philosopher and chemist, and a zealous Christian (see *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Boyle), born at Lismore, Waterford, in the south of Ireland, January 25, 1627. He was the seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. To this great man we owe the improvement of the air-pump (see *Exercises on the Globes*), and innumerable useful discoveries in experimental philosophy; and many works of his on that subject are published, which will always be held in the highest esteem. Charles II., James II., and William III. used to converse with him in the greatest familiarity. His discourse, "Of the High Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God," is the most esteemed of his theological tracts. This great philosopher, speaking of the Scriptures, said, "I prefer a sprig of the tree of life to a whole wood of bays." Archbishop Leighton exhorted his pupils never to suffer a day to pass without reading some part of the Sacred Records; adding, "It is not possible to express how much sweeter you will find the Inspired Writings than those of any profane orator, poet, or philosopher." See Leighton, Index.

— 1730. Died, at the Hague, in Holland, James Saurin, an eminent divine, theological and controversial writer, born in 1677, at Nismes, province of Languedoc, department of Gard, in the south of France. M. Saurin was a French refugee, who, with thousands of his countrymen, took shelter in Holland from the persecutions in France. He received his early education at Geneva, and became an admirable scholar; but his highest encomiums as a Christian minister were, that he had an unconquerable aversion to sin, a supreme love to God and to the souls of men, and lived a holy life. His sermons have united men of very dissimilar tastes and opinions in one common sentiment of admiration. Six volumes of these excellent discourses have been long before the English public. Four of t'

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volumes were translated by Mr. Robinson,* an eminent Dissenting minister at Cambridge; and two by Dr. Hunter (see October 27, 1802), of London; and a seventh has been added by Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax, in Yorkshire.

30, 1765. The OLD PRETENDER, James Francis Edward, son of King James II., died at Rome, aged 78. By his consort, Maria, daughter of Prince Sobieski, he left two sons—the adventurer of 1745, usually called the *Young* Pretender, and Henry, Cardinal York. The Old Pretender was interred in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Rome, with all the insignia of royalty. Cardinal York officiated as chief mourner. Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, died in 1788, and the Cardinal has since paid the debt of nature, dying at Rome, his native city, in 1807, aged 82.

There is not, perhaps, a family to be met with in the history of any country, whose misfortunes afford so striking a proof of the sad vicissitudes of earthly affairs, as does that of the ancient Stuart race.† James I. of Scotland, after being twenty years prisoner in England, was assassinated by his subjects;‡ James II., his son, was killed in his 29th year, at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460, by the accidental bursting of a cannon; James III., put in prison by his people, was murdered, after being thrown from his horse in a precipitate flight from a battle against his subjects;§ James IV. perished in an engagement with the English at Flodden (see Sept. 9, 1513); James V. died of a broken heart (see Nov. 25, 1542); Mary his daughter was beheaded (see Feb. 8, 1587); Charles I., grandson of Mary, lost his head on a scaffold (see Jan. 30, 1649); and James II., his son, was driven from his kingdom, and died in exile. See Sept. 16, 1701.

— 1774. Expired, at Twickenham, PAUL WHITEHEAD, a poet, who, as a testimonial of affectionate gratitude, bequeathed his *heart* to Lord Le Despencer, who had patronized, and been the means of procuring him an income of 800*l.* a year. This singular legacy is placed in one of the recesses of a mausoleum at

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* Mr. Robinson was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735, and died suddenly at Birmingham, in 1790, while on a visit to his friend Dr. Priestley, whose religious sentiments he had adopted.

† The origin of this family may be seen in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xvi. p. 773.

‡ He was captured by the English in 1404, near Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire, in his passage to France, whither he was going for education. Being released in 1424, he was crowned at Scone the same year, and was murdered in a convent near Perth, in 1437. See page 61.

§ This happened in 1437, near the celebrated village of Bannockburn. See June 25, 1314.

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his Lordship's seat, at West Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, with the following epitaph:—

> Unhallow'd hands, this urn forbear.
> No gems nor orient spoil
> Lie here conceal'd, but, what's more rare,
> A heart that knows no guile.

The present was deposited on this spot by Lord Le Despencer, with great solemnity. The whole of the Buckinghamshire militia attended, and the urn was conveyed in mournful procession; minute guns were fired; and an incantation, set to music by Dr. Arnold, was sung by vocal performers who were engaged for the purpose. A particular account of the ceremonial may be found in the "Annual Register" for 1775. See also *Beauties of England*, vol. i. p. 368.

Bruce having killed Comyn in a church at Dumfries, and in his last hours feeling compunction for the violation of that sanctuary, requested Lord Douglas to carry his heart to Jerusalem, to be deposited in the holy sepulchre, in testimony of his penitence. Robert Bruce died June 7, 1329; and it is said that Sir James (or Lord) Douglas was slain in battle near the castle of Theba, in Andalusia, Spain, 1330, and lost the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign. It was recovered afterwards and conveyed to Scotland.

30, 1843. Died, at Lindfield, Sussex, in his 74th year, WILLIAM ALLEN, a member of the Society of Friends, distinguished by his chemical knowledge, and his great zeal in the promotion of charitable and educational institutions.

31, 1460. Was fought the important battle of WAKEFIELD, in Yorkshire, in which 3000 Yorkists and the Duke of York were slain. See *Miscel. Quest. in Eng. Hist.*

— 1600. The EAST INDIA COMPANY was established by a charter from Queen Elizabeth. This charter was granted to George Earl of Cumberland, and two hundred and fifteen knights, aldermen, and merchants, constituting them a body politic and corporate, under the title of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies. The original capital was 72,000*l.*, divided into shares of 50*l.*

— 1719. Died, at Greenwich, JOHN FLAMSTEED, born at Denby, eight miles from Derby, in 1646. This eminent astronomer formed a new catalogue of the fixed stars (see *Arithmetical Questions*, and *Exercises on the Globes*), containing about 3000. He made his observations first in private, and afterwards in the Royal Observatory (see Aug. 10, 1675), to which there is a dwelling-house annexed, still called "Flamsteed House." See Nov. 8, 1656.

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31, 1775. General Montgomery was slain in attempting to take Quebec by a *coup de main*. In 1818, New York, his adopted state, removed his remains from Quebec to her own metropolis, where a monument had been erected, and near that they repose. See Jan. 25, 1776, and Sept. 13, 1759.

— 1799. Expired the celebrated French writer, Marmontel, author of "Moral Tales," "Belisarius,"* &c. He died in great retirement and in a state bordering on want, at the little village of Abboville, in the department of Lower Seine, France.

— 1826. Died, at his house, James' Street, Buckingham Gate, William Gifford, Esq., aged 70. He was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire. At thirteen years of age he was left an orphan, without a relation or friend. After struggling through various trying scenes, he became one of the most distinguished literary characters of his time. His translation of "Juvenal" exhibits the Roman satirist far more correctly, and even more harmoniously, than Dryden's version; and the same spirit of vigorous conception and elegance of numbers is observed in his translation of "Persius. His poem entitled "The Baviad," which appeared in 1794, was a satire on a knot of ode-writers and sonneteers, who, assuming the names of Della Crusca, Anna Matilda, &c., were complimenting each other in a newspaper called the "World." As some danger was to be apprehended that these effusions might produce a depravation of public taste, Mr. Gifford determined to correct the evil by ridicule, and thus arose "The Baviad." His triumph was complete, and he had the satisfaction in a short time to see the whole Della Cruscan tribe sink into obscurity, and Pope and Milton regain their superiority. Mr. Gifford also wrote the "Mæviad," being an imitation of Horace, levelled at the corruptors of dramatic poetry, and was the editor, till within a year of his death, of the "Quarterly Review." In private life no man was more amiable, modest, and unassuming, than Mr. Gifford. His morals were correct and his manners gentlemanly; and perhaps no better proof could be adduced of his liberal and affectionate disposition than by subjoining the following inscription on a tombstone in the burying-ground of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street:—

Here lies the Body of
Ann Davies,
(for more than XX years)
Servant to William Gifford.
She died Feb. 6, 1815, in the 39th year of her age,

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* See Index; and *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Farthing, and *Exercises on the Globes*, art. Sagitta.

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of a tedious and painful malady,
which she bore
with exemplary and patient resignation.

Her deeply afflicted master erected this stone to her memory, as a painful testimony of her uncommon worth and his perpetual gratitude, respect, and affection, for her long services.

Though here unknown, dear Ann, thy ashes rest,
Still lives thy memory in one grateful breast,
That traced thy course through many a painful year,
And mark'd thy humble hope, thy pious fear.
Oh! when this frame, which yet while life remain'd,
Thy duteous love, with trembling hand sustain'd,
Dissolves (as soon it must), may that bless'd Power
Who beam'd on thine, illume my parting hour!
So shall I greet thee where no ills annoy,
And what was sown in grief is reap'd in joy;
Where worth, obscured below, bursts into day,
And those are paid, whom earth could never pay.

31, 1830. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. (*Lord Bacon.*) The employment of the faculties of man in making the elements subservient to his use, and for public convenience, is in agreement with the magna charta granted to him at his creation.* The steam-engine is allowed to be the most valuable present that the arts of life have ever received from the philosopher. And steam has been recently applied to passage-boats and to the draught of waggons; but, little was it thought that it would become serviceable to that which is the preserver of all arts and sciences —PRINTING: printing-presses are, however, now put in action by steam, which not only supersedes the labour of the pressmen, but greatly expedites the operation of taking off impressions.

It has been admirably remarked, that science *now* finds its highest glory in improving the condition, or allaying the miseries of humanity; and that the power of *scientific benevolence* is far greater than that of all others to the welfare of society. He, in whatever situation he may be, who, in the study of science, has discovered a new means of alleviating pain, or of remedying disease; who has described a wiser method of preventing poverty, or of shielding misfortune; who has suggested additional means of increasing or improving the beneficent productions of nature, has left a memorial of himself which can never be forgotten; which will communicate happiness to ages

* See the first two chapters of Genesis; Mr. FREND'S *Evening Amusements* for 1819, p. 40; *Arithmetical Questions*, art. Century and Steam-engine.

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yet unborn; and which, in the emphatic language of Scripture, renders him a "fellow-worker" with God himself, in the improvement of his creation. See Jenner, Hawes, and Brahe, Index; and *Arith. Quest.*, art. Machinery, its advantages.

We shall conclude with the mention of the late COUNT RUMFORD. Few men, we believe, are more deserving of posthumous respect. His benevolent plans provided the poor, at a trifling expense, with wholesome, agreeable, and nourishing food; and his scientific exertions in the structure of chimneys, stoves, &c., have been the means of increasing the heat, and at the same time greatly diminishing the consumption of fuel—a discovery which has been beneficial to every class of the community. Count Rumford's name was Thompson; he was a native of Rumford, a town in the state of Massachusetts, North America. See BOURN'S *Gazetteer*, art. Rumford.

CONCLUSION OF THE CIRCLING YEAR.

While *thus* revolving seasons roll,
Obsequious to God's wise control,
Obedient to his plan,
With silent eloquence they preach,
The most important lessons teach,
To cold, unthinking man.

Behold *thyself* reflected here!
The Spring proclaims thy infant year,
Gay life the Summer's bloom.
Mild Autumn speaks maturer age,
Confirms thee *fool*, or hails thee *sage;*
While Winter shews the tomb.

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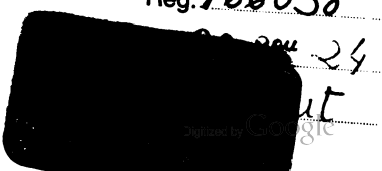
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